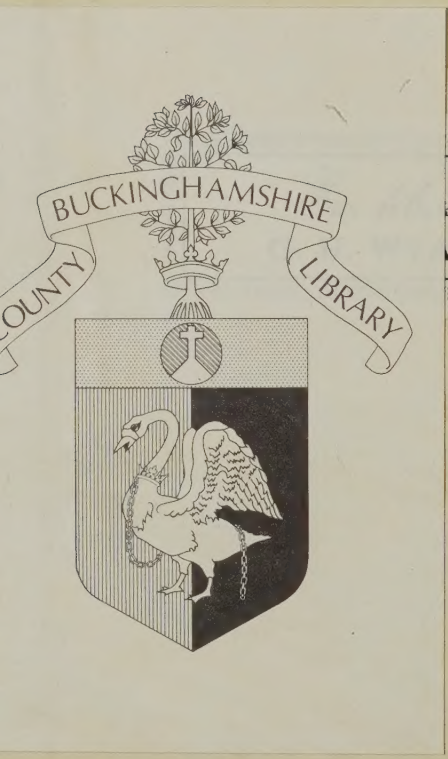

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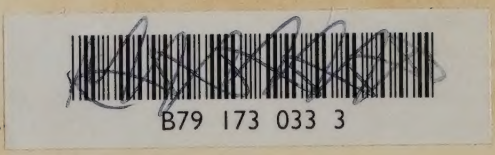
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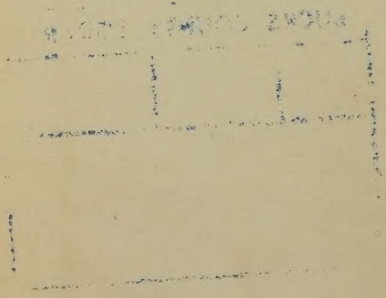

RECORDS

OF

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE,

OR PAPERS AND NOTES ON THE

HISTORY, ANTIQUITIES, AND ARCHITECTURE
OF THE COUNTY;

TOGETHER WITH THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE

Architectural and Archæological Society

FOR THE

COUNTY OF BUCKINGHAM.

PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY.

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VOLUME IX.

AYLESBURY;
G. T DE FRAINE & CO., LTD., "BUCKS HERALD OFFICE.

1909.

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Records of Buckinghamshire.

PREFACE.

In commencing another Volume of the Records of Buckinghamshire an opportunity is afforded of bringing before the members of the Society briefly and by an imperfect sketch its objects, its working in the past, and the future which may be before it. The preface is not written by one who has first gone through a completed volume, but is an introduction to that which is to come. It should therefore, though, of course, the method is far less satisfactory, be a substitute for a presidential address.

Before the completion of the last volume of the Records the Society had to lament the loss of its President, Dr. Stubbs. It could not be expected, from his multifarious engagements as a Bishop and a great historian, that he could take an active part in the working of the Society, but notwithstanding this his position as President was highly appreciated. Among the Members who have passed away the Society has lost the Rev. Randolph Henry Pigott, a former honorary secretary, who took a warm interest in its welfare, and the Rev. Thomas Williams, whose knowledge as a genealogist was very considerable. Obituary notices of Mr. Pigott and Mr. Williams will be found in the last volume.

Perhaps the most significant work that has been accomplished in connection with the Society during the period from the commencement of Vol. VIII. has been the attention given to the remains of religious houses in the county. The site of the small Benedictine Nunnery of St. Mary, Little Marlow, has been excavated under the superintendence of Mr. C. R. Peers, F.S.A. Mr. Harold Brakspear, F.S.A., has superintended the excavations of the remains of

Burnham Abbey, a religious house of Augustinian Canonesses, he having previously excavated the remains of Lacock Abbey in Wiltshire, a religious house of the same foundation as Burnham. These excavations at Little Marlow and Burnham have been recorded in two valuable papers in the last volume of the Society's publication. The illustrations to the paper on Burnham Abbey are of exceptional interest. Mr. Brakspear was desirous to continue his work of investigation by excavating the remains of Bitlesden Abbey, but it was found that all vestiges of this Abbey had been completely obliterated. Indeed, it has been in contemplation that a complete scheme for excavating the religious houses of the county should be organised, if the owners could be prevailed upon to sanction operations on their different properties. And here it may be remarked that a thorough investigation of the ruins of the important Abbey of Notley is greatly to be desired by archæologists.

Mr. Forsyth's series of papers on the Churches in the Hundred of Desborough, accompanied by his excellent and fascinating illustrations, reveals a type of small village Churches in out-of-the-way parts of the beautiful Chiltern district. All indicating their Norman origin from the impressive and unique tower of Fingest to the diminutive nave of Ibstone Church. And here, whilst considering the value of systematic treatment of the subject of ancient buildings, we must not omit to recall the beautifully-illustrated paper of Mr. Charles E. Keyser, F.S.A., on the Norman Doorways in the county, described by one possessing complete acquaintance with his subject. Special acknowledgments are due to those who have thus contemplated and to some extent carried out a scheme for systematically investigating and recording buildings of historic interest and that can be distinctively classified in this county. Indebtedness is no less felt to the writers of papers in the past volume on subjects that needed elucidation, and which will be readily recalled.

Thanks to the energy of Mr. A. H. Cocks, to the generosity of General Sir Henry Smyth and other friends of the Society, a distinct improvement is to be noticed in the Museum, as the additional cases and

the objects now to be seen will prove. Yet it only needs a visit to the Museum to realise how inadequate the building itself is for the purpose to which it is intended, and how unworthy it is to be deemed a county institution. For a well-organised Museum, comprehensive in its scheme and the objects exhibited is, it will be conceded, an institution of no slight importance, and when thus well-equipped its use or neglect will surely indicate the tone of society in which it is placed. We may rest assured that with intellectual progress the needs-be of a Museum will be increasingly felt. Experience will prove that it instructs in an unlooked-for way, and that the student is often assisted in his researches when books have failed him—this, of course, seems so evident that the truism might probably have been omitted, and yet, with notable exceptions, the coldness with which the project for an improved Museum has been often received argues the necessity for calling to mind a great defect among the institutions of Buckinghamshire. It may be that the contemplated Loan Exhibition at the Society's approaching Jubilee celebration will stir up greater interest in a subject to a degree dormant at the present, and if it does the Jubilee will have accomplished one of the main objects for which the celebration is intended.

Local archæologists will be looking forward with keen expectation for the issue of the Victorian County History. Judging from the history of other counties already published under similar auspices, it may be anticipated that the history of this county will be the work of experts, treated with accuracy and in a scholarly manner. And it may at first sight be concluded, on the completion of the volumes, that which this Society undertakes will have been accomplished. This is not so. It would be an impossibility to deal exhaustively with the history of each parish in the forthcoming work, welcome as undoubtedly it will be to archæologists. But the history of a county in its fullest sense means the taking into account of the different peoples that have from the remotest times inhabited it. The Thames valley will supply the earliest evidences of the presence of prehistoric man.

and later races, we are reminded, have left their remains on the hill-tops of the Chilterns. When we reflect on the peoples that have dwelt in this county from the dawn of history onwards—the Celtic tribes—the Roman occupiers—the Saxon invaders—the Danes during their predatory incursions, how much to be gleaned from this early period, early, that is, when treating of the history of this island, has to be examined with patient care. Not only have these peoples left traces of their occupation, but the names of many a village and homestead have their origin from one or other of these early settlers. We must not forget, too, as an evidence that this county was the scene of early historic developments in the struggles between Britain and Saxon, that Aylesbury was one of the four British towns that maintained its independence till towards the close of the 6th century. An inexhaustible field of enquiry is thus before the patient archæologist. Taylor has enticed many to the fascinating study of place-names, but he has simply led the way. If we want to know who were our early settlers and the circumstances of their location, we must isolate each name difficult of interpretation for scrutiny with all available resources, local records, Domesday, and so forth. We may expect from the Victorian history accounts of the churches and ancient buildings of the county as the work of experts, and this part of the undertaking will be of extreme importance, having regard to Lipscomb's totally inadequate treatment of the subject. Still, it cannot be expected that churches and domestic architecture of an early period will not need more exhaustive investigation than can be bestowed on them in a work dealing with the ancient buildings of an entire county.

In the year 1902 the Parish Register Society was founded under the auspices of this Society, of which Mr. A. H. Cocks and Mr. William Bradbrook are the honorary secretaries. It is doing a useful work: already the registers of Walton, Thornton, and Great Marlow have been published and issued to its members. This passing reference to an important archæological undertaking will bear testimony to the impulse that is being given to research, an undertaking which will

tend towards the preservation of documents so often lamentably neglected in the past.

In looking forward to the future some mention should be made of the Jubilee celebration already alluded to. The Society's first formation was at a meeting held in January, 1848, but the complete organization and working of the Society would date from the publication of the RECORDS, issued for the first time in the year 1854. It has been felt, therefore, that the Jubilee of the Society might well be celebrated in 1904. When, however, it was proposed that a Loan Exhibition should be its chief feature it was found that such an exhibition as was desired could not be properly organised unless ample time were allowed. It was consequently determined that the celebration should be postponed till 1905. It is intended that the Loan Exhibition shall be on a comprehensive basis to display the resources of Buckinghamshire, such as its prehistoric and mediæval antiquities, its flora and fauna, its geology, and its industries. It may be inferred that an exhibition of the kind will be of no slight advantage, that it will be the means of awakening an intelligent interest, and of spreading a truer knowledge on subjects intimately connected with the localities which surround us; that historic enquiry will be stimulated by illustrations in the pictorial and photographic series of ecclesiastical buildings, such as the Church of Wing, one of the earliest and most remarkable churches in the kingdom; the perfect Norman Church of Stewkley; the Chapel of Eton College, reminding us of the piety of its royal founder, Henry VI.; of mansions, such as Hampden House and Gayhurst; of the homes of foremost men in more modern times, such as Stowe and Cliefden.

As an instance of individual effort in the cause of archæology in the county, a reference should be made to "The History of Denham," recently published by the Rev. R. H. Lathbury. It is a painstaking work, showing a great deal of careful research on all points connected with the past history of the village, and is a pleasant evidence of what can be done for a parish during the leisure hours of its Rector.

And here may be added a few words on the future

of the Society. Its existence now for so many years will be some guarantee that its work will be continuous. Gaps have to be filled in among its active members. Mr. J. L. Myres has left the county, and although he is taking a prominent part in archæological research, notably in the remarkable excavations of the palace of Knossos in Crete, his wider sphere necessarily precludes him, since his severance from among us, from giving us his valuable aid. We are looking with some anxiety for our younger members to continue the work that some have yielded up, and some must sooner or later relinquish, for the Society entirely depends on its active members for its permanence. New life may be thrown into this work by a successful Jubilee celebration, and suggestions for fresh investigations may result from the Loan Exhibition. As already pointed out, Buckinghamshire offers exhaustless subjects for enquiry and research, but to take advantage of these must depend on the energy and enthusiasm on which we may trust it is not too sanguine to place reliance.

JOHN PARKER.

DESBOROUGH HOUSE,
HIGH WYCOMBE,
October, 1904.

ALL SAINTS CHURCH, HIGH WYCOMBE, FROM THE NORTH-EAST.

NOTES ON THE ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY OF THE PARISH CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS, WYCOMBE.

Some months ago Mr. John Parker kindly lent to me a transcript of a contract preserved in the Public Record Office, dated 26th January, 24 Henry VII., between the "Wardens and Rulers of the New Workes belongyng to the Chyrche of Wycombe" and one William Chapman, of Chertsey, co. Surrey, whereby the latter covenanted and agreed to perform certain works in Wycombe Church.

Such contracts are not only extremely rare, but the light which this particular one throws upon a well-known phase in the development of our parish churches is such as to render it worthy of more than a passing notice.

Whether, as is probable, there was a church at Wycombe at the time of the Norman Conquest we have no positive evidence, the Domesday Survey being silent on the point. A scolloped Norman capital found in the north aisle wall,* and now preserved in the church, is proof that a building of some architectural pretensions existed here in the 12th century, and we know from a charter of Richard I. that the church of Wycombe was among the gifts of his father, King Henry II., to Godstow Nunnery before his death in 1189.

The existing church consists of a chancel of four and a half bays, with aisles or side chapels of four bays, a nave and aisles of seven bays, with south porch, and a western tower. (See plan, Plate viii.) There was also once a small two-storied structure outside the western end of the north aisle, but this has been destroyed.

The chancel has on each side an arcade of four four-centred arches carried by slender shafted pillars with

* Figured with other early fragments in *Records of Buckinghamshire*, vii. plate facing p. 271.

stilted bases, all of late 15th century date, but some slight differences in the bases point to the north arcade being somewhat the earlier. The east window is of three lights, but dates from September, 1872. The roof is also modern. The north chapel, except as to its roof and east window, is throughout of late 13th century work of excellent character. It is four bays long, and has a wide western arch carried by shafted piers with moulded capitals and bases. The windows in the north wall are all of two uncusped lights with a cinquefoiled circle in the head, with rear-arches carried by shafts with moulded circular capitals and octagonal bases; in the westernmost window, however, the capitals are carved with good foliage. The first three windows have the pointed heads of the lights carried by slender shafts, but these are wanting in the fourth or westernmost window, which is also distinguished by an additional outer order. The east window consists of five uncusped lights under a depressed arch, and is an insertion of later date. The roof is a plain one of very low pitch, perhaps of the same date as the east window.

The south aisle is also of four bays. On the south side are four wide and ugly windows with depressed heads, each of four uncusped lights, and the east window is of like character, but has five lights. The heads of the windows have apparently been deformed in late Tudor times. The roof is nearly flat, and of good character, carried by moulded four-centred principals with traceried spandrels above, springing from plain corbels. It is contemporary in date with the chancel south arcade. The western arch of the aisle is also of the same date as the arcade, but has continuous chamfered jambs instead of shafted responds.

The nave has on each side an arcade of seven pointed drop arches, with carved heads at the junctions of the hood-moulds (Plate ii.). The easternmost arch on each side is considerably wider than the rest, and has the outer orders carried down to the ground, but the innermost is carried at each end by a shaft. The other arches are similarly moulded, but have clustered pillars of good character with moulded capitals and bases. These latter are circular in plan, but the abacus is always octagonal.

ALL SAINTS CHURCH, HIGH WYCOMBE.

THE NAVE, LOOKING WEST.

ALL SAINTS CHURCH, HIGH WYCOMBE.
THE SOUTH DOOR AND INTERIOR OF PORCH.

Above the arcades is a clerestory of seven bays, each containing a pointed window of two cinquefoiled lights with a quatrefoil in the head. The roof, which is nearly flat, is contemporary with the arcades, and has traceried spandrels below the tie beams, springing from corbels with carved angels holding shields. The interval between the tie beams and the roof itself is also traceried. The present colouring is modern. The west wall is earlier than the arcades, and retains the arch and jambs of a late 13th century window, which has been divested of its tracery, and had the jambs continued to the floor to form an archway into the later tower (Plate ii.).

The south aisle is seven bays long, but the first or easternmost is nearly twice as wide as the others, and has evidently formed part of a former transept, the gable of which may still be traced in the upper part of the wall externally. It contains a large window of three pointed lights with cusped circles in the head, with rear-arch carried by shafts with carved capitals. Under the window is a "restored" doorway with depressed head. Just to the west of the window, about 15 feet from the floor, is a trefoiled light, now glazed. This had been blocked up, but was, it is believed, opened out in 1827, and then found to have been closed with a shutter or casement, the hinges for which remained. It probably had to do with an earlier rood-loft. The other windows in the south wall are of the same pattern and date as the westernmost in the north chapel, and, like it, have carved capitals to the rear-arches, and no shafts to the tracery. The window in the third bay is a modern "restoration" by Mr. Street, † who needlessly destroyed to make way for it a large 15th century window of several lights that had probably been inserted to light a chantry chapel in the aisle.

The fifth bay has, instead of a window, a beautiful doorway of two orders carried by detached shafts with carved capitals (Plate iii.), and a moulded rear-arch within. The doorway is covered by a fine porch, now

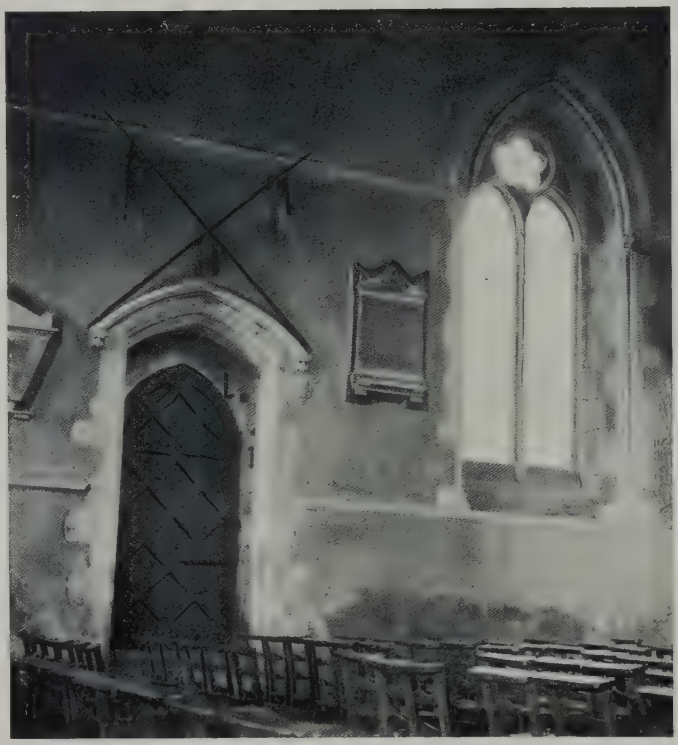
† The interior of the church underwent "restoration" at the hands of Mr. Street in 1873-75; the exterior in 1887-89, Messrs. A. M. Mowbray and J. O. Scott being the architects.

mostly new externally. ‡ It has, however, within on each side an arcade of three trefoiled arches carried by shafts with carved capitals, and a ribbed vault with sculptured boss springing from angle shafts with carved capitals (Plate iii.). The only ancient feature outside is a late housing for the holy water stock in the eastern jamb of the entrance arch. Above the porch is a chamber; the entrance into it was through a doorway, now blocked, in the aisle wall, so high up that it can only be reached by a ladder. The west window is of three lights with cusped circles in the head.

The north aisle is of the same length, width, and date as the other, but is externally of four bays only instead of the seven of its fellow.

The first bay has clearly formed the north end of a transept, the gable of which may be seen in the rubble walling. It contains a large three-light window like that opposite, a "restoration" by Mr. Street, but the rear-arch, which is old, shows that a like window formerly occupied the same position. It has also a doorway under it as in the opposite transept, but original. Owing to the north transept having been two feet longer than the south, its gable wall projects that much beyond the aisle, instead of being in line with it, as on the south side. The second bay contains two windows, of the same pattern as those of the north chapel, with moulded capitals to the rear-arch shafts, and shafts to the tracery. The third bay contains one window only, the place of a second being taken by a pointed doorway with good moulded rear-arch (Plate iv.). West of the doorway, in the fourth bay, is another window. Beyond this, close to the west end, is a low pointed doorway into the basement of the destroyed chamber without, and above it, at the level of the stringcourse, is another doorway, which can only have been reached by a flight of steps against the west wall (Plate v.). This doorway led into the upper room of the chamber, which had also a square-headed loop, still visible, towards the church. The west window of the aisle is of three lights, and similar in design to the windows in the west wall of the south aisle and the old transept ends.

‡ The new work dates from 1893, when the porch was "restored" under the direction of Mr. J. O. Scott.



ALL SAINTS CHURCH, HIGH WYCOMBE.

North Door and North Aisle Window.

ALL SAINTS CHURCH, HIGH WYCOMBE.

Doorways at West end of North Aisle.

All the masonry of both aisles is of late 13th century date, and the transept ends were apparently remodelled at the same time. The aisles seem originally to have had gabled roofs, or steep sloping roofs resting against the nave walls, but when the nave was rebuilt these roofs were removed, the walls raised some feet, and nearly flat roofs put on with slightly traceried spandrels. The roofs over the old transepts have the rafters running the opposite way to those in the aisles, and they are of somewhat different character, with moulded principals. In the south aisle the roof springs on both sides from corbels carved as crowned or mitred heads, but in the north aisle the corbels in the outer wall are plain.

The western tower, which contains ten bells, is entered from the church by two arches. The one is formed by the cutting down of the old 13th century west window. The other is part of the tower itself, which has been built up outside and against the nave wall, evidently with the intention of ultimately removing the latter, but this has not been done.

The lowest stage of the tower has on the three free sides an ornamental plinth with traceried panels, which on the south contain small shields. In the west side is a square-headed doorway, and over that a modern three-light window. The middle stage has small two-light pointed windows on the north, west, and south, and the uppermost or belfry stage has on every side a tall, narrow transomed window of three lights. The whole is surmounted by the beginning of an ornate panelled parapet, now finished off by some poor work done in 1754. In the north-west angle of the tower is a circular vice.

The walling throughout the church is of flint rubble with stone dressings, plastered internally.

From this brief description of the church as it now stands it is time to turn to its architectural history.

A reference to the ground plan (Plate viii.), as well as to the existing wide first arches of the nave and the old transept ends, shows that the church was at one time cruciform, with a tower over the crossing instead of at the west end. And we may assume that in the 12th century the church consisted of an aisleless chancel

of no great length, a central tower and transepts, and a nave of five or six bays with narrow aisles.

Towards the end of the 13th century, about 1275, the aisles were replaced by others of greater width and architectural importance. On the south this width corresponds to the length of the transept, with the gable of which the new wall is in line; but on the north, owing to the transept being two feet longer than the other, while the aisle is of the same width as its fellow, the two walls are not in line. Concurrently with the widening of the aisles the south porch was erected, the western end of the nave re-built, and the transepts, if they were not also re-built, were re-modelled by the insertion of doorways and larger windows and the addition of buttresses. A large chapel was also built eastwards of the north transept with an arch of communication between them. This chapel now forms a north aisle to the chancel, but as the arcade between them is of much later date, it seems as if the chapel was at first an independent structure.

Towards the middle of the 15th century the re-construction of the nave was taken in hand. There is unfortunately nothing left to tell what was then existing between the central tower and the west wall. Possibly the first five bays were of Norman work, with a sixth bay of the same date as the new aisles. But all were now replaced by the existing series of six arches on each side, above which was also added the clerestory and present roof. The aisle walls were raised at the same time and new roofs given to them to accord with that of the nave.

A break of line under the clerestory windows suggests either (1) that the addition of a clerestory was not first contemplated, or (2) that the new arcades were built piecemeal in an older wall, as was not unusual, and the clerestory added afterwards. The beginning of this new work of the nave may perhaps be approximately fixed by the will of John Justycer, dated 20th February, 1436, preserved among the corporation records, which contains the following items:

> Item lego Fabrice ecclesie de Wycombe predicte xiij$^{s.}$ iiij$^{d.}$ Item ad empcionem unius Crismatorij argentei iij$^{s.}$ iiij$^{d.}$ Item lego ad sustentacionem unius

lampadis in choro ecclesie predicte xij^{d}. Item lego cuilibet lumini ecclesie predicte iiij^{d}.

He also bequeaths the remainder of various tenements in Wycombe "Custodibus fabrice ecclesie de Wycombe."

Much about the same date as the re-construction of the nave the western tower was begun, and, as has been already pointed out, outside of and against the west wall. But it need not have been, and probably was not completed until a much later date. †

The chancel was next taken in hand. Of the nature and length of what was then standing we have no information. But it seems now to have been entirely re-built, with an arcade of four arches opening into the north chapel, to which it was made at least equal in length. The work was barely completed when another chapel of the same width as the other, but slightly shorter, was added on the south, and a similar arcade to that opposite pierced in the dividing wall. A wide arch of entrance was also made on the west from the south transept.

The enlargement of the church having now reached its limits, it was decided to take down the old central steeple, which was still standing over the crossing. The contract for carrying out this work is preserved in the Public Record Office,* and is that which has been so fortunately discovered by Mr. John Parker. It is dated 26th January, 1508-9, and, as it is in English, may be allowed to speak for itself:

> Thys indenture made the xxvjth day of Janyver the xxiiijth yere of the Reign of King Henry the vijth be twene Thomas Pymme Gentilman Richard Byrch Nicholas Devon George Petyfer John Brasebryg and Thomas Baven Wardens & Rulers of the New Worke be longyng to the Chyrche of Wycombe on the ooñ ptie And William Chapman of Chersey in the County of Surr̃ Fremason on the^{e} other ptie Wytnesseth that it is coven^{a}nted barganed & agreed

† Mr. Parker, in his *Early History and Antiquities of Wycombe*, states (p. 102), without giving his authority, that the new tower was built "in the year 1522, under the superintendence of Rowland Messenger, who had been Vicar of Wycombe from 1511 to 1539, when he resigned the living. The Tower was completed with much rejoicing, 'ryngying of bellys, and pypying of Organs.'" Langley, too, in his *History and Antiquities of the Hundred of Desborough*, says (p. 34) that the tower "was built in 1522."

* Ancient Deeds, D. 985.

be twene the seid pties in the forme Folowyng that is to sey that the same Wiliam Chapman his executours or assignes shal before the feste of Seynt Laurens the Marter next ensuying the date herof shall take down or cause to be taken down to the Grownde all the Stone and other stuff of an olde Stepull and appteynyng to the seid Stepull nowe stondyng & beyng be twene the quyer & the body of the Chyrche of Wycombe in the County of Bukyngham And also the seid William Covenᵃnteth gᵃunteth & agreeth to take down or cause to be taken down all the Stones and other stuff of ij Crosse Arches wᵗ ther respondes set and nowe stondyng ayenst the seid steppll wᵗ in the seid Chyrch of Wycombe aforeseid and Furthermore the seid William Chapman Covenᵃnteth gᵃunteth and agreeth to make newe or cause to be made newe sufficiently vj respondes to iij Arches belongyng whereof ij of the seid arches to raunge in lyke maṉ as they of the body of the Chyrche doe and the iijd arche sufficiently to be made be twene the ij newe hyles over the quyer Dore And also to make oṳ eṳy of the seid arches that raunge wᵗ the body of the Chyrche ij wyndowes lyke to them that byn in the Clerestory of yᵉ body of the Churche aforeseid And oṳ the Est wyndowe beforeseid oon wyndow wᵗ iiij lyghtes eṳy lyght genlased* And also to Fulfyll all the wallys oṳ all the seid newe arches to the heyght of the body of the seid Chyrch And also to Corbell Tabyll Crest & ppoynt assheler in lyke maṉ as the body of the Church is And also to Rough Cast all his seid Newe Wallys And to pget them on the in syde And also to Fulfyll up the Cross hyle walle on the North Syde to the heygh of the Crosse hyle on the South syde And to Corbell Tabyll ppoynt assheler & Crest as the seid South hyle is And to pget & Rough cast the same And also to make ayen all the wallys that byn brokyn wᵗ the havyng a wey of the seid ij Crosse respondes And also to make ij Dores through his seid Newe Wark conveying thorough all the iij rode loftᵉ And to make as many Corbell as shalbe thought necessary be Carpenters to beᵉ all the res . . . . . longyng & pteynyng to all the seid Newe Werkᵉ & to the

*A rare word meaning "cusped." See R. Willis, *Architectural Nomenclature of the Middle Ages* (Cambridge, 1844), 55. I am indebted to Mr. M. S. Giuseppi, F.S.A., of the Public Record Office, for the correct reading and interpretation of the word, which is difficult to decypher in the original.

ij Crosse hyles And that he shall make suer & substanciall & save harmles all the Raunges of the Arches as wele of the seid body of the Churche as the Newe Werke And also all the raunge of Arches of the ij Newe Chapellys of our lady & seynt Katyn And the seid Wardens & Rulers shal pay or cause to be payd to the seid William Chapman for his labor & workmanship of the pmisses above wretyn xxxiij li sterling And a hors at the discression of the seid Wardens & Rulers to be paid in man & forme folowyng pt is to say Accordyng as the seid werk goth forward so the seid Wardens & Rulers to pay hym at ther discression And also the seid Wardens & Rulers to fynde to the said William all man of stuff pt is to sey stone lyme & sond & all man skaffold tymber necessary to the seid werke And also shollys bokette Trayes with a gynne & all yern werk as nayles & the Caryage of the same And furthermor the seid William covenaunteth gaunteth & agreyth pt if the seid werk be not substencially & sufficiently wrou[ght] & made in euy thing belongyng to Masons work And that work so adiuged insufficient by sufficient Masons pt then he covenaunteth & gaunteth by these presente by a convenient & resonable tyme after the same Jugement to make the seid Werk wele & sufficient at his own ppr cost & charge And the [said Wardens] & Rulers of ye said Werke gaunteth pt if the same William his executoure or assignes obsve fulfyll & kepe all covenantes gauntes & agrem[ents] . . . . in these indentures wich on his pte oweth to be pformed & kept that then a sengle obligacion bering date the day of these . . . . . wherein the same William Chapman by ye name of William Chapman of Chertsey in the County of Surr Fremason William Billesdon of . . . . . * in the County of Berksher Fremason & Nicholas Benet of Clewer in the County of Berksher Fremason seually be bounden to the above named Wardens & Rulers of the seid Newe Werke in a C li. be voide or els to stonde in his full strength & vertue In wytnes wherof the pties above seid Entchaungeably have putto ther Seales the date is the day yere and place above wretyn

Wlliã [*sic*] Chapman

Endorsed:

And also the wtinnamed Wardens & Rulers of the seid Werke covenaunteth & gaunteth by these psente

* Bycester. (?)

that if the wtinnamed William Chapman lak or ꝑbe hyndred of lyme sond stone or eny other thynge or stuff that be longeth to the Covᵃnte wtin wretyn up on a resonable warnyng moved & spoken by the seid William Chapman to the seid Wardens & Rulers that then the seid Wardens & Rulers shal pay to to hym & to his ꝟvante duryng the seid tyme that they shal lak ther wages besyde this Bargyn.

It will be seen from this very interesting document that William Chapman contracted to take down

(i.) all the stone and other stuff of the old steeple, and

(ii.) all the stones and other stuff of two cross arches, with their responds, "set and now standing against the said steeple."

These cross arches were evidently those which had been made in the western sides of the transepts when the nave aisles were widened in the 13th century; they and their responds were now to be done away with, and the wall made plain, as we see it.

The steeple and cross arches being cleared away, Chapman agreed next to construct three new arches with their six responds. Two of these arches were to range in like manner as do they of the body of the church, that is to say, they were to be in continuation of the nave arcade, and over each arch there were to be two windows like to them that be in the clerestory of the body of the church aforesaid. The third arch was that into the chancel, and is described as to be made between the two new aisles and over the quire door, viz. that in the roodscreen. Above this arch was to be a window of four lights. Chapman covenanted to "fulfill" or carry up all the walls over the said new arches to the height of the nave walls, to corbel-table, crest, and perpentashlar them in like manner as the nave walls, to rough-cast them outside, and to parget or plaster them within.

He also undertook to carry up the "cross hyle" or transept wall on the north side to the height of the cross aisle on the south side, and to treat it in the same manner as the walls over his new arches; also to make good all the walls that were broken with the having away of the responds of the two cross arches.

ALL SAINTS CHURCH, HIGH WYCOMBE.

THE NAVE, LOOKING EAST, SHOWING CHAPMAN'S ARCHES.

ALL SAINTS CHURCH, HIGH WYCOMBE.

Bases of Chapman's Arch (to left) and of the older Arcade (to right) on the North side of the Nave.

While his new works were in progress Chapman further undertook to make sure and substantial and to save harmless all the ranges of arches, as well of the body of the church as the new works, and also all the ranges of arches of the two new chapels on either side of the chancel.

It is not quite clear from the wording of the indenture whether the time-limit of St. Laurence's Day (10th August) applied to all the works above noted, or only to the razing to the ground of the old steeple.

A very cursory examination of the existing building is enough to show us exactly what William Chapman did. First, he took down the old steeple and its four arches opening east, west, north, and south, and the arches forming the western sides of the transepts. He then built (1) the two side arches which now occupy the interval between the 15th century nave arcade and the chancel, and the clerestory wall with two windows on each side over them, and (2) the present chancel arch and the gable above it.

Chapman's new arches in the nave closely follow as to detail the older arches west of them (Plate vi.), but there are naturally some slight differences, especially in the bases of his responds (Plate vii.). Owing to their wider span his arches are also taller. His clerestory windows are identical in pattern with the rest. The roof over the new bay differs slightly from the older work of which it forms a continuation, and the tracery in the spandrels is uncusped. The timbers, too, spring from corbels with shields instead of angels, and one of those on the north side is carved with a crowned silver lion on a red field; the others bear modern painting. The transept roofs are of the same date as the new bay.

Chapman's chancel arch was apparently masked by the roodscreen, and has flat jambs out of which the mouldings spring (Plate vi.). His window of four lights was duly made, and existed until Mr. Street's "restoration," when it was needlessly destroyed, and no trace of it can now be seen.

The roodscreen was evidently carried right across the church, for Chapman undertook "to make ij Dores through his said Newe Work conveying thorough all the iij rode loftes." On the north side the new arch is

wider than that on the south, and its eastern respond is so close to the wall that no doorway could have been pierced over it; but on the south side such a doorway may have existed, though not now visible on account of the plastering of the wall.

It will be noticed that the contract mentions, besides "the ij Crosse hyles," by which are meant the transepts, "the ij newe hyles," which are also referred to as "the ij Newe Chapellys of our lady and saynt Kateryn." It is clear from this (1) that the inclusion of the north chapel as part of the church by the building of the north arcade of the chancel, and (2) the addition of the corresponding chapel on the south of the chancel, had been carried out before the date (1508-9) of the contract, and that, as stated above, the razing of the old steeple was the last important change in the architectural history of the church. One further change seems subsequently to have been made: the rebuilding and lengthening of the easternmost bay of the chancel, and the alteration of the tracery of the window in the east wall of the north chapel and of all those in the south chapel. These works were apparently all done at the same time, for Mr. Parker tells me that previous to Mr. Street's "restoration" the chancel end had an east window and two side windows of the same plain character as those above described.

Before concluding this paper it may be of interest to see what evidence is forthcoming as to the arrangements of the church, before the changes of the so-called Reformation, from (1) the inventories edited by the writer in 1899 † and (2) the wills of Wycombe folk.

The inventory of 1475 mentions only the high altar, and no other furniture than the Easter "sepulcur of Tymber with a stole therto," "ij lectornys of tymbur," and "ij beris with ij Coffyns therto." But the additions to it also mention "seynt Nicholas Chauncell," which implies an altar of that saint, a "Ihc̄ awter," and the Rood.

The inventory of 1503 also mentions only the high altar, the two wooden lecterns, the two biers and parish coffins, and the Rood. Four stools for "recter coryse,"

‡ *Records of Buckinghamshire*, viii. 103—145.

i.e. the *rectores chori* or rulers of the quire, are mentioned in the additions.

A number of wills of this same period contain the following interesting bequests: *

1496. William Shepewashe.

"lumini Salvatoris domini nostri Jesu Christi in eadem ecclesia." [30 Vox]

1500. Joan Redhoode.

to be buried "in capella sanctorum Nicholai Episcopi et Katerine virginis et martyris infra predictam ecclesiam . . . . . juxta sepulcrum mariti mei. cuilibet lumini iiij^{d}. altari beate marie ibidem unam torcham xiij librarum et eidem ymagini beate marie anulum meum optimum aureum. Reparacioni capelle sancte Trinitatis eidem ecclesie conjuncte vj^{s}. viii^{d}. altari sancti Erasmi martyris in eadem ecclesia meum missale." [12 Moone]

1500. William Fryer.

to be buried in the church "in parte boriali juxta ymaginem Jhesu. guardiano altaris Jhesu iij^{s}. iiij^{d}." [14 Moone]

1504. John Petefere.

"to the makyng of a wyndowe in the chapell of our blissed lady iij^{li} vj^{s}. viij^{d}." [27 Holgrave]

1506. John Aley.

"to be buried in the Chapell of our blessid ladie in Wicombe. to the reparacion of the church xx^{s}. to every fraternitre light within the same church iiij^{d}. to the Chapell of the blessid trinite next adioyning to the said Churche iij^{s}. iiij^{d}." [12 Adeane]

1506. John Wilcockys.

to be buried in the parish church of Wycombe "before the Roode." "to every light in the same church gaderd by wardens iiij^{d}. to the reparacion of o^{r} lady chapell of my graunt xxiij^{s}. iiij^{d}. Item I will that myn executo^{rs} shal content and pay for all the charges and costes in newe glasyng of the oon of the wyndowes in the same chapell. myn executors shall bye or doo to be bought a marbull stone to ley upon my grave w^{t} the pictu^{r} of myself and my two wiffes of vij fote in lengthe the stone" [21 Adeane]

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* I am much indebted for these to my friend Mr. J. C. Challoner Smith, F.S.A., who has obligingly extracted them from the originals in the registers of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, now at Somerset House.

1509. Robert Bullock.

> to be buried in the churchyard "nyghe my childern. To the light of seynt Clement xx^{d}. To the reparacion of the newe worke of the same churche xx^{s}. or elles my best taynters." [27 Bennett]

The inventory of 1518-19 mentions (1) the high altar, (2) the "bourchauncel" and the "boure aulter," (3) the "Resurreccion aulter," (4) "Jhesus aulter," and (5) "Saynt Clementes aulter."

The Bower chancel or chapel is also mentioned in yet one more will, that of William Chalfaunt, of the date 1543:

> If I die in or near Wycombe to be buried there "in a Chapell there w^{t}in the saide churche caulid the Bowre chappell in the Sepulture where Margarete Chalfount my late wyffe was and is buryed." To the "reparacions" of the church 40s. "To the churchewardynes . . . . . to the use of the same churche in recompence and satisfaction of such leade and tyles as I . . . . . did borowe of the saide churchwardeyns whiche is not yett fully paide and satisfied as I thinke in my conscience xiij^{s}. iiij^{d}." [14 Moone]

We thus have mention of

1. The High Altar, in the chancel, in 1475, 1503, and 1518-19.
2. "Seynt Nicholas Chauncell" (additions to 1475 Inv.), otherwise called "the chapel of St. Nicholas the bishop and St. Katherine virgin and martyr" in Joan Redhoode's will (1500), and "the new chapel of St. Kateryn" in Chapman's contract (1508-9).
3. "The altar of the Blessed Mary" (Joan Redhoode's will, 1500); the "chapel of our Blessed Lady," in wills of 1504 and 1506; and the "new chapel of our Lady" in Chapman's contract.
4. "The bourchancel" and the "boure aulter" in the inventory of 1518-19; called also "the Bowre chappell" in a will of 1543.
5. The Jesus altar, in 1475, William Fryer's will of 1500, and in 1518-19. The light of Our Saviour, mentioned in a will of 1496, and

the image of Jesus in another of 1500 no doubt adjoined it.

6. The Resurrection altar, in 1518-19.
7. St. Clement's altar, in 1518-19, at which was probably the "light of seynt Clement" mentioned in Robert Bullock's will (1509).
8. The altar of St. Erasmus, in Joan Redhoode's will (1500).

There was also a chapel of the Holy Trinity * described as "joined to the church" in Joan Redhoode's will (1500), and "adjoyning to the said Churche" in John Aley's will (1506). As there is only one place where evidence exists of a chapel having adjoined the church, viz. outside the west end of the north aisle, the upper storey of the building that formerly stood there was probably the chapel of the Holy Trinity.

In locating the other chapels and altars mentioned there can be no question that the chapel of St. Nicholas and St. Katherine and the chapel of Our Lady were "the ij newe hyles" of the chancel referred to in Chapman's contract. And as I hope to show that the Lady Chapel was on the north side, the south chapel must have been that of St. Nicholas and St. Katherine.

The chapel of Our Lady at Wycombe has been more or less of a puzzle for some time. Langley, in his *Hundred of Desborough*, refers to an indulgence in Willis's MSS. "from Richard de Graves [*sic*, for Gravesend], bishop of Lincoln, dated at Tinghurst, Bucks, 1273, for the reparation of St. Mary's chapel in the churchyard of Wycombe." † Lipscomb contents himself with the assertion: "It appears that there had been anciently a Chapel in the Churchyard at Wycombe." ‡ The late Mr. John Parker, in his *History of Wycombe*, ‖ refers at some length to "the Chapel of St. Mary, called the

* The tenement of the chantry of the Holy Trinity is mentioned in two deeds of 1441 and 1471 respectively among the corporation records (see Appendix to the Fifth Report of the Historical MSS. Commission, 563, 564).

† Thomas Langley, *The History and Antiquities of the Hundred of Desborough and Deanery of Wycombe, in Buckinghamshire* (London, 1797).

‡ George Lipscomb, M.D., *The History and Antiquities of the County of Buckingham* (London, 1847), iii. 649.

‖ John Parker, *The Early History and Antiquities of Wycombe, in Buckinghamshire* (Wycombe, 1878), 130, 131.

Corporation Chapel." It is supposed, he writes, "to have been situate in a street called Bynethe brigge," which was afterwards named St. Mary's Street. He also quotes the entry from Browne Willis's MSS. given by Langley, and, after pointing out the existence of a chapel of St. Mary in All Hallows church, suggests that the Bishop of Lincoln "refers to some other Church Yard than that of All Hallows," perhaps the "Horsyn Churcheyerd" that existed elsewhere in the town. But he says: "Not a vestige of the Chapel remains, and the exact site of it is not known." He adds further that it "was rebuilt between the years 1338 and 1378, and was under the control of two Wardens, who were always burgesses of standing, and were indifferently styled 'Wardens,' 'Churchmen,' or Collectors of St. Mary's Chapel. But in the year 1338 we find four Wardens coming into office; and further they are styled 'Wardens of the Work' (custodes operis Beatæ Mariæ").

Following these local authorities, I have myself written in my former paper on the Wycombe Inventories that the chapel of Our Lady "was not that part of the parish church in which stood the altar of St. Mary. . . . . but a separate building in the churchyard, stated to have been rebuilt during the 14th century."

Since writing the above I have come to the conclusion, after an examination of all the various documents referred to or existing, that there was but one chapel of Our Lady in Wycombe, and that from the first it formed part of the parish church.

The earliest dated reference to the chapel seems to be the indulgence of 1273 mentioned by Langley. The original, or a nearly contemporary copy, on parchment is now preserved amongst the Browne-Willis MSS. in the Bodleian Library at Oxford,* and so much of it as relates particularly to the chapel is here printed, for the first time:—

> Omnibus Christi fidelibus . . . . Ricardus Lincolniensis episcopus salutem. . . . . Omnibus parochianis nostris et aliis . . . . qui ad repara-

* Bodl. MS. 16303 (= Willis 10), fol. 118. I am greatly indebted to Mr. Falconer Madan, F.S.A., sub-librarian, for this and the following extract, and the particulars of the MSS.

> cionem seu sustentacionem capelle beate Marie in cimiterio ecclesie de Wicumbe erecte et cantarie ejusdem de bonis . . . . pie contulerint subsidia caritatis Tredecim dies de . . . . penitencia . . . . relaxamus . . . Datum apud Tingehurst. xvj°. Kalendas Decembris anno Domini .M°.cc°.lxx°. tercio et pontificatus nostri xvj°.

On the next leaf (f. 119) of the MS. is another contemporary copy or original, also on parchment, of a second indulgence, dated 1276, by Anian bishop of Bangor, who was apparently acting as suffragan to the Bishop of Lincoln:

> Universis Christi fidelibus . . . . Anianus . . . . Bangorensis ecclesie minister humilis salutem. . . . . Omnibus parochianis nostris aliisque . . . . qui ad capellam beate Marie apud Wycumbe accesserint et ad fabricam ejusdem capelle pias elemosinas contulerint . . . . viginti dies de . . . . penitencia . . . . relaxamus. Datum apud Thame in festo Sancti Johannis ante Portam Latinam Anno Domini. millesimo ducentesimo. septuagesimo. sexto.

It is clear from these two documents that there was a chapel of Our Lady in the churchyard of the parish church of Wycombe in 1273, which was then being repaired or rebuilt, and that the work was still in progress in 1276. And the architecture of the widened aisles of the church and of the large chapel north of the chancel agrees so closely with these dates that there cannot be any doubt that in the latter we have the Lady Chapel referred to. The description of it as being "in the cemetery of the church of Wycombe" may, I think, be thus explained.

At the time of the building of the new chapel the chancel was probably of smaller dimensions than later, and was vested in the Abbess and Convent of Godstow as holders of the rectory, but the chapel belonged to the parish, and was apparently built independently of the chancel in the cemetery north of it. The evidence of this is not very strong, and is entirely architectural. It will be seen on reference to the plan (i) that in its present state as the north aisle of the chancel the chapel

is of considerable width; (ii) that the arch of entry from the old north transept, as seen from the chapel, is placed nearer to the north than the south side; also (iii) that the existing east window occupies the middle of the east wall. If, however, the chapel originally had a south wall of its own, on the line suggested on the plan (Plate viii.), the arch of entry would stand symmetrically as regards the chapel itself, and the chapel would be a building of more reasonable width, independent of and separated by a small interval from the chancel. Were it not at one time an independent structure, what has become of the arcade between it and the chancel, an arcade that must have been of some architectural importance? If, however, the present arcade points to the destruction of the south wall of the chapel, and the inclusion of it, for the first time, as an aisle of the chancel, Chapman's description of it as one of "the ij newe hyles" becomes intelligible, and we can also understand the reason for a new east window in the middle of the east wall in place of the original, which no doubt stood opposite the west archway.

Among the Corporation documents* are a number of deeds bearing more or less directly upon the history of the Lady Chapel. The earliest is an undated deed, apparently late in the reign of Henry III., whereby William Wauder grants to Hugh le Taillur a messuage upon the fee of the Abbess of Godstow for a yearly rent of 2s. 4d. to the Abbess and Convent, and of 2d. to the grantor,

> Pro hac autem donacione. concessione. et warantizacione dedit mihi dictus Hugo 3s. 2d. annui redditus *in auxilium sustentacionis misse beate Marie virginis* imperpetuum in matrici ecclesie ejusdem ville.

By another undated deed, probably *temp.* Edward I., Ralph de Croindene [Crendon], son and heir of John de Croindene of Wycombe, quit-claims a piece of land

* Now in the custody of the Governors of the Wycombe Grammar School and Almshouse Foundation. I am indebted to Mr. John Parker for access to these documents, which has enabled me to verify the references to and quotations from them printed in the Appendix (pp. 554-565) of the Fifth Report of the Historical MSS. Commission.

lying beside the cemetery of the parish church of All Saints,

> Deo et *Capelle beate Marie* de Wycumbe ad sustentacionem capellani ibidem Deo et beate Marie deservienti.

By his will dated Sunday next after the feast of St. Nicholas 1291 Thomas Waldere of Wycumbe leaves *inter alia* a bequest of 12d. to Stephen the chaplain of St. Mary; also an annual rental of 3s. "ad sustentacionem misse beate Marie in ecclesia de Wycumbe."

In "Leger Book No. 1" is entered on f. lxij a memorandum dated November 1309 of a remittance by the Mayor and Commonalty to William Outred of a rent of 14d. assigned *ad servicium beate Marie*, and on the same date of a remittance to Edmund Haveryngdon of part of a rent assigned *Capelle beate Marie*, and of another assigned *ad servicium beate Marie*.

On f. lxiiij is a memorandum dated 23rd June 1339 of the lease of a tenement "in vico de Froggemore quod Andreas le Goys nuper assignavit *custodibus operis beate Marie* et communitati Burgi de Wycombe." Another rent "*ad opus beate Marie*" is mentioned on f. lxiiij^{b}, under date June 1346, and the *custodes operis beate Marie de Wycombe* are named is another memorandum of the same year on f. lxv. This last entry shows that the wardens were four in number.

We also learn from the same authority (f. lxv.) that on the Tuesday before the feast of St. Gregory 23 Edward III. [12th March 1348-9] the will of Matthew son of Matthew le Fuller of Wycombe was produced, containing bequests to his son John of three separate properties, each of which was assigned "ad sustentacionem unius lampadis in ecclesia continue ardentem imperpetuum *coram altare beate Marie* loco solito," etc. Other memoranda of 1353 and 1361-2 (f. lxv^{b}) also mention the *custodes luminaris beate Marie*.

In 1354 the will of William atte Coumbe contains the following bequests:

> Item lego Custodibus ecclesie de Wycombe .ij. sol. annui redditus percipiendi annuatim de tenemento Ricardi le Carpenter quod quondam fuit Johannis de Mareys ad inveniendum .i.

torticis ad levacionem Corporis Christi in Capella beate Marie de Wycombe.

Item lego eisdem Custodibus j.d redditus percipiendi de tenemento quod quondam fuit Serche ad opus fabrice ecclesie.

Under date September 1363 the Leger Book again contains (f. lxvj.) reference *Custodibus operis Cantarie beate Marie in Wycombe* in a lease by the Mayor and commonalty of a vacant place in Crendon Lane to John Gous. And on f. lxvij^{b} is a note of the proving in March 1363-4, before the Dean of Wycombe, of the will of Walter Smyth, and of the bequest therein *custodibus operis Cantarie beate Marie* of a shop, etc. "inveniendo inde annuatim coram ymagine beate Marie Cantarie predicte unum cereum iiij^{or} librarum cere."

The four *custodes operis beate Marie* are also referred to in 1367,* 1370-1, † 1375, ‡ and 1378. ‖

Such an expression as *custodes operis* is commonly used when some building is in progress, but it is difficult to see what work can have been going on in such a structure as the Lady Chapel from 1339 to 1378; and the chapel itself shows no traces of it. Perhaps the phrase has here a more general meaning.

In a few deeds of the fifteenth century the wardens are simply described as *custodes cantarie beate Marie* § or *custodes capelle*,¶ and early in the sixteenth century as "the wardens of o^{r} lady," or "wardens of the Chapell of ou^{r} ladie." **

It will be seen from these many extracts that the mass of Our Lady, the lamps before the altar, the light before her image, and the Lady Chapel itself can all be associated with one and the same building; and the position of this is finally fixed by an indenture of 29th September, 18 Henry VII. (1502), between the four wardens of the parish church and one Nicholas

* Lease by John Geyr. † Lease by William Frere.
‡ Will of Peter Shiplake in Leger Book, f. lxxiij.
‖ Lease by the four Wardens.
§ Grant in 1431 by Thomas Merston and others.
¶ Indenture of 1448 between two of the Wardens and William Redhood; and another deed of 1460.
** Leger Book, ff lxxvij and lxxxiij.

Wynshurste, leasing to him a tenement on payment of a yearly rent of 4s. to themselves and of 2d. "*Gardianis Capelle beate Marie in Ecclesia predicta* et successoribus suis."

In the will dated 1504 of John Petefere (quoted above) is a bequest of £3 6s. 8d. "to the makyng of a wyndowe in the chapell of our blissed lady;" and in that of John Wilcockys, made in 1506, after a bequest of £1 3s. 4d. "to the reparacion of o^{r} lady chapell," is the direction: "I will that myn executo^{rs} shal content and pay for all the charges and costes in newe glasyng of the oon of the wyndowes in the same chapell."

As the former bequest can refer only to the east window of the chapel, since the others are all of the 13th century, it was probably made larger as we now see it by John Petefere's bequest, and glazed by that of John Wilcockys.

The inventory of the chapel taken in 1518-19 mentions "a Curten clothe for o^{r} lady lofte." This loft was probably upon that portion of the roodscreen which traversed the arch from the north transept into the lady chapel, and therefore one of "the iij rode lofte" mentioned in Chapman's contract.

The Bower altar evidently stood in some screened-off part of the church, which was therefore called "the bour chauncell," and the inventory of 1518-19 specifies "ij laten candilstykke on the bowre aulter" and "ij laten Standarde," or standing candlesticks in the chapel wherein it stood. The chaplain who served it is described in a view of frankpledge of 1477 as "le Bowrepreist," and in conjunction with another chaplain called "oure lady preist." It is probable therefore that "the bourchauncell" formed part of or adjoined the Lady Chapel. It might well have been under one of the arches between the latter and the chancel. A will of 1543, quoted above, shews that it was large enough to bury in.

Whence the Bower altar obtained its name I have not been able to learn, but the following document in the Leger Book may possibly throw some light upon it:

f. lxij. Memorandum quod Cum Johannes le Bowyer tempore domini Edwardi Regis filii Regis Henrici

concessit idedoïa [*sic*] * ecclesie de Wycombe Tres Torcheas Cere qualibet Torchea iiij ℔ Cere de certis tenementis in Burgo de Wycombe inveniend. postmodum dictus Johannes dedit per cartam suam Waltero de Sunle tenementum suum quod jacet inter tenementum Willelmi Gerveys et tenementum Ricardi de Hurley et tres solidos redditus de tenementi Willelmi Gerveys & duodecim denarios Redditus de tenemento quod fuit Gregorij le Barbour. In qua Carta Continetur quod dictus Walterus et heredes sui et assignati de Redditibus et tenementis predictis inveniend. annuatim predictas tres Torcheas viz. duas in Festo Assumpcionis beate Marie et unam in Festo Nativitatis Domini ad quam solucionem sic faciendam predictum tenementum cum Redditibus onerata sunt imperpetuum, etc.

The positions of the Jesus and Resurrection altars, and those of St. Clement and St. Erasmus, are likewise matters of conjecture. Perhaps the two former originally stood in the transepts and the two latter in the aisles; but it is impossible at present to locate them with certainty. Two of them may have stood under the middlemost roodloft on either side the quire door.

The inventory of the church goods taken in 1552 mentions the hangings at "the hight aulter" and for the "other ij aulters," also "iij herez (hairclothes) for the iij aulters." It seems therefore that at the destruction of altars *temp.* Edward VI. those then in the church were not all pulled down, but two were left standing besides the high altar. These were probably the Lady altar and that of St. Nicholas and St. Katherine in the chancel aisles.

The church unfortunately contains no remains of its old fittings except some bench ends and fragments of screenwork, and a great oak chest bounden with iron; altar, font, pulpit, pews, all are new.

A few of the old bench ends and some pieces of tracery are built into the quire seats, which occupy a raised

* This word is plainly so written in the MS. I can only suggest that in transcribing it the clerk has misread a contracted form of "in dedicacione." If so, the memorandum contains a hitherto unnoticed dedication of the church in the reign of Edward I., necessitated probably by the large structural alterations which the church underwent *circa* 1275.

platform before the chancel in the first bay of the nave. Here also is a line of four octagonal posts, two $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, two $4\frac{3}{4}$ feet high, with curiously-carved capitals; apparently the cut-down supports of the projecting front of the old rood-loft.

Some other fragments of screenwork, with part of an inscription, are now incorporated in a modern screen filling the western arch of the south chapel. Langley, describing the condition of the church in his time (c. 1797), writes:

> "The aisles of the church and chancel are divided by an ancient carved screen of oak, and on the north side is the following inscription:
>
> Praye for the soules of Rychardc Redhodc, Agnes hys wyfe, ther son William and Johan hys wyfe, the whyche ——— —— as —— wyth —— yere off oure Lord God 1468 on soules God ———*

The late Mr. John Parker, writing in 1878, says:

> "The Aisles of the Church and Chancel were both divided by ancient carved screens or parcloses, which were erected by Mr. William Redehode, to whom reference has already been made.
>
> The screen of the South Chancel Aisle had a well-preserved inscription in Oak, as follows:—
>
> 'Praye for the Soules of Rycharde Redehode, Agnes his Wyfe, the whyche Richard bilded this parclose with tymbre in the yere of oure Lord God 1468 on ——— Soules ——— God.'
>
> These Screens were some few years ago removed, which is much to be regretted by the admirers of Church Architecture." †

Lastly, Mr. R. S. Downs, in a paper on the church in *Records of Buckinghamshire* for 1895, says that

> "Towards the close of the fifteenth century (the south chapel) was separated from the rest of the building by a handsome oaken parclose, erected by Richard Redhead. This screen bore the following inscription in old English charac-

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* *History and Antiquities of the Hundred of Desborough*, 35.
† *Early History and Antiquities of Wycombe*, 104.

ters:—' Praye for the Soules of Rycherde Redehede, Agnes hys wyfe, ther son William and Johan hys wyfe, the whyche Richard bilded this parclose with tymbre in the yere off oure Lord God MCCCCLXVIII., on whos soules God have mercie. Amen.' " ‡

This last seems to be the most correct rendering of the inscription, of which there now remain only the words:

Praye for the Soules of Rycherde Redehede, Agnes hys wyfe ther son Willm & Johan hys wyfe the whyche . . . . prlos

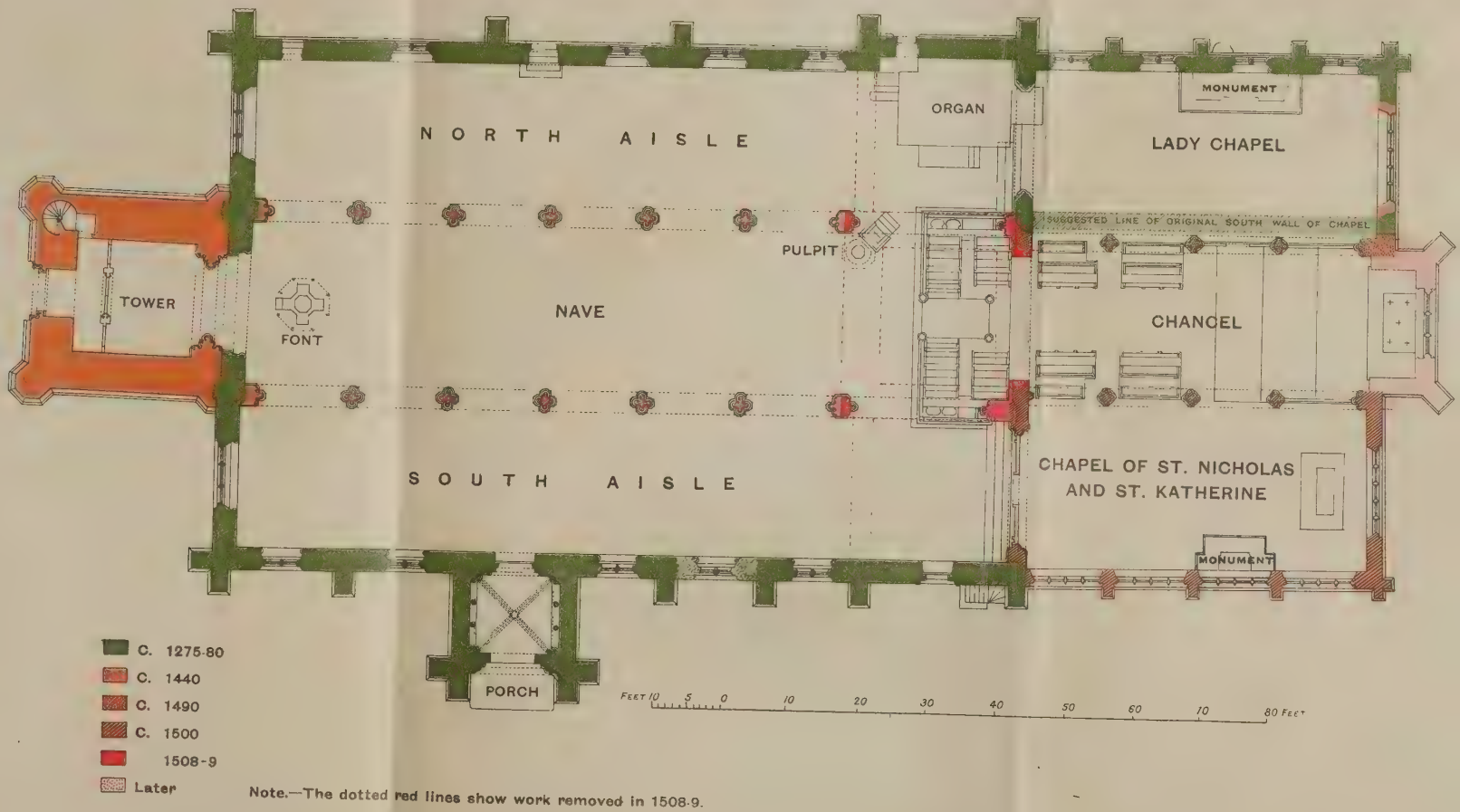
It is not easy from the three foregoing accounts of eye-witnesses to say where the lost screens actually stood, but if within the arches of the chancel arcades the date 1468 is of interest as marking the year of their completion.

The accompanying ground plan (Plate viii.) has been specially drawn for this paper by Mr. Thomas Thurlow, of High Wycombe, architect, but I am myself responsible for the colouring.

The photographs reproduced on Plates ii., iv., v., vi., and vii. were specially taken for this paper by Mr. J. C. Parker

W. H. St. John Hope, M.A.

‡ *Records of Buckinghamshire*, vii. 275.



C.F. KELL & SON

T. Thurlow mens. et d

THE PARISH CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS, HIGH WYCOMBE: HISTORICAL GROUND PLAN.

WAVENDON.

The old parish register (*i.e.*, up to 1812) is contained in four books, viz.:—

No. 1. A book 11¼ inches high by 8 inches wide, consisting of 76 parchment leaves in parchment covers. Contains entries from 1567 to 1721.

No. 2. A book 16 inches high by 6½ inches wide, consisting of 63 paper leaves (including two half leaves) in paper covers. Contains entries from 1695 to 1753.

No. 3. A book 13½ inches high by 8 inches wide, consisting of 85 parchment leaves (many unused) within stout leather covered boards; at each end are two paper leaves. Contains entries from 1722 to 1813.

No. 4 is the marriage book from 1754, and is the usual printed-form book supplied to all parishes as a result of "Hardwicke's Act."

Book No. 1. On the front cover is, "Wavendon register "booke: 1599. Anno regni Elizabethae reginae "quadragesimo primo. Ad Wavendon ses omnes "spectans liberiss te Baptizatorum nomina scripta "dabit, Conjugatorum quaeq. nomina scripta "videbis Atq. sepultorum classe reperta sua ffrons "liber. . . . . nexos catr. . . . . sepultos, perspicuo ". . . . . monstrant ordine quaeq, (hic) Scriptorem "libri cupienti noscere verimi, Dant tibi cognomen "S. Ter ONE suum."

Quod tibi fieri non vis, alteri ne feceris.

Τω θεω δοζα

Inside the register is headed "A true abstract of thee "names of suche as have bene baptized, Married & "buried in the parishe of Wavendon in ye Countie of "Buck, copied owte of ye owlde register booke, wch for "wante of care full heede was disordered as by callačon

"had evidently appearethe: written by Willm. Stone. "Minister there in the monethe of Octobr. 1599. Anno "Regni Reginae Elizab. 41." Mr. Stone then repeats his verbal pun, as above, and adds "Fons libri lotos "cor nexos calxq: sepultus Ordine demonstrant singula "classe (?) sua" (indistinct).

The Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials are entered in three different parts of the book, and are kept apart from each other. As stated in the heading, the first 30 years or so are obviously copied from an older record, and are well written and in the same hand; the entries are without detail until after 1613, being at first merely a name and date: *e.g.*, the first entries in each department.

1567. Joane Kettle baptized the tenthe day of October.
1569. Richard Hull and Joane Crawley maried the third day of November.
1582. Joane Mathewe buried the xvith. of februarie.

In this book are recorded 280 marriages: 1,110 burials, of which 554 were males and 556 females: and 1,549 baptisms; of these infants, 827 were boys and 722 girls. Twins are entered 18 times; seven cases both boys, five both girls, and six cases were boy and girl. On Feb. 27, 1710, a case of triplets is entered. "Ruth and Avice daughters and John son of Jonathan and Ann Butler of Long Slade were baptized."

The entries are not easy to analyse or classify satisfactorily, but of the deaths 14 were of women who died in childbirth, and 162 were of infants under one year. Five still-births are also mentioned.

Book No. 2 contains entries from 1695 to 1753; up to 1721 many of the entries appear also in Book I., and from 1722 to 1753 many also appear in Book III. It would seem that for a number of years (nearly 60) two register books were in use in the parish: this double use was probably caused by the presence at Hogsty End of the Quakers' Meeting House and burial ground, and the necessity of the Rector recording the Quaker burials on account of the "Woollen Act" and the Act of 1695, which imposed a duty on entries in the parish register, and made the Incumbent responsible for the

accuracy of the record and the collection of the tax. "The minister neglecting to make the proper entries in the parochial register shall forfeit the sum of One hundred Pounds" (6 and 7 Will. III.). As this book contains more Quaker entries of "birth" and burial than the other books, it may be supposed that it was started chiefly on that account, and in order to keep them apart from the church record. The entries peculiar to this book include 130 marriages: 655 burials, of which 315 were males and 340 females: and 533 baptisms or births, of which 287 were boys and 246 girls. Twins are entered ten times, once both boys, thrice both girls, and six times boy and girl. One still-birth only is recorded; at least six of the burials were of women who died in childbirth; and 118 were those of infants; as many of the "infants" were obviously more than one year old, it is somewhat speculative to calculate an infant death-rate on that number.

At the head of the register is, "The Register for Baptizeing of children (Burialls and Marriages) according to the Act (of) Parliament for advancing a duty to the King upon Christenings (Buryalls and Marriages) began May first, 1695."

The first entry of each sort is as follows:—

1695-6. Robt. Page a Quaker had a son and daughter borne ffebr: 22.

1695. Mary Pancurst a fatherless child y^{t} received collection was buryed May 12.

Rob. Tompson of Wand, was marryed to Alice of Bow brickhill att B. Brickhill Octob. 3^{d}. 95.

Book No. III. begins 1722, and ends 1813. Up to 1753 the entries are also recorded in Book II. as above explained. This volume contains, peculiar to itself, two marriage entries: 842 burials, made up of 398 male and 444 female subjects: and 1,185 baptisms, viz., 623 boys and 562 girls. Twins are indicated 16 times; in seven cases both infants were boys, in four both were girls, and in five instances boy and girl. Of the burials 262 are described as infants.

There are 249 marriages in Book No. IV.

In the whole Register there is a grand total of 3,267 baptisms and births; of these, 1,737 are boys and 1,530 girls, a proportion of 113.5 boys to 100 girls. The excess of male births is extraordinarily large when compared with the modern national proportion of 103.5 boys to 100 girls. Eighty-eight of these children were twins, *i.e.*, 44 twin births, giving the high average of one pair of twins in 73 births (modern rate, 1 in 88). The case of triplets has already been noticed.

The register is very well kept throughout. For a few years after 1640 the baptismal entries fall off somewhat in number, but increase again about 1648, showing that the troubles of that time were but slightly felt at Wavendon, or else ignored by the parson. In 1653 is the notice of the appointment of a lay "register:" "The nynth day of november, 1653. George Abnell of "Wavendon in the Countye of Bucks Taylor sworne by "mee to bee publique Register of the sayd towne "accordeing to the Act of Parliament touching "Marriages and the registring thereof and allso touch-"ing birthes and burialls. Tho: White." The infants are accordingly entered as "borne," and the fact of their baptism added. The few only were not baptized, and attention is drawn to the omission. Specimen entries are:

1653. November 19th. The first daughter of Richard Wall ℓ Anne his wife was borne being baptized ye 29th of ye said Month was named Mary.

1655. November 26. The first sonne of Joseph Brinkloe ℓ Olive his wife was borne and wth out being Baptized is named (as they say) by ye Father Joseph ℓ was buried ye 21st May following.

1659. Another sonne of Thomas Harvies was borne ℓ buried some weeks after in his garden.

Other noticeable entries of baptism are:

Pretious Stone borne the xxvith day of September ℓ baptized ye fyfthe of October, 1601. This was a child of the parson's, and is the second instance of his 'pretty wit.'

The following need no comment:—

1637. John the sonne of Jane Andrewes by the father's side but the supposed wife of Alexander Harbert bapt. June 21st.

1650. 17 March. Daniel the sonne of Alice Pancost, unmarried, charged to one Knot of Woburn was baptized.

1707. Mar. 21. Martha daughter of John. . . . . ℄ Sarah Abry bapt. The woman was Matt. Goodman's daughter ℄ lived at Woughton the last year ℄ the man a Low Country Waggoner as I hear.

„ Apr. 8. William son of Samuel and Catherine Walton bapt. N.B.—The Father is a souldier in Flanders. The Mother was going from Newport to Woburn by a pass ℄ in our Road under a Hedge over against Mr. Wells wainclose was delivered of this child the 6th day ℄ so taken care of by our officers. The child being in danger of Death was baptized after 10 at night at Wm. Higgs's ye 8th day.

Throughout the register there are occasional entries of private baptisms: *e.g.*:—

1649. 2 February. Mary the daughter of Richard Henson was baptized. Domi aegrotante infante.

1711. Sept. 26. Eliz. daughter of Mr. John Gilpin bapt. domi quia aegrotabat.

In nearly all registers the number of private baptisms greatly increases after 1680, and in the earlier part of the 18th century, in some parishes, a very large proportion of the baptisms were conducted in private at the homes of the people. This practice was an abuse against which Evelyn (the diarist) agitated, saying, "it was due to the pride of women, bringing that into "custom which was only indulged in case of imminent "danger, and out of necessity during the Rebellion."

The total number of marriages in the register is 659, and includes a good many celebrated elsewhere. In 1619 the curate, Mr. John Devos, enters his own

wedding, which took place "at ye blacke ffryars church "in Londõ." Also, Robert Page before mentioned "having buried Eliz: Nash was married unto one Joane "Parke daughter to Jno. Kent wife of Broughtõ, ye 1s "of July 1653 at Ridgmont."

In 1654 is the usual paragraph announcing the enaction of the Law for marriages without religious ceremony by Justices after publication of the "intention" in a market place or in the church. Sample entries:

The intentions of Marriage between Henry Sheppard of Great Brickhill and Anne daughter of John Gregory of Wavendon were published 11th, 18th, and 25th of Feb. and certificate given to Justice Fosket they were by him married 26 Feb. 1654.

The intentions of Marriage between Thos. Norrice the elder and Judith Clothier widdow. . . . . were upon their desire published at the Market Crosse at Newport. . . . . marr. 27 Oct. 1655.

Other:

1725. March 31st. William Ld Ratcliff & Lady Frances Taylor were married with Banns but without Money.

The total number of Burials recorded is 2,607; of these 1,267 were of male persons and 1,340 were female. Up to 1753 at least twenty of the entries are of women who died in childbirth, which gives an average of at least one maternal death to 100 births: after 1753 the register is not easily analysed, therefore no calculation is attempted beyond that date. The deaths of infants, either described as such or inferred, number 542, but as such a large number of the entries cannot be classed it is not desirable to generalise on obviously incomplete figures.

Several instances of advanced age are recorded:—

1662. April 18. George Hill aged 97 was buried.

1667. May 20. Elizabeth Hasket aged 103 buried. widow.

1692. Apr. 25. John Gregory aged 92 buried.

1703. Dec. 5. Catherine Pye was buryed being abt. 100 years old & having been kept by ye Parish between 30 & 40.

1707. Aug. 23. Old George Furr aged about 90 buryed (laborer).

1709. Mar. 8. Old Mary Quaint widow aged near 100 buryed cum concione. Recd 10s for Mortuary.

1654. Oct. 5. Mr. George Wells ye elder at the age of 96 at least was buried cũ concione.

On 3 April, 1602, was baptized John Gregory. If he be the same man buried in 1692, then his age was 90, not as stated. It is very doubtful if the ages above given are correct in any instance. The case of Gregory is the only one which can be traced, and that is found to be incorrect; probably all the others are exaggerated. The guarded statements concerning Mr. G. Wells and Mary Quaint are noticeable.

There is but one entry of "plague," and that was admittedly uncertain; therefore, Wavendon escaped the devastation which desolated Bletchley and other villages not very far away during 1665.

"1665. October 25. Thomas Pancurst servant to Mr. Dogget was buried by his fellow servant R. W. being supposed to dye of the plague."

Small Pox is first mentioned in 1705, and occasionally after that date, but nothing like as frequently as the disease must have occurred. An interesting entry is:

"1722. Dec. 21. Received a certificate dated Dec. "15th signed by Herman Hingsberg and "Peter Priest searcher of the parish of All-"hallows, Lombard Street, London, that "Ann How of Asply, Quaker dyed of the "small pox and also was Buried in woolen. "She dyed at London Buried in the Grave "yard at Hogsty End in the parrish of "Wandon in a Leaden coffin."

The cause of death, when arising from disease, is rarely recorded in any parish register, and this register is no exception to the general custom, the following being the only entries mentioning a disease:—

1654. July 28. Wm. ye son of William Bandy was buried. dying of a bite wth a Mad Dogg.

1714. May ye 4. Elizabeth Wife of Richard Barret, blacksmith & Farrier buried. William son of above also buried the same time & in ye same grave. They dyed of a Malignant Feaver she aged 47, the Lad 14.

1715. Mar. 26. Thomas White an Irishman of the city of Dublin buryed, he dyed of a Pleurisie as he was passing on to Dublin.

A large increase in the number of burials is observed for the years 1593, 1640, 1657-9, 1710-16, 1727-30, 1779. Some of these periods coincide with the prevalence of some epidemic sickness which affected the whole kingdom. Plague was rife at the end of the 16th century, and about 1640. During 1657-9 malarial fever was widespread and very deadly; in 1658 Oliver Cromwell died of it. About 1710-16 a fever epidemic prevailed, which, though of a mild nature (? influenza), would increase the death rate by killing through its complications and sequelae. Hearne refers to it:—"I call it a feaverett, it being a small fever, that at this time goes all over England. It seizes suddenly, and holds generally, but three days. . . . ." During 1727-8-9 there was an universal large increase in the mortality (probably due to small-pox), which is often specially deplored in many parish registers: *e.g.*, in Great Hampton register 1728 is called "Lethifer Annus," etc.

To judge from their number, violent deaths were usually indicated, *e.g.*:

1654. Sept. 3. Oliver Kirsly a London Exciseman for this County dying by a fall of his horse wch broke his neck buried.

1660. May 18. Lee Farre aged 89 was drowned & by the Coroner & Jury was found chance medly.

1714. Sept. 24. I bury'd a child at Woburn that was kill'd by an Exciseman rideing over it in ye street.

1775. Jany. 14. Martha Goodman (hanged herself) buried.

The last is the only suicide mentioned in the register.

The mention of two or three deaths from being caused by carts, etc., and the occasional burial or baptism of a stranger or traveller, draws attention to the frequented highway which passed by the village: *e.g.*:

1703. Dec. 10. Dennis ——— Farmer was buryed, dying in Newport Waggon on ye 9th abt Market Street as she & two of her children were coming from London to live in this parrish.

1708. Sept. 9. A Woman (stranger) left at the New Inn as she was going into Yorkshire to her friends her name Ann Wilbee was buryed.

The following extracts have interest, and explain themselves:—

1658. Dec. 22. Joane Parret a Virgin of 70 years old was buried cũ concione.

1707. Feb. 13. Jane Crawley, widow Mother to Lawrence Crawley of Aspley Guise Bedds and of Mrs. Doggett of this parish & at her death & manye years before with Mr. Dogget of this parish was buried at Aspley where I preached her Funeral Sermon. Mr. Hall Rectr of Aspley nor any of his sons being in ye way tho I was deny'd liberty to preach & Mr. Hall having promised to preach himself, but he & his son Martin who was appointed to preach being at Woburn & not coming home I was forced to preach & bury her. rec^{d} 10^{s} for her Mortuary.

1710. May 20. Ellis Hughes buryed. A Welshman that marryed a foolish Dissolute Woman of this pish, of an estate left by . . . . Norman her uncle. She was gone from her husband till about his death & usually kept company with a Fellow as wicked as herself called Robt. Gobby, who (they say) will marry her now. cum concione.

1704. Sept. 21. Edward Tomkins was buryed. Carpenter. received of his Executor 3s. 4d. for his Mortuary he dying worth ten markes and under 30 lib.—and N.B. Mortuaries were

paid or due to ye former ministers, but they omitted or neglected to get them down in the Register as they became due or were paid."

After the above date the amount of the "Mortuary" received often accompanies a burial entry, and occasionally the words "a mortuarie due" after a record seem to indicate that it was not always paid readily. "Oct. 4, 1720. Memorandum. There is a Mortuary due to ye next Incumbent for the death of Wm. Barnes, whose Habitation was mostly in this parish, notwithstanding he went from home a little before his Decease to Simpson and died there. ita Testor. T. Vaughan Curat." Consule Gibson. Episc. Linc. do canon eccles. statat. Act Parli. etc.

A Mortuary was the second best quick cattel whereof the party died possessed; it is given in lieu of small tythes forgotten (Fuller). These exactions were forbidden in the case of strangers by 21. Hen. VIII. cap 6, which prohibits Mortuaries from people having goods under £30, then 3s. 4d.; under £40, 6s. 8d.; over £40, 10s.

It may be inferred that payment was at least "passively resisted" sufficiently often to render collection difficult. Bishop Benson, writing to Rev. E. Willis in 1736 to congratulate him on his entry on the living of Bletchley, adds this significant postscript:—"You must take care to assert your right to the Mortuaries which have become due since my resignation of the Living; otherwise, if you neglect this at first, you will lose them always."

For many years after 1650, many of the burial entries have affixed "cum concione" or "cũ coñ:" which indicates that the deceased was honoured with a funeral sermon. It is noticeable that this compliment was not exclusively paid to the more important families.

The Quakers.

The Rev. W. Cole described the village of Bow Brickhill as a "nest" for a seminary of Quakers and other sects (circa 1740). During the 18th century members of the various Dissenting sects abounded in this district and the adjacent part of Bedfordshire.

Plenty of evidence of this is afforded by Wavendon parish register, as in a hamlet of this parish called "Hogsty End" was situated a Meeting House and Burial Ground of the Society of Friends.

Hogsty End was situated on the Bedfordshire border, and not a great distance from Bow Brickhill; its far from euphonious name has since been changed to that of "Woburn Sands," and in 1867 it was separated from Wavendon and made into an ecclesiastical district.

The Society of Friends, Quakers, "*sectarii tremularii*," very early in their history established a centre here, and in 1659 "Friends riding to a meeting at Wandon had their horses confiscated as a punishment for Sunday travelling." The writer has been informed by a member of the Society that this centre was one of the most important in that community, and second only to Jordans in this county.

The earliest mention in Wavendon register of a Quaker is in 1658. Dec. 30. "A child of George Cooper was borne & not baptized he being a quaker, died, & he buried where he pleased." After that date mention is very frequent; about 150 of the burials are specified as "quaker," and mostly as taking place at Hogsty End. After 1750 none is so indicated, though doubtless many might have been so buried. The majority of these interments was of people from other places, even from London. One instance has already been quoted.

There is plenty of evidence of the social treatment of the Quakers, or of their own peculiar behaviour: *e.g.*—

1658. Dec. 9. Joane y^e^ wife of Robert Tranniss was putt into the ground by him a Quaker.

,, Feb. 8. Thos. Butler y^e^ sonne of John Butler was put into ye ground by his brother.

1663. April 28. Joseph Brinkloe was buried at North Crawley by the Quakers.

1706. July. Thomas Harry, yeom̃. Quaker dyed & being buryed in his garden.

1710. Mar. 9. Rec^d.^ a certificate signed by Fra. Tyringham Esq. that Rich^d.^ Underwood

Quaker bury'd at Hogsty End Meeting house (dying at Aylesbury in Prison) was buryed in Woollen according to Law.

1712. Rec$^{d.}$ a certificate signed by Martin Hall Cur^{t} of Bow Brickhill ℄ Minister (as he calls himself) of Linslade Bucks that Sarah Cooke of the parish of Bow Brickhill lately deceas'd (N.B.: She was buried at Hogsty End in this parish) was buryed in Woollen only according to Law. Jan. 4, 1712.

Etc., etc.

Several of the above examples and others in the 17th century are erased in the register (Book I.).

Occasionally a Quaker appears among the baptisms: *e.g.* —

1686. Apr. 16. Hannah the daughter of Widdow Brincloe whoe had beene a Quaker and being of ripe years was baptized.

1709. Sept. 11. William son of Bernard and Mary Stimpson baptized. The Father a Quaker.

The following may be an instance of a Dissenter of some sort: —

1722. October ye 22nd. Esther Fesse was putt into ye ground in ye C(hurch) yard but ye office was not read over her because I was informed y$^{t.}$ she had never been baptized & her Husband and Brother could not certifie me to ye contrary.

In 1729 two of the Underwood family from Bletchley were buried, and specified as "Dissenters," though of a known Quaker family.

List of Quaker families which occur most frequently in the Register, with the name of the parish from which each family came: —

Austin(g), Aspley Guise.
Albright, Woburn.
Aubery.
Butler, Milton Keynes.
Brown.
Bunnion, Moulsoe.
Burrows, Aspley Guise.
Kellow, Simpson.
Mills.
Morrice, Ampthill.
Partridge, Bow Brickhill.
Peirceson, Shenley.
Page.
Sutton.

Barber, Ampthill.
Bunker.
Brinkloe
Cooke, Bow Brickhill and Fenny Stratford.
Carter.
Gill, Woburn.
Girney, Woburn.
Goodman, Cranfield.
Harvey.
Ireland, Woburn.
King, Ampthill.
Kilpin.
Sinfield.
Tansley.
Tompkins, Bletchley.
Temple.
Taylor.
Underwood, Bletchley.
Ward.
Walduck.
Whitlarke.
Whipham.
Winch.
Etc., etc.

In 1783 occurs the only mention of burial in "Linnen," on Apr. . Elizth. Howe, widow: in the same year it is noted:—N.B. The Duty on Burials commenced. Occupations and trades are first entered against names about 1638, when husbandman and laborer occur; before 1700 the following also appear: Yeoman, shepherd, carter, sawyer, baker, butcher, shoemaker, tailor, victualer, grocer, carpenter, blacksmith, lacemaker, stationer, wheelwright, chimney-sweeper, exciseman, ale-house keeper, sack-carrier, warriner, servant, and ye towne hogheard and heyward; this last-named functionary is also alluded to as hogman, howard, and houard. After 1700, in addition to the above, these occur: Innholder, farmer, surgeon, bricklayer, mason, maltster, ye mead man (1714), and in 1768 the "whipper in" to Mr. Selby, Wm. Autersuch, who was buried in that year.

Sometimes the rank "gentleman," or gent., is entered against a name, but only in the case of a member of one of the chief families of landowners in the place, such as a Sanders, Fitz-Hugh, Cullen. The designation "yeoman" is often used, and in one case, John Gregory, the same man is described in different entries as "yeoman" and "reputed gent." (circa 1695): an instance that there was no rigid distinction between those classes.

A good many Briefs are recorded on the fly-leaves of the register books; they appear to have been treated with impartial neglect, except the following, which

evidently appealed strongly to the generosity of the people:—

1703. Nov. 26. For the widows and orphans of Seamen occasioned by the dreadfull storm £1 3 0

1704. For the Refugees of ye Principality of Orange £2 0 0

1743. Stoney Stratford Fire..... £7 9 1

1743. Propogation of the Gospel in foreign parts £1 0 6

The following notes about the weather are recorded:

1709. Harvest began in Wandon about Aug. 20, and lasted till about Sept. 30.

1713. Harvest began about Aug. 13; ended about Sept. 18.

1714. Harvest began about July 14; ended about Aug. —

1718. Harvest began about July 11; ended about Aug. 1st.

1725. Harvest began about Aug. 11th.

1715. Hedges ℘ Trees green latter end of March ℘ full leaved by midst of Aprill except Ashes Oakes ℘ the late trees wch were full leaved by 1st of May.

There is entered in 1684-7 the granting of two certificates for the "King's touch."

The Rev. W. Cole, in the 39th Vol. of his MSS., writes:—"This village (Wavendon) is seated on the great London road between Newport Pagnell and Woburn Abbey, in a dry soil, on the extremity of the county joining Bedfordshire. The Church I can plainly see out of my garden at Bletchley, making a very good object in the evening when the sun declines."

In 1740 the number of Houses or Families in this Parish stood thus:—

Church End	41	East End	14
Cross End	9	Green End, where Mr. Selby's house stands	10
Duck End.....	6		
In the Heath	5		
Hogsty End	12	Total	107
Longslade	10		

A. Page says there has been an increase of near 20 houses in 30 years, especially in Hogsty End, Layton Hollow, and Longslade, where are at least 10 houses increased. (A. Page, I suppose, means Andrew Page, Mr. Willis's tenant, next Waterhall House, near Blecheley Church, and who, I think, came from Wavendon to be Mr. Disney's coachman.—W. Cole, 1767).

In 1676 there were, according to Archbishop Sheldon's religious census, 226 conformists and 18 non-conformists above 16 years of age: the total population being about 400 (estimated).

In 1712 there were 90 families and 370 souls (B. Willis).

In 1740 there were 107 families, and allowing the same number of souls per family as in 1712, the population would be 428.

Calculated on the decennial average of 12 baptisms, and supposing a birth rate of 30 per 1,000, the population would be, according to the data furnished by the register:—in 1676, 400 people: in 1712, on an average of 14 baptisms, 446 people: and in 1740, on a decennial average of 13 baptisms, 435 people. This method of calculation works out with approximate correctness for two of the above periods; the difference for 1712 is so great, however, that either the method is very much at fault, or Dr. B. Willis did not count but estimated his "souls;" in all probability he was too low, and in this case the "method" estimates too highly, but not more than ten per cent.

List of the most frequently occurring sir-names, with date of earliest entry (circa):—

Abbott, 1761.	Gebell, 1678.	Pancost, 1584.
Abnell, 1623.	Gilbert, 1629.	Parratt, 1582.
Abney, 1599.	Gobbey, 1672.	Partridge, 1680.
Adams, 1605.	Going, 1791.	Pateman, 1738.
Adeane, 1599.	Goodall, 1755.	Pearson, 1681.
Allen, 1592.	Goodman, 1600.	Percival, 1758.

Ambridge, 1702.
Armsden, 1713.
Ashby, 1584.
Austin, 1657.
Bandy, 1598.
Barnett, 1674.
Barrett, 1586.
Basso, 1588.
Battams, 1760.
Bennet, 1591.
Bettle, 1764.
Birdseye, 1641.
Birt, 1671.
Blaby, 1755.
Borne, 1587.
Bradford, 1774.
Brincklow, 1614.
Brown, 1671.
Burgess, 1782.
Burroughes, 1700.
Bush, 1683.
Butcher, 1786.
Butler, 1634.
Campion, 1584.
Carvell, 1757.
Cawne, 1598.
Chad, 1608.
Chambers, 1727.
Chance, 1765.
Charnock, 1637.
Cherry, 1732.
Clark(e), 1700.
Clayton, 1724.
Clothier, 1569.
Collins, 1635.
Colman, 1595.
Cooke, 1658.
Cotton, 1600.
Cox, 1615.
Cranwell, 1584.
Crawley, 1569.
Day, 1582.
Dewberry, 1590.
Deyos, 1619.
Dogget, 1655.
Dunkley, 1763.
Green, 1598.
Gregory, 1569.
Groom, 1731.
Hacke, 1646.
Haggerstone, 1699.
Hall, 1593.
Hammond, 1771.
Harding, 1630.
Harris, 1774.
Hart, 1623.
Hartwell, 1584.
Harvey, 1635.
Hodds, 1775.
Height, 1800.
Higgs, 1608.
Hilliar, 1635.
Hoare, 1798.
Holmes, 1760.
Houghton, 1695
Hudson, 1702.
Hughes, 1695.
Hull, 1557.
Hutton, 1738.
Impey, 1675.
Inns, 1793.
Inwood, 1766.
Jackson, 1712.
Johnson, 1595.
Jones, 1747.
Kent, 1600.
Kettle, 1586.
Kilpin, 1606.
King, 1597.
Knight, 1593.
Lampson, 1586.
Lane, 1713.
Leach, 1668.
Lee, 1671.
Leighton, 1666.
Lister, 1612.
Litchfield, 1619.
Lovel, 1654.
Mabley, 1719.
Mann, 1599.
Mapley, 1713.
Markham, 1598.
Perry, 1639.
Plowman, 1696.
Pratt, 1782.
Preston, 1635.
Putnam, 1636.
Pye, 1607.
Quaint, 1583.
Ratcliffe, 1660.
Ratley, 1698.
Read, 1583.
Reeve, 1581.
Reynolds, 1595.
Rogers, 1595.
Rutland, 1771.
Sanders, 1584.
Savage, 1612.
Scott, 1696.
Scutt, 1740.
Seabrook, 1798.
Selby, 1655.
Sharp, 1713.
Shepherd, 1627.
Shipton, 1769.
Showler, 1752.
Sibley, 1742.
Sidwell, 1713.
Sims, 1605.
Sinfield, 1696.
Smith, 1590.
Sprockley, 1770.
Stephenson, 1629.
Sternell, 1585.
Stimpson, 1683.
Sussex, 1714.
Sutton, 1600.
Swannel, 1800.
Tapperton, 1600.
Taylor, 1619.
Thompson, 1657.
Tom(p)kins, 1639.
Topping, 1753.
Townes, 1640.
Turvey, 1700.
Upton, 1678.
Ventiman, 1755.
Waldock, 1585.

Edden, 1617.
Edmonds, 1698.
Edwin, 1592.
Evans, 1652.
Everett, 1650.
Facer, 1782.
Farr, 1584.
Fennell, 1569.
Fesse, 1620.
Finall, 1569.
Fitz-Hugh, 1569.
Fleet, 1718
Fletcher, 1751.
Francis, 1618.
Franklin, 1764.
French, 1724.
Gamble, 1726.
Garrett, 1680.
Mascall, 1709.
Massey, 1786.
Mattack, 1738.
Maynard, 1632.
Meacham, 1706.
Mills, 1683.
Mitchell, 1645.
Morris, 1728.
Munday, 1751.
Nash, 1617.
Nixon, 1585.
Norman, 1593.
Norris, 1610.
Odell, 1598.
Osborne, 1581.
Ostler, 1707.
Page, 1590.
Pain, 1717.
Wall, 1624.
Walter, 1696.
Walton, 1672.
Ward, 1624.
Warner, 1678.
Warren, 1583.
Watts, 1595.
Wells, 1590.
White, 1600.
Whitlarke (ocke), 1741.
Whitridge, 1569.
Williamson, 1765.
Wilson, 1592.
Woodward, 1625.
Wright, 1658
Yates, 1756.

Ann account of the Privy-Tythes of Wavendon as they were received by Mr. Charles Stafford, Rect^{r} who succeeded Mr. Adam Booker:—

Pigs in kind or for every tenth, or if not tenth, ye seventh, 1s. 6d.

So for Lambs, tho' in M^{r} Fesbry's time 2^{s} hath been paid for a Lamb.

For a Calf at 3 weekes old the tenth penny but if sold before I usually rec^{d} 1^{s}.

For the milk of a Barren cow kept on the commõn 2½^{d}.

For the milk of a new Milch cow kept on the commõn 2^{d}.

For a Heifer kept on the commõn 1½^{d}.

For sheep brought into the parish in the Spring 4^{d}. for every score a month. The wool of sheep kept all the year, or as you can agree.

Fruit in kind or for every orchard, 1^{s}.

Grass in kind or as you can agree.

N.B.—The privy-Tythes of the chief Farmers who kept any store of catell & mowed much grass have been let out to them at a yearly sume as the Parson & they cou'd agree.

Mortuaries 3s-4d or 6s-8d or 10s according to ye statute.

Burying 6d. Marrying wth License 5s. wth Banns 2s-6d. Churching 4d.

Wm. Cawne. Rectr. Oct. ye 2d. 1704.

A Wavendon Terrier dated 23 May 1639. Wm. Norton. Parson.

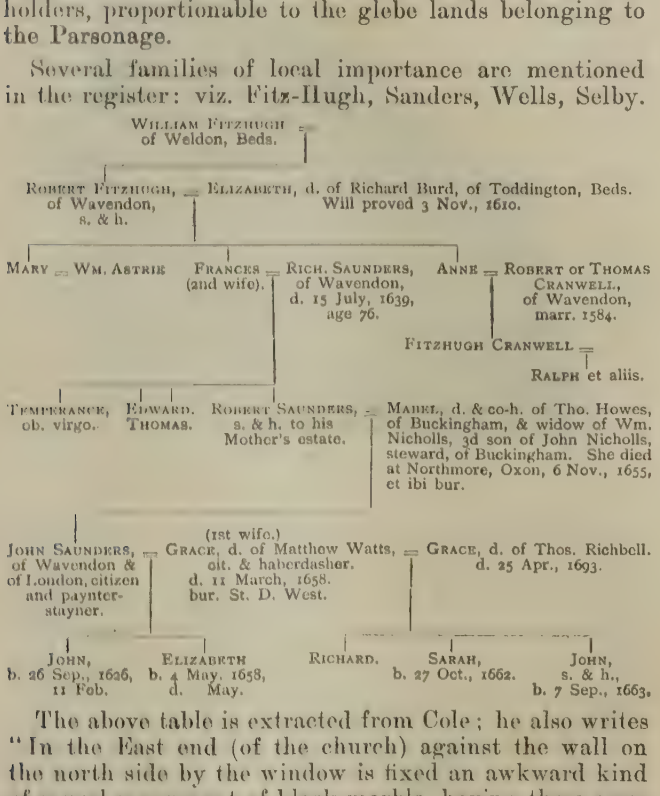
(From Cole's MSS. Vol. 29. Add. MSS. 5830. Brit. Mus.)

The Parsonage House, containing a cellar, a parlor, a study, a Buttry, a Hall, a milkhouse, a Boulting House, a kitchen, a brew house, with six chambers above, whereof two have chimnies, and two cock lofts, all which room are contiguous and tiled.

Item. two bays sperated from the dwelling house, containing a milk house and a woodhouse both thatched. Item. a coal house tiled. Item. two yards on the east side of the house. A gardén plot on the south side, with an orchard containing a rood and a half. The tythe barn, containing 5 bays with a lean-to at the west end thereof. The glebe barn containing 3 bays. A stable with a chaff house and a hay house containing 4 bays. A limehouse next the glebe barn of one bay. A hay-barn of 3 little bays. A rickyard adjoining to the north side of the tythe barn. A close on the north side of the orchard court, about six acres, with a free bord on the north and west sides. A tenement court, two bays standing in a pightle abutting north and east on Berry orchard close, at the south end of which pightle stands a smith's shed, for which the smith pays rent at the Parson's will. Item. half an acre of Ley ground enclosed cheifly except part of the east, which butts on a Ley of Bernard Gregory's and upon a close of Sir John Thompson's west. Item. two other Leys, the first enclosed, the other lying on the outside of Gravel Pitts In Portway Feild 10 acres, 1 rood, 2 lands. In Orten den Feild, alias Broad Mead Feild, 17 acres, 2 roods, 1 land. In east feild 9 acres 3 roods. In the wood feild

14 acres, 1 rood, 2 lands. The tythe mead, esteemed at 4 or 5 acres. One acre of meadow called the Tythe acre. Item. another meadow called the tythe mead, esteemed at an acre and a half. In the lotted meadows 12 acres. Of Ley ground 8 leys 3 roods. In wood leys, 8 leys, and diverse other leys which cannot be bounded. Equal right of commons with the rest of the freeholders, proportionable to the glebe lands belonging to the Parsonage.

Several families of local importance are mentioned in the register: viz. Fitz-Hugh, Sanders, Wells, Selby.


William Fitzhugh of Weldon, Beds.
Robert Fitzhugh, of Wavendon, s. & h.
Elizabeth, d. of Richard Burd, of Toddington, Beds. Will proved 3 Nov., 1610.
Mary
Wm. Astrie
Frances (and wife).
Rich. Saunders, of Wavendon, d. 15 July, 1639, age 76.
Anne
Robert or Thomas Cranwell, of Wavendon, marr. 1584.
Fitzhugh Cranwell
Ralph et aliis.
Temperance, ob. virgo.
Edward.
Thomas.
Robert Saunders, s. & h. to his Mother's estate.
Mabel, d. & co-h. of Tho. Howes, of Buckingham, & widow of Wm. Nicholls, 3d son of John Nicholls, steward, of Buckingham. She died at Northmore, Oxon, 6 Nov., 1655, et ibi bur.
John Saunders, of Wavendon & of London, citizen and paynter-stayner.
(1st wife.) Grace, d. of Matthew Watts, cit. & haberdasher. d. 11 March, 1658. bur. St. D. West.
Grace, d. of Thos. Richbell. d. 25 Apr., 1693.
John, b. 26 Sep., 1626, 11 Feb.
Elizabeth b. 4 May. 1658, d. May.
Richard.
Sarah, b. 27 Oct., 1662.
John, s. & h., b. 7 Sep., 1663.

The above table is extracted from Cole; he also writes "In the East end (of the church) against the wall on the north side by the window is fixed an awkward kind of mural monument of black marble, having these arms carved at the top, viz. Parted per chevron 3 elephants heads erased; for Saunders. With this inscription 'In this chancel lyeth buried the body of Richard Saunders whose ancestors are interred at Badlesto and Potsgrave in the County of Bedford, wch Richard had 4 wives

viz: Elizab. Charge, Frances Fitzhugh, Beatrice Annesly, and Frances Staunto by whom he had 27 children. He dyed 15 July 1639, aged 76.'

6 INCHES. 13 INCHES.

14 INCHES.

Quite at the upper end of the south Isle lies a gray marble having a small figure of a man on his knees with several children behind him, in brass; a woman facing him with a parcel of children behind her, kneeling also, is reaved and gone. Under their feet is a brass tablet inscribed: "Here lyeth the body of Elizabeth Sandars, late the wife of Richard Sanders, Gent. who in her life time being religious towards God, and charitable for the relief of the poor, and had issue 4 sons and 3 daughters, being always careful for their education and bringing up desyring God to bless them and dyed the 19 June A.D. 1596." Over the man's head is a brass shield with the arms of Sanders. This Elizabeth was probably the first wife of the abovementioned Richard Sanders who is buried in the chancel.

On an ordinary stone in the pavement is this inscription: "Here lyeth the body of Mr. John Sanders & Grace his wife who departed April the 25 1693, in the 63 year of her age, and he Oct. 10. A°. Dom. 1694 in the 70 year of his age."

The Saunders estate joyned to the Fitzhugh's, and was bought by Cullen, both estates about £170 per ann.

Against the west wall of the north aisle (of the church) is fixed a very handsome mural monument of white marble with these arms at top: viz. lozengy erm & B: a lion salient gules, for Wells: and this inscription, "In hopes of a | glorious Resurrection | within this vault lieth the body | of George Wells late of this parish | Esq^r son of Mr. John Wells of the antient | Family of the Wells's of Great Gaddesden | Hooe in the County of Hertford | He was pious, just, discreet, & temperate | of a quiet and peaceable disposition | who lived and died in the fear of God, in the | Faith of Christ & in perfect Love & | Charity with all men | He bequeathed eight hundred pounds | for a charity school in this Parish for ever | to be laid out in a free estate, which is | accordingly done by his neice & Executrix | Mrs. Beatrice Miller of Husband Crawley | in Bedfordshire, being a Farm House and | one hundred and twenty six acres of land | now in the occupation of John Bray | He died the XI. of February MDCCXIII. | In the LXXIII. year of his age | ."

The above-mentioned charity was augmented by £200 by Mrs. B. Miller to found a school for ten boys. With this £1000 the estate purchased at Husbourne Crawley yeilded an income of £40 per annum, thus appropriated, viz., to the master to teach the ten boys and find them pens, ink, and paper £15 per ann., besides a chaldron of coals. To each boy on every St. George his day, when there is to be a sermon preached at Wavendon Church, a pair of shoes and stockins, a coat and cap and 2 bands. These boys have allowed them each £8 to put them out apprentices to masters they live out of the parish, that they may not become inhabitants, and thereby chargeable to Wavendon, their native parish.

"They are to be received into the schoole at 7 years of age, and to stay till they are 14 years old. There

are 3 trustees of this charity. I presume one of these boys is annually apprenticed." (Cole, in 1758).

The Selby family ran its course in a few years and then became extinct. Cole makes frequent and usually somewhat uncomplimentary mention of its members. The following account is from his 29th vol.:—

"Mr. Selby's pew (in Wavendon Church) is within the upper end of this north side, he is a son of Serjt Selby, a man of very indifferent character, who raised a large fortune from nothing by all the worst arts of his profession: his son is a very worthy gentleman and esteemed by all his acquaintances; as he is a bachelor the name is not likely to continue at Wavendon, where the Sergeant built a very good house, which his son is now improving: He is also proprietor of Whaddon Chace. In the autumn of 1767 Mr. Hyde died and was buried at Wavendon and in 1768 about April, Mr. James Selby presented Mr. Sawell, late of Trin. Coll. Cambs. and usher to his father in a school at Aspley. It was expected that Mr. Selby would have given the living to Mr. Lord's son of Drayton as the young man's mother was an Alston and nearly related to Mr. Selby's mother of the name of Alston. Mr. Sawell had a small living in the neighbourhood, I think of the Duke of Bedford's patronage. Mr. Sawell had the living from Mr. Selby on the presumption that he would marry a distant relation of his patron, a Miss Bedford: but not finding himself disposed to that connection, he honourably gave it up after a short possession, and the Lady found a husband in Mr. Shipton of Willen near Newport Pagnell, who was also presented to the living and at Mr. Selby's death had a large legacy: and I think the perpetual Advowson given to him. Mr. Shipton is as great a sportsman as was Mr. Selby."

In other parts of his MSS. Cole further states:

"James Selby Esq. married Mary daughter of Sir Roland Alston of Odell co. Beds. (ob. 2 Apr. 1729) their son Thomas James Selby b. 2 Oct. 1717. James Selby purchased Whaddon with Thomas Willis 1698 and died April 1723. The father of Sergt. Selby was the first of the family who settled in Bucks, a scrivener of no distinction. Nobody can trace the family beyond him."

14 Inches

IN THIS CHANCELL LYETH BVRYED
THE BODY OF RICHARD SAVNDERS
WHOSE ANCESTORS ARE INTERD AT
BADLESTŌ & POTSGRAVE IN Y COVNT
OF BEDFORD W CH RICHARD HAD 4 WIVES
VIZ ELIZAB CHARGE FRANCES FITSHVGH
BEATRICE AVNESLY & FRANCES STANTŌ
BY WHOM HE HAD 27 CHILDREN HE
DYED IVLY Y E 15 1639 AGED 76

10 Inches

In another place he writes that Sergt. Selby was the son of a man who was servant to the Charnocks of Hulcote (Beds). "Mr. Selby (son of Sergt. Selby) never married but kept a mistress, one Mrs. Vane, by whom he did not have children, she was very handsome and a very good sort of woman."

Brass Rubbings and Description by Mr. Andrew Oliver.

Achievment of Arms and Inscription to Richard Saunders, 1639, in Wavendon Church.

This memorial, originally in the chancel, is placed high up on the wall of the vestry, behind the organ. Part of the lozenge plate and the inscription being hidden, as may be seen in the accompanying illustration. The Arms placed upon a shield which is surmounted of a helm with mantling, and crest "an elephant's head erased." The arms on the shield are, "per chevron ———, three elephants' heads erased counterchanged."

The inscription placed underneath is in capital letters, and is quoted elsewhere. The letters on the left side of the first seven lines and the first word in each of the last two lines are hidden as stated.

Brass of a Civilian and Four Sons, now in the possession of Col. Barney, J.P., of Wavendon Tower.

This plate, which is evidently part of a memorial originally in the church, consists of the effigies of a civilian and four sons. All the figures are dressed in a similar fashion, a long cloak with false sleeves, of an under dress, ruffs are worn round the neck, and the hands are in a praying attitude, the figures kneeling upon a pavement of chequered pattern. The plate is of very irregular shape, and part of the heads of the figures is omitted; there is a small portion missing from the outer edge of the cloak in the principal figure.

William Bradbrook.

THE CHURCH OF SAINT LAWRENCE, OLD BRADWELL, BUCKS.

Some thousands of people, drawn by the "iron horse," pass by this Church every day, but it is the *few* that enjoy a peep at it, with its quaint saddle-back western Tower (a type so familiar to travellers in Normandy, and on the Paris-Strassburg line). The present Vicar has, for many years, done what he could, with loving care, as to the interior, and, rather more than sixteen months ago, has been aided by a generous gift from one of his nephews (in loving memory of a beloved brother), by which the walls and roofs, in dire need, have also been made wind and water-tight.

The Church consists of a Nave, Chancel, Western Tower, South Aisle, and North Porch. The Nave Arcade of three bays is carried upon very interesting Transitional columns. Many years ago the old Chancel Arch, then a mere wide door opening, was increased to its present dimensions, but the stones, with their ancient inscriptions, were fortunately spared and carefully re-used; and thus, what was lost to antiquity has been of great gain to the Church as a place of worship. The windows, of Decorated and Perpendicular character, are, as a rule, fitted with good modern painted glass, gifts of the Vicar's family and friends, the East window being a memorial to William George Duncan, a former good 'Squire.

A small but very beautiful Triptych of richly-moulded English oak, with paintings on gold ground, representing "the Adoration of the Magi," and of "the Shepherds," treated as one subject, with the Holy Child in His mother's arms, forming the central feature of it, was also a gift: this, the work of Mr. Westlake, F.S.A., had for some years been very inadequately lighted, but now it can be well seen by the very necessary addition of a new two-light window in the South Chancel wall. A portion of the West wall of the South Aisle was in a dangerous condition, owing to the well-intentioned, but futile expedient,

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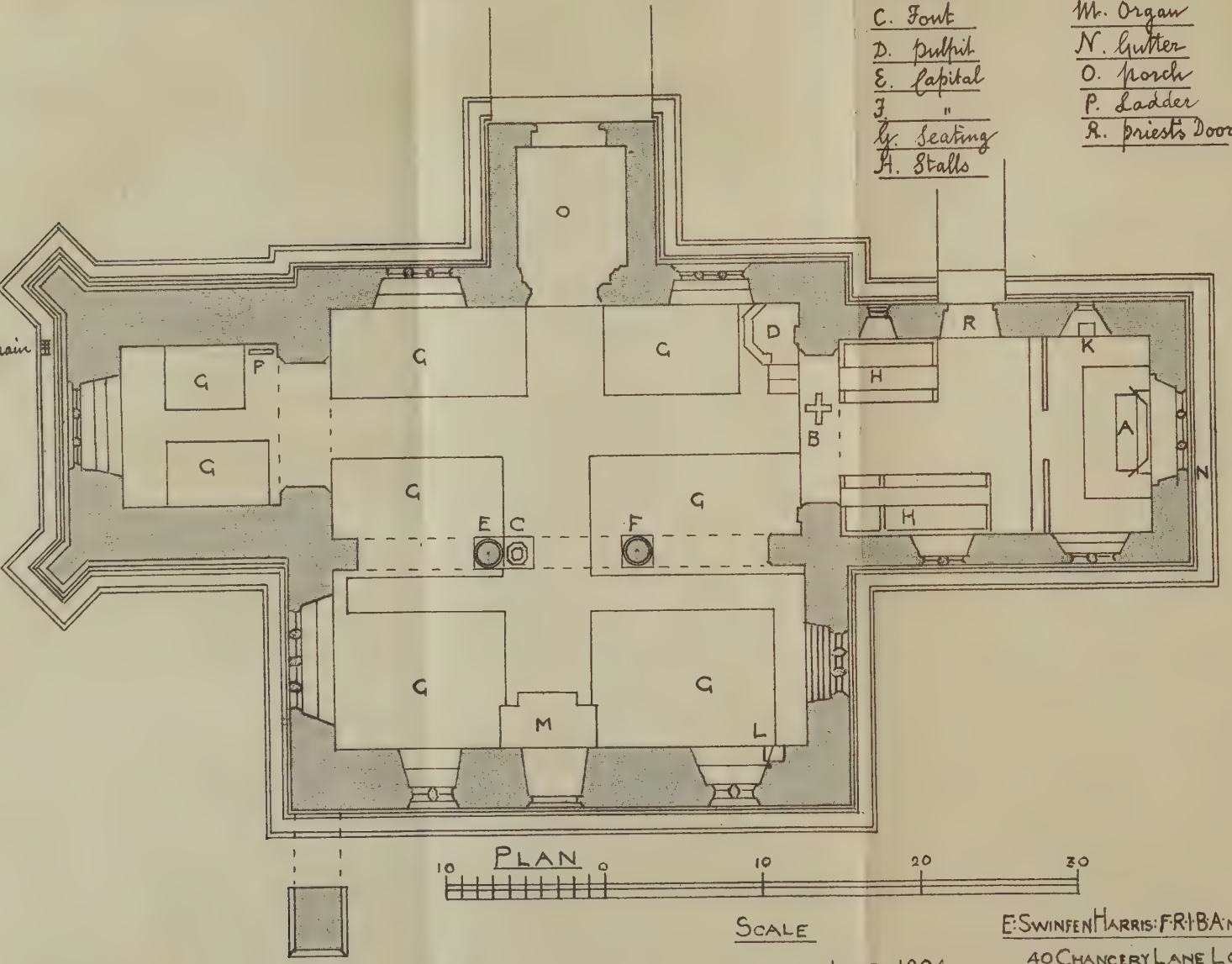
BRADWELL CHURCH, BEFORE REPARATION: NORTH-EAST VIEW.

S: LAWRENCE: OLD: BRADWELL: BVCKS

A. altar
B. Lectern
C. Font
D. pulpit
E. Capital
F. "
G. Seating
H. Stalls
K. Credence
L. Piscina
M. Organ
N. Gutter
O. porch
P. Ladder
R. priests Door.



PLAN

10 0 10 20 30

SCALE

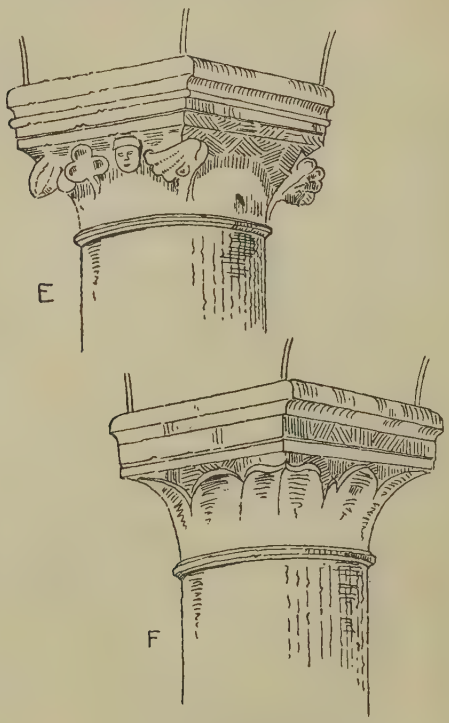
JUNE 1904

E: SWINFEN HARRIS: F.R.I.B.A. MENS. ET DEL.
40 CHANCERY LANE LONDON
AND STONY STRATFORD

PHOTO-LITHO. SPRAGUE & Co Ltd LONDON.

the insertion of a wrought-iron tie-rod, which, by rusting, had brought about the catastrophe it was intended to avert. In its place a new four-light window has been inserted, which lights up a dark corner. These new windows are in harmony with old ones, but not servile copies of them. New copings were found necessary to make the Tower gables sound: they follow the old lines and sections, and are capped with new Crosses. The belfry stage has been cleaned out and supplied on its four fronts with new oak lufferboards, frames, and traceried heads, and has been wired inside to keep out birds and bats. The ancient bell, the tenor, has been unfortunately cracked through the lip: it is one of a peal of four, and is very carefully described in Mr. A. H. Cocks's book on "The Church Bells of Buckinghamshire;" the crack is awaiting repair by a new process, which renders recasting unnecessary. The belfry stage is approached by a vertical ladder, fixed to the north internal wall of the tower. New stone copings and crosses have been provided for gables over the chancel arch, the East wall of the chancel, and the North porch, the cross over the porch being of gridiron form in honour of the patron saint. The whole fabric has been preserved from further inroads from damp by a thorough drainage round the entire Church, and a lightning rod has been fixed to the tower. A former excrescence over the Chancel Arch has been carefully taken down under my personal supervision: the hope that it might once have carried a sance-bell was soon dispelled on examination, as no hole for a rope existed, the pile having been built up of rubble in mud, and pointed and bedaubed with Roman cement: the reason for its erection at all remains a mystery. The whole of the external walling throughout has been cleared of loose plaster: and all that was in danger has been re-built, and the whole carefully repaired and re-pointed with good mortar, having a weather joint. New springers, copings, and apex stones have been provided where necessary. A flying buttress has been built to support a leaning wall on the South side, and thus the direct course of the drain has not been diverted, and an adjacent grave not violated. The Tower and Chancel

roofs have been re-tiled and ridged, and the Church provided with new spouts and down-pipes, which were much needed. The roof over the Nave is of lead: new wood gargoyles lapped with lead have been provided for the eaves of the Tower roofs.



CAPITALS (See Plan).

Now for a few words of description of internal features:—

The East window, of three lights, and evidently a copy as to its tracery and general form and scale of that in the East of the Chapel in Meopham Church, Kent *(vide* Brandon), is filled with glass by Clayton and Bell—subject, "The Crucifixion"—"To the memory of William George Duncan, died Sept. 2,

1876, by his wife." The new easternmost South window of the Chancel is at present glazed with plain quarries only; that to the West of it, also pointed, is by Powell. Left light, "The Saviour, Martha, and Mary;" right light, "The Saviour restoring sight to the blind man." This is in memory of Celia Baily, died Sept. 22, 1859, aged 96 years. The East window of the South Aisle, square-headed, with cusped lights, is by Clayton and Bell. Left light, S. Gabriel; mid light, S. Michael; right light, S. Raphael. "In memory of William Oakley Baily, died May 12, 1902, by his sister." The clerestory windows, of stone, of Decorated character, are all modern, and filled with grisaille glass, by Powell: they were inserted in lieu of old wood windows hardly worthy to use in a cottage.

BRADWELL CHURCH, AFTER REPARATION. N.E. VIEW.

With the exception of the four-light window in the West of the South Aisle, and the two-light one added in the South wall of the Chancel, the whole of the old windows were either renewed or repaired in the restoration of 1867-8. The West window, square-

headed, is by Clayton and Bell. Left light, Noah; centre light, S. John Baptist; right light, Moses. "In memory of William James Baily, died June 21, 1862, aged 75 years, and Elizabeth Baily, his wife, died Jan. 22, 1869, aged 72 years, by their sons, Joseph Baily and Kitelee Chandos Baily, and their grandson, Charles Chetwode Baily." The window in the North wall next the pulpit—square-headed and of three lights—is also by Clayton and Bell. Left light, Sts. Chrysostomus; middle light, Sts. Augustinus; right light, Sts. Paulus. "Given by William Barwick Cregoe-Colmore, 1883." That in the North Chancel wall over Credence, also Clayton and Bell's work, is that of the patron saint, S. Lawrence, given by lady friends; it is of late pointed design.

BRADWELL CHURCH, AFTER REPARATION. S.E. VIEW.

The photographs, which explain my plan, are kindly lent to me for illustrating these remarks by Messrs. H. Kemp and Sons, of Stantonbury, who have carried out the works of this last reparation and addition with so much zeal, patience, and care. The Lectern, of

oak, from a design of the late Sir G. G. Scott, was a gift to the Church: it formerly belonged to S. Mary's Church, Wolverton, which was built from his designs. The South-Western window in the South Aisle, of pointed design, has glass by Clayton and Bell. Subject, "The Annunciation." "In memory of William Baily, died Oct. 22, 1802" (given by his great-great-grandson, Charles Chetwode Baily). All the other windows are filled with Powell's grisaille glass. Of the twelve windows shown on plan, eight are of pointed design, and four are square-headed. The pulpit, of Bath stone, is modern, by Walpole, who did the whole of the stonework in 1867-8.

The nail-head ornament forming hood-mould over the East window is composed of fragments of old work found in the former walling of the Chancel Arch during the process of its widening, to which reference has been made.

The bowl of the font is old, on a new base and step. The oak spiral cover was a gift commemorating the Diamond Jubilee of our late beloved Queen.

The piscina in the South Aisle is rude, but interesting.

The first restoration was in 1867-8, the last in 1903; in the former of these the benches and stalls, and new roofs throughout, were done, together with much of the work already described. Weldon stone was used in the new windows, and buttress dressings in the last-named works.

A roundel of old Ruby glass of great beauty found in one of the lights of the old work has been preserved and carefully introduced in a suitable position in one of the new windows.

These notes are contributed in the humble hope that the same loving care may be fostered in the guardians of our ancient Churches in necessitous cases where, as here, reparation rather than ultra-restoration has been found not only necessary but sufficient.

E. Swinfen Harris, F.R.I.B.A.

November, 1904.

LETTERS AND NOTES FROM THE COLE MANUSCRIPTS.

The following letters are extracted from the Rev. William Cole's MSS. (Vol. XL.), preserved at the British Museum. They are letters received by Browne Willis from Dr. Tanner, Bishop of St. Asaph, the antiquary, and from Dr. Benson, Bishop of Gloucester. There is also an amusing account by Cole himself of how he received the living of Bletchley. These extracts, illustrating the times in which they were written, and Browne Willis's relationship with eminent men, and the association of the letters and notes with the county of Buckingham, will be of sufficient interest for their appearance in the RECORDS.—ED.

(Letter from Dr. Tanner.)

To Browne Willis Esq^re^ at Whaddon Hall near Fenny Stratford, Buckinghamshire.

Free 2 *Post Marks. one of them* 19 *No.*

Jo: Norwich

Norwich. Nov: 16. 1724.

MY DEAR FRIEND!

You are very obliging in the Confidence you repose in me, and the early remembring me in your Letters after the Loss of so near and dear a Relation at Home: which I would not revive your greif for; but would put it out of your Mind, and comfort you under it, as far as is in my little Power. I think nothing could more tend to those good Ends (& I was exceedingly pleased to hear, not only of the Thing itself, but of the timing it), than the good work of your first Day's going abroad, the laying the Foundation of the Chapel at Fenny-Stratford, to the Honour and Service of God, the Good of Souls, & your own particular Satisfaction.

Pray God prosper the Work of your Hands, & grant you may see it decently finished, & well supplied. Your own and the Inhabitants Subscription seem to be a good Fund to begin upon. I doubt not but your Neighbours will all help. Tho' Fenny is so far off, & we have so many Calls in this large Diocese (towards every one of which I give my Mite) you must let me come in among the Rest of your Friends for a few Bricks, or a Peice of Timber.

The old chapel seems to have had Parochial Rights; as Burial, (by the Skulls found there) & Wills & so probably Baptism, & perhaps the other Sacrament; which, you know, all Chapels of Ease had not.

You declared your Mind so fully to Dr. W.* about this Affair, when you gave him the Living, that one would think, he should now make no Scruple of generously coming into all Measures of rebuilding & making it usefull: unless his narrow Soul be afraid of hurting his Pocket—& being in a better Capacity to do Good to the souls of his Parishioners; the Care of whom, was so solemnly at Institution committed to him.

The Workmen about this Chapel will, I dare say, divert you more than any other undertaking of what kind soever: tho' you must not pretend to get above Ground 'till after the Winter is over.

I can't tell what Pretences of unavoidable necessity, by Reason of Weakness of Limbs, Lowness of Voice, or some such Cause might be alledged & urged in Excuse of Dr. W's Irregularity in sitting & preaching in a Chair: but sure it could be no Fault for you to desire the Ch: wden to present the Dilapidations of the Rectory House: nor need the Chwden been ashamed to own it, or the accused Person to reap any Benefit by it. 'Tis your Duty, as every good Patron's, to see that the Chancel, Manses, Barns, &c: upon their respective Rectories, be kept in good & decent Repair. The Patron is, in this Respect, a Trustee for his Church, as well as the Ordinary—& has a Right to promote

*See Vol. VIII., p. 394, for reference to Dr. Wells, Rector of Bletchley.

the office, and prosecute his Clerk, if he be faulty, & tardy therein: That Part therefore of Proceedings I can't account for. I am still willing to hope, that Bp. Gibson intermedles not at all now in your Affair; (if he ever did;) for he has enough, I believe, to do within his own Jurisdiction, & among the Courtiers. I have not had one Line from him all this Summer, since I saw him as I came thro' London from Oxford, in the latter end of April.

I think in one of your former, you were at a Loss for Kelloe & Latham Impropriations in Epatu Dunelm. I believe you may depend upon the former's being appropriate to Shirburn Hospital, & the latter to Staindrop College.

Pray, good Friend, take Care of your own bad Cold, & favour yourself as much this winter, as is consistent with freeing your Mind from a lonely melancholy House. A Call to London; Converse among our Friends at the Miter: any Thing but Law and Lawyers, which & who, are so uncertain, that I dread it myself now for my Br. tho' his Cause is, as far as I can inform myself, certainly good; & is of that Consequence to his settlement in the World, as to deserve strugling for: & last year I paid a 50£ Legacy, which Sir Nath: Lloyd gave me under his Hand I was not obliged to, rather than dance thro' a Chancery Suit.

You were too sanguine in expecting that your Friend T. T. should be Dean here: it is what would have been more acceptable, & more advantageous to me, than any of the 2d. Rate or middling Bishopricks: it being consistent with every Thing I had else. And indeed, Bp. Trimnell, after he was nominated to Winchester, the last Time he was in my Study, after he had, over a Bottle of Champaign, opened himself very freely about the Designation: for the great Promotions in the Church, most of which have happened accordingly, of his own Accord, said, "And, Mr. Chancellor, you "are not, nor shall be forgotten; the Deanery of Nor- "wich is thought of for you." And when I went up to London, in the December following, about the Archdeaconry, it seemed to be a Scheme settled: so that

last year, about this Time, when Dean Pr: was very ill, I writ up to the Bp. of London about it; who came very heartily into it, & advised me to write to Lord T. & Mr. W. as I did. (the only Preferment I ever solicited; nor had that, if it had not been first mentioned to me:) But I had a Letter by the next Post from Mr. W. himself (Lord T. being beyond Sea) that that Dignity was before determined for a particular Friend of L^{d}. T. but with mighty strong Assurances, that I should be early thought of for something better. This is what I mention not; scarce to any one; as looking upon it as Court Holy Water: nor expecting any Thought will be of me, 'till all the Eaton, & King's College People are served. Tho' I have no Reason to think them my Enemies, yet they have others they have more Esteem for. So that now, upon this last Illness of the Dean, I wrote about it only as common News, being told, as I went to Oxford, who would be the successor: one Dr. Cole, who was Fellow of Kings—went Chaplain with L^{d}. T. to the Gertruydenburgh Treaty, & while he was Embassador at the Hague—has since been Minister of Wisbich—& within these 2 or 3 years minister of L^{d}. Townsend's own Town of Rainham—a good Sort of Man; but an Invalid; or at least hipp'd.

Dean Pr: has left his Son a 1000£ & almost. But living nor dying gave one Groat to Ch: Ch:—He was in some Respects pretty well in his Life Time—but has left nothing, as I hear of yet, in his Will to any charitable use.

Adieu most heartily T. T.

(Letter from Dr. Benson on his being nominated Bishop.)

The following original Letter was lent to me by Mr. Gibberd of Whaddon: It is sealed with the Bp^{s}. Arms on red wax, viz.: Qrtv 1 & 4 on a Cheveron 3 Crosses patè for Benson. 2^{d}. an Eagle displayed. 3^{d}. on 2

Bars, 3 Crosses patè fichè. Post Mark is 26. De: wrote in a very good plain Hand:—

To Browne Willis Esq^r. at Whaddon Hall near Fenny-Stratford, Bucks.

London. Dec: 26. 1734.

DEAR SIR,

I shall strangely surprise you, tho' not so much as myself was surpris'd with the News, when I acquaint you, that I am, after all, to be a Bishop. My Br: Secker & I were but on Tuesday Morning with Sir R. Walpole, to return our Thanks, the one for being, the other for not being a Bishop: & he repeated to me the Promise, he had, in a Letter, before sent me an Account of, that his Majesty would give me the first Deanery I desired. Before 3 o'clock that afternoon I was sent for, & acquainted, that Dr. Mawson had desired to be excused taking the Bishoprick.: that I was nominated to the Bishoprick of Gloucester; & the Person who delivered me the Message, said, he had engaged I should accep^t it: which accordingly I have since done. I shall only say, that as this has, in so extraordinary, & I trust, Providential a Manner, come to me, I trust the same good Providence will enable me to do the Duty of it. I know my own Inability; & the only Thing I can say of myself, is, that I have a Heart sincerely and zealously disposed to do all the Good in the Station, which I may be capable of doing.

You may remember that I did in my last desire, that you would send Word in your next, what Age Cousin Jack is. The B. of London's Advice is, that I should resign Blechley a Day or two before the Confirmation, which would give the Crown a Title to it; & that then your six months, & the B. of Lincoln's six months, (to whom he would have you write, & whom I am persuaded in this Case you may safely trust) will serve to keep the Living vacant 'till your Son comes of Age: and then there will be a year's Profits lying to furnish his House & buy himself Books. Or if you should determine rather to fill it up, I will answer for Mr. Clarke, that he shall resign it again.

The B. of London desired his Service to you, and

said, you might trust him that your Living should not fall into the Hands of the Crown. The Bp. has been so kind in this Affair, & expressed so hearty a zeal, to oblige & serve you, that I think you should write a short Letter to him, to thank him, upon this Account; tho' you may blame him at the same Time for the too great Kindness & Friendship he has shewed to me, in being determined to bring me on the Bench.

Pray make my Compliments to all your Family, & believe me most sincerely to be, Dear Sir,

Your most affectionate obliged obedient
Kinsman and Servant
M. Benson.

(Original Letters by Bp. Benson, of Gloucester).

The 2 following Letters were given to me many years ago by Mr. Browne Willis:—

To the rev: Mr. Willis Rector of Blechley near Fenny Stratford, Bucks.

Free, M. Gloucester—Post Mark. Ja: 20.—*Seal of red wax, Azure, 2 Keys en Saltire, wards in Cheif, impaling, on a Cheveron 3 Crosses patèe. Ensigned by a Mitre.*

St. James's Street Jan: 20, 1735-6.

Dear Sir,

It is with great Satisfaction that I give you Joy of being in Possession of the Rectory of Blechley, & I may, I am persuaded, give the Parish Joy upon this occasion. They will have the Happiness of having you constantly resident among them; & you, by this Means, will have opportunity of doing a great Deal more Good than I was able to do among them.

As your good Father was so kind as to put the Living into my Hands, 'til you were of Age to take it, I thought it my Duty to endeavour to discharge the Trust he reposed in me in the best manner I was capable of. And your Behaviour will, I am sure, be such, as to give him the greatest comfort, when he sees the Care you take of your charge, & when he hears the Example his Son sets to the other clergy in the neighbourhood.

I hope, & design to wait upon you at Blechley; but it is not in my Power to fix the Time yet of doing it. My Service waits upon Mr. Smith, if he is with you; & I desire you to remember me to all other Friends.

You have my earnest Prayers that God will bless you in the important work you have now taken into your Hands: with best wishes of all Kinds to you, I am, your most affectionate

Kinsman & faithful Servant

M. Glocester.

You must take Care to assert your Right to the Mortuaries, which have become due since my Resignation of the Living: otherwise, if you neglect this at first, you will lose them always.

To Browne Willis Esqr. at Whaddon Hall near Fenny Stratford, Bucks.

Free M. Gloucester. Post Mark. Gloucester 24 No:— Same Seal as above.

Glocester. Nov. 22. 1746.

Dear Sir,

I have been so long detained on the Road, partly by my Friends, & partly by the Floods, in my Journey, that I did not reach this Place 'til this Day, when I received both your Letters, which not coming to Durham 'til after I was gone from thence, were sent after me to this Place. I have franked that which was enclosed for Dr. Hunter, & sent it back by this Post to Durham.

It was a great Disappointment to my Nephew, & a great Concern to my Brother, that he was hindred from being able to wait upon you at Whaddon & to be present at Fenny Stratford on St. Martin's Day. But by his Brother's falling ill of the Small-pox, it was rendered impossible. I have by a Letter I have just received, an Account, that his Brother is likely to do well, after having lain for a long time in the greatest Danger.

I desire you to make my Compliments to the three young Ladies, & I ever am, Dear Sir, your most faithful obliged Servant & affectionate Kinsman

M. Glocester.

(Account of Mr. Willis's bestowing the Living of Blecheley, 1753, on Rev. W. Cole).

The following letter as it mentions me in it, I shall give two or 3 notes upon before I transcribe it. When Mr. Willis, by the Death of his son Eliot Willis, had the Rectory of Blecheley to dispose of, he had various Applications, as it is a very good Living, for it: particularly from his 2 sons in Law, who had married 2 of his Daughters, with neither of whom he was upon any Terms of Regard; & consequently in no good Disposition to give it to either of them; & those who knew more of him than I did at that Time, were well satisfied he never intended it. Yet upon a pressing Invitation for me to come to Whaddon, with another Friend Mr. Masters we arrived there the same week his son died, neither of us knowing that his Son was ill; or indeed that he had a Son; at which Time he not very handsomely beg'd that I would hint, as from my own Observation, to the Curate of Whaddon, his Son in Law Mr. Eyre's Parish, that it would be proper for him, Mr. Eyre to come & apply for the vacant Living, as I had heard he was rather disposed to give it to him. Accordingly I executed my Comission, & saw what the Curate wrote; which actually brought Mr. Eyre to Whaddon in a few Days. The Day after this Transaction, his Daughter Mrs. Harvey came there to sollicite for her Husband, with 2 of her children. Her I had never seen before, nor ever her Husband; nor Mrs. Eyre to this Day; Mr. Eyre I had seen with Mr. Willis at Cambridge on a visit to me 2 or 3 years before; but had no Acquaintance with him: & therefore I was quite at large in Respect to any of them: any further than the aforesaid Letter, which I exactly followed Mr. Willis's Plan in, & repeated only what was dictated to me: so that when Mrs. Harvey & her 5 or 6 young children appeared for her Husband, who had a small Living in Bedfordshire, about 10 miles from Whaddon, the Balance, in Point of Reason, greatly preponderated in her Favour, against Mr. Eyre, who was very rich, had a great Living & no children: so that, upon Mrs. Harvey's Request, I could not resist begging Mr. Willis to go to dine with her at Holcote

the same Day I & my Friend Mr. Masters went for Cambridge. The true State of the Case was, the old Gentleman indulged in being sollicited, at the same Time he had a secret Pleasure & Satisfaction in seeing both in submission, a Situation not very comon, & was fully determined to be revenged of them both, by tantalizing them a little, & not to gratify them at last. This appeared by his going to Holcote & conniving Mr. Eyre's coming to Whaddon; to whom he proposed as a Condition of his giving him Blecheley to hold for a Minor about 15 years, his resigning Brightwalton in Berkshire, where he had an elegant House & as good a Living: which shewed that he could not be in Earnest. His objection to Mr. Harvey was, not that he was a Pluralist, or made his Daughter a bad Husband or was sottish; but that he was too great a Sportsman: however, on the Death of his uncle Sir Villiers Charnock, he will come in for an Estate of about 1500£ per Annum. That Mr. Willis wanted Sollicitation is evident in my Respect: for by various Letters I had from him I could perceive he wanted me to ask for it: when he found that would not do, he made a Journey to Cambridge, & not finding me at College, got Mr. Masters to write to me in the same Stile, I had experienced at Whaddon in Mr. Eyre's Case who sent over a Servant to me at Hadenham in the Ilse of Ely, where I had been at one of my Farms, with the above Notice, & that Mr. Willis would be with me next Day. I was determined never to ask for a Benefice at all: especially for one where there were two in the Family who had so good a Plea for it: so not a Word passed about it during the two Days he staid with me, except that he had almost determined to give it to an old clergyman in Oxfordshire: yet I knew all the Time he wanted me to sollicite for it. About a month after I had various Letters from him & some of his Family to assure me that he thought of no one else: & when he could hold it vacant no longer, & I had full Assurances from him that he would not give it to his Sons in Law, & began to be out of Humour with me for not coming up to London to him to receive it from him. I went there to him: when to my great Surprise, the first Thing he told me, was, that he expected Mr. Eyre's

determinate Answer. To which I made no other Reply, than that I thought that had been long before concluded. After this he mentioned a Bond of 2000£ for Security of Resignation, & went privately, without my ever conceiving he could have such a Thought, to a Brother in Law of mine in the City Mr. Hector Mawdsley, requiring him to give a Bond also of 2000£ for my constant Residence, which he was also not to let me know any Thing of till I was presented: but on his refusing to do it without acquainting me of it, & I finding upon this & other Behaviour, that I was likely to exchange a very easy & agreeable way of Life for one that probably would be very troublesome & uneasy to me, I determined to refuse it; & dining with him at Dr. Vernon's in Bloomsbury, the Day after, I told him, that I was much obliged to him for his thinking of me at all; but the Conditions he expected were such as made it impossible for me to receive his Living: & after a great Deal of Expostulation of one Sort or another, he gave it to me in an ungratious Manner, which might have been done in a very obliging one. I met Dean Lyttleton within a few Days after, who told me that he had a very singular Conversation with my Patron upon my Subject the Day before: for that he had very roundly spoke to him of me in this Manner. Good Mr. Willis, let me beg it of you as a Favour not to treat Mr. Cole, who is my old Acquaintance & Friend, as you have usually done the Clergy with whom you are concerned: upon which the Dean told me, that Mr. Willis flew out in a passionate way, on being accosted so cavalierly, & made this Reply; Mr. Dean, you use me very roughly in saying that I have ill-used all the Clergy I have been connected with: pray did I ever quarrel with Bp. Benson? What Answer was made to this I don't know: I only remember the Dean told me, that Mr. Willis said to him, that he should expect nothing further from me, than to go about with him to collect for Buckingham Spire. Which was more than he ever said to me, & which would not have been entirely to my Taste. However, I know that he expected that I should run over the whole County with him, & not only methodize his Papers & MSS,

but add to them what he had omitted from the year 1735: for this he told Dr. Ducarel, who represented to him the unreasonableness of the Thing, & at the same Time asked him, whether he looked upon Mr. Cole in the Light of an Amanuensis; this Dr. Ducarel told me again: & this I well remember, that the very next morning, his Servant came to me, after my coming to Blecheley, with one of his 4to. MSS, which was to be left with me: so little Respite was I to have after my Journey: however, as I did not know the Design then, I only thought it was sent to me for my Amusement: so he took no further Notice of it, than to transcribe, after some Time, & with Leave so to do, the Account of my Parish, which was in that volume. But was I to put down all the unreasonable Expectations, & odd Conceits, that were expected to be complied with, I should never have done Writing, & not get to the Letter which occasioned this Digression.

THE HISTORY OF DENHAM, BUCKS.*

Mr. Lathbury's "History of Denham" has been prepared with so much care and in so thorough a manner, it is therefore only to be expected by the members of our Society that some notice of the work should appear in the RECORDS OF BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Mr. Lathbury has obtained his information, as he tells us in his preface, from charters, manuscripts, documents, and rolls preserved in the muniment room of Westminster Abbey, the Public Record Office, the British Museum, the Bodleian Library, and from a few other sources, both public and private. He has set out the Charters included in his volume for the most part *in extenso*, and has given translations of these Charters, so that the work is accessible to a wide circle of readers. It would seem that the most which can be said of the past history of Denham, so far as it has been recorded, will be found in this volume. It possesses a plan of the parish, together with forty illustrations.

The earliest record of Denham we possess is that of a Charter attributed to Edward the Confessor, which records that the Manor of Denham was given by Ulstan, a thane, to Westminster Abbey sometime between A.D. 1042 and 1065, but the Charter itself, from its date, must be clearly a forgery. There is some authority for the statement in the grant, though it may have been that the Monks forged the actual Charter in order to be able to show their title to the Manor. We find from Domesday the following extract with reference to Denham:—"The land of S. Peter Westminster. In Stoke Hundred. The Abbot of S. Peter's of Westminster holds Denham. He returns it at 10 hides." †

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* "The History of Denham, Bucks," by the Rev. R. H. Lathbury, M.A., Rector (Lucy and Birch), Uxbridge.

† Terra Sci. Petri Westmon In Stoches Hund. Abbas Sci Petri Westmonast' ten' Daneha, p. X., hid' se defd. &c.

Between the years 1150 and 1160 the Manor, as described in Domesday, became divided into the Manors of Denham and Denham Durdent, the Lord of the Manor of Denham being throughout the subsequent times the superior lord.

In referring very briefly to the history of the superior Manor we find, by a Charter between 1176-91, that Walter the Abbot of Westminster granted the Manor of Denham to Martin de Capella at an annual rent of £15, and also that he should each year make ready "for my lord Abbot upon his giving 15 days notice such hospitality as becomes his rank." † This grant is with a restriction that the religious house retains in its hands and patronage the Church of the Manor with the tenths and offerings and all other things belonging to it.

It appears that the successor in title, Henry de Capella, compounded with the Abbot for the annual entertainment by paying 60s. more rent in lieu of this hospitality. As Mr. Lathbury suggests, this must have been a great relief, as the entertaining the Abbot, with his retinue of priests, grooms, and serving men accompanying him, in course of time would have become burdensome.

The volume very properly refers to charters and extracts from Assize Rolls to disclose the names of the early inhabitants of Denham, and of persons connected with the parish. Throughout the book, in a truly archæological spirit, we find great care has been bestowed on early names. Proceeding with some account of the contents of the volume, we may here notice that Henry III. granted to Henry de Capella that he might hold each year on the Manor a fair lasting for three days—that is to say, on the vigil, the day and the morrow of the nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and it is considered that this fair must have been held originally in that part of the parish which is still called Cheapside, and most likely this is a correct conclusion. We gather from the Hundred

† "Et preterea singulis annis Domino Abbati ad suam summonitionem quindecem diebus ante factam conveniens hospitium preparabit."

Rolls some probable estimate of the population of Denham in the time of Edward I. It appears that there were 4 decennaries or 40 families in the parish; allowing 5 for each family, Mr. Lathbury conjectures that the population would be at that period about 200.

From the de Capella family the Manor passed into the hands of John de Bohun; it subsequently came into the possession of the de Fyleby family, and Robert de Fyleby granted it to King Edward and Eleanor his queen in 1287.

It was on the death of Eleanor, the devoted queen of Edward I., that the King granted a Charter to Walter the Abbot and the Prior and Convent of Westminster of the Manor of Denham. We are informed that the original copy of this extremely interesting Charter is in the possession of Mrs. Way, of Denham. It discloses the King's anxiety to perpetuate the memory of his Queen, and gives a touching instance of his affection for her. The following is a quotation from the translation of this Charter:—"The said Abbot Prior and Convent and their successors shall every week on the eve of the day on which it shall happen that the obit of the said queen shall be celebrated in the Choir of the said Monastery with the whole and full convent solemnly sing 'Placebo' and 'Dirige' with nine lections for the soul of the said queen and shall cause the singing to be with the solemn tolling of bells and also on each like seventh day on which the said obit shall happen shall celebrate a solemn mass and shall cause the same to be celebrated with the solemn tolling of bells and in like manner on the day of such obit in each week the said Abbot Prior and Convent shall find and cause to be served to seven times 20 poor people within the close of the said Abbey victuals as followeth that is to say, that each of the said poor shall receive one sterling penny that is to say as much as one penny was worth at the time of the making of these presents in each week for his victuals on the said day by the hands of some fit and proper monk deputed for the purpose by the said Abbot Prior and Convent and their successors and discharged from all other duties of his monastery on the said day which said monk shall diligently take

care and provide that each of the said poor people before and after the receipt of the said penny shall clearly and devoutly say the Lord's Prayer and Creed and the Salutation of the Blessed Mary for the soul of the said Eleanor and for the souls of all the faithful departed."

It appears that in 1292 the King gave the Manor back to the Abbey. In considering the Charter commemorating Queen Eleanor, Mr. Lathbury refers to the family of Neale, still resident in Denham, and he associates the name with the Queen, Eleanor or Nell being a popular name in the early 14th century. It first occurs in the Harleian Charters in 1303. Whether he is correct in his conclusion as to the origin of the name of Neale we are not prepared to say.

There are a number of Charters from Walter de Wenlack, Abbot of Westminster, to the Provost of Denham, which disclose directions on various matters connected with the Manor of Denham, and are interesting as throwing light on the times and the requirements of a large monastery. The following is a translation from the French of one of these Charters:—"We command you that you have provided with all speed 30 quarters of large coal from Ruislip and speak for the carriage and workmen and let the coal be delivered to Master Henry Payn, sacristan of Westminister, and cause to be provided 60 geese against the feast of Mishaelmas and 100 fish and have them delivered at London at a cost of three halfpence a day (for carriage) and the expenses which you shall be put to shall be allowed by this letter on your account." Dated at Denham Vigil of St. Lawrence, 34 Ed. I.

The author supplies lists of names of inhabitants of Denham occurring in Compotus Rolls, the earliest of which is dated 1388-1389, and also lists of names from the Court Rolls of the Abbey. The last of the pre-Reformation Rolls gives the names of many of the inhabitants of the parish in the years 1500-1-2; amongst them is the name of Recardus Gerrard. This name, the author considers, is still preserved in the neighbourhood in the designation of Gerrards Cross, now a familiar locality on the high road from London to Oxford.

From the Court Rolls and Compotus Rolls it appears that the Abbey of Westminster was in possession of the Manor of Denham up to 1500, and although there are no Rolls extant after this date, the Abbey continued in possession until the dissolution of the Monasteries. After the dissolution by letters patent 32 Henry VIII. the Manor was granted to Edward Peckham, to whom we shall have to refer more fully hereafter.

We lose sight of the principal Manor for a time to obtain some account of the Manor of Denham Durdent. This Manor continued in the family of Durdent for 359 or 360 years, namely, from 1156 to 1515. It passed to the executors of Henry VII. in 1515, and it seems to have been purchased for the "Savoy" or the hospital of the Savoy, founded by Henry VII., and it is conjectured that the King left instructions to his executors to make provision out of his estate for the endowment of this hospital, and that in furtherance of this object the purchase was made. After the dissolution Edward VI. granted the Manor to the Corporation of London for the endowment of St. Thomas's Hospital; subsequently to this grant we do not propose to follow the history of the Manor. Mr. Lathbury gives the names of the tenants of Denham Durdent taken from the Court Rolls; the earliest roll is in the year 1333.

After carefully making use of the Court Rolls of the Manors of Denham and thus dealing with copyholders and lands of copyhold tenure, the author has resorted to the Harleian Manuscripts, and from them has made extracts from grants and other documents chiefly in the 15th century which throw light on the history of the lands in the parish in the hands of small freeholders and villeins and other occupants.

We now return to the history of the principal Manor. At the time of the dissolution Edmund Peckham was in possession of a large amount of land in Denham, and it was in the year 1541 that he purchased this Manor. Sir Edmund Peckham is an interesting character, typical of the times in which he lived, and his connection with Buckinghamshire will afford a fair pretext for here making a digression to enable us to form some notion of the man who took a rather prominent part in public affairs during the reigns of Henry

VIII. and his descendants on the throne. He was the son of Peter Peckham, whose will is set out in the volume before us. Henry VIII. appointed him in 1524 cofferer of the Royal Household, and in 1526 Clerk of the Green Cloth. From 1515 he was a Justice of the Peace for Buckinghamshire. He was knighted in 1542. In 1546 he was appointed Treasurer or Master of the Mint, a post which he retained till his death. In 1547 he was nominated an Assistant Executor to Henry VIII.'s will. In the reign of Edward VI. we find his name connected with an ancient institution in the town of Chepping Wycombe. The spoliation of Hospitals and Guilds resulted in one beneficient movement, namely, in the foundation of Grammar Schools. Peckham, by an arrangement legally carried out with Christopher Chalfont, the last Master of the Hospital of S. John the Baptist at Wycombe, became possessed of the Hospital with George Juncklyn, and subsequently he, with the representative of Juncklyn, sold the Hospital to the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses of Wycombe to apply the rents towards the foundation of a Grammar School.* We find that Peckham was in this reign appointed one of the Commissioners for Buckinghamshire (6 Ed. vi.) "to take into the Kinge's handes suche Churche plate as remayneth to be employed unto his Highnes use." The sacrilegious proceedings of this commission are forcibly exposed by Mr. St. John Hope in his paper on "Wycombe Inventories" in the RECORDS OF BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, Vol. VIII., p. 125 *et seq.* On Edward VI.'s death Peckham's religious principles underwent a change, for it is recorded of him that he maintained with much energy the cause of Queen Mary in opposition to Lady Jane Grey. He proclaimed the Queen in Buckinghamshire, and subsequently kept a careful watch over the movements of the Duke of Northumberland in the Eastern Counties. He was rewarded for this zeal for his royal mistress by becoming a Privy Councillor, and he was elected Member of Parliament for Buckinghamshire in the first and third Parliaments

* See Parker's "Early History and Antiquities of Wycombe," p. 142.

of the Queen's reign (October, 1553, and November, 1554). He was now reputed to be a staunch Catholic, and exerted much influence at Mary's Court; but after the Queen's death it is said that his political career ceased. He continued Treasurer of the Mint, and helped to carry into effect Queen Elizabeth's measures for the restriction of the coinage. In this brief sketch of Peckham's life we are first introduced to him as a favoured courtier of Henry VIII.; then we find him one of Edward VI.'s Commissioners for the spoliation of the property of the Church, and therefore ostensibly of Protestant leanings; next we recognise him as a staunch supporter of Queen Mary, with the reputation of having been a person of much influence with the Queen, but in Elizabeth's reign he seems to have fallen on uncongenial times. His will no doubt indicates his real religious persuasions, from which we make the following extract:—"I doe will and bequeathe unto my poore neighbours of Denham to praye for my soule the somme of twenty markes to be distributed unto them by myne executors either in apparrell in bedding or in reddy monney as by their discressions shall seeme beste."

An elaborate altar tomb was erected to Peckham's memory and that of his wife, Ann Peckham, which is still within the altar rails of Denham Church, an illustration of which is given in the volume. His wife was the daughter of John Cheyne, of Chesham Bois; it will thus be seen that he was closely connected with this county, for the Cheynes were an old Buckinghamshire family. His eldest son, Sir Robert Peckham, very shortly after the surrender of Bitlesden Abbey in this county, bought that estate, and quoting from Browne Wills: "On the surrender this church was very soon after demolished and the bells sold or given away by Sir Robert Peckham to Denham parish, at the end of this county, near Uxbridge in Middlesex; these were five very large ones, as I have heard, and continued at Denham till 1683, 35 Car. ii., when they run into 8 bells as they now remain." *

* Browne Willis's "History of the Town and Hund. of Buckingham," p. 152. Also see Cocks's "Church Bells of Buckinghamshire," p. 370.

Space will not permit us to follow out the history of the Peckham family in detail. Those who are interested in the subject should read the epitaphs to Sir Robert Peckham's memory in the Church of San Gregorio at Rome, where he died, and in the Church at Denham, where his heart was deposited. Sir George Peckham, the third son of Sir Edmund Peckham, succeeded to his father's estate at Denham on the death of his brother, Sir Robert, and was knighted in 1570. Mr. Lathbury refers to him "as one of the early pioneers of adventure and discovery on the American Continent," and quotes from the calendar of State papers to establish this. We find at the close of his life that as a Popish recusant he lost all his lands and that he died in great poverty.

There is an interesting reference to Queen Elizabeth's visit to Denham taken from manuscripts in the Bodleian Library, which gives "the chardges done upon the quenes progresses," and from one item "to John Dewe for the land-cariage of ironworke lokes henges. . . . . from Oatlands to Denham," it is inferred that the Queen had her own special locks and hinges for the doors of the rooms where she was visiting. The locks, etc., were brought to Denham from Oatlands in Surrey, and when she had finished her visit at Denham they were sent on to Chenies. This was a visit paid to Sir George Peckham, and it is supposed that she in these times of danger and conspiracy was specially suspicious of her host.

In rapidly alluding to the ownership of this Manor, we find that it passed into the family of Bowyers, and that Sir William Bowyer sold it to Sir Roger Hill in 1670; it then came into the possession of the Way family through Esther Hill, the elder daughter of Sir Roger Hill.

With his usual care, Mr. Lathbury has given an account of the Church of Denham, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary. It would, we consider, however, have been of great advantage—and have enhanced the value of the work—if he had assigned the preparation of the history of this Church to an expert, so that its architectural features might have been treated of in

detail, and with an authority that only an expert possesses.

There is on the north side of the entrance to the Chancel a brass to Agnes Jordan, the last Abbess of Sion Monastery, specially interesting, as it appears that there is only one other pre-Reformation brass to an Abbess in England, which is at Elstow, in Bedfordshire. The Abbess of Sion was in her retirement to Denham exceptionally well off, as she received no less than £200 a year, while none of her Sisters had less than £6, and several more than that. (Gasquet's Henry VIII., and English Monasteries, Vol. II., p. 459.) Mr. Lathbury gives a copy of Agnes Jordan's will, which is a valuable document, as it discloses to us the possessions of a rich Abbess on her retirement from her Monastery. It is of great length, but well deserves reproducing *in extenso*. We give a few extracts from the many items it contains:—"Item. I geve and bequeth to a Prieste for to singe for my soule the space of thre yeres in the same Churche (Denham) twentie poundes that is to have every yere six poundes thirtene shillings foure pence sterlinge for his wage willinge that the same prieste shalbe one of my owne chaplyns yf anny of theym wilbe contented to take it uppon him." In another item we find the following provision:—"And whereas Master William Latymer clerke doth owe unto me upon one obligacion the summe of eight poundes I will that the same some of eight poundes shalbe employede by the said Master Lytle Clerke to the fynding of twoo children to scole for to have lernynge to praye for my soule." After numerous gifts, the Abbess makes her residuary bequest as follows:—"And ffurther more all the residue of my goodes movable and immovable not geven or bequethed I geve and bequethe unto myne executours of this my laste will willing that they shal bestowe the saide goodes after theire discrecione for the welth of my soule my frendes soules and all Cristen soules so that I will that my bookes ymages and pictors be distributed amongest my sisters that hathe benne moste comenly aboute me and hath taken moste paines with me in my sicknes since the dissoluinge of the late monestary of Syon excepte that I wyll that my

good Lady Peckham and my landlady younge mystres Peckham shall chose and fyrste have to eche of them after there devocion an ymage or a pyctour or twoo of those whiche speciaellye by name are not given nor bequethed."

From the Court Rolls of the Manor preserved in the Muniment Room at Westminster Abbey a great deal of valuable information is to be gleaned of the social condition of the inhabitants of Denham in early times, and these Court Rolls have a wider interest, inasmuch as they disclose a great deal that relates to the economic condition of a rural parish in England in the 14th and 15th centuries, and the scrutiny to which each inhabitant was subjected during the sittings of a Manor Court. Among the presentments made at a Court held on the Feast of the Purification, 50 Edw. III., it was presented "as it had been on other occasions to seize into the Lord's hands all the tenements which Simon Satyn, a native-born serf belonging to the Lord *(nativus domini)* holds in the village of Ruislip." Here is an instance of the survival of serfdom in the 14th century, and all the more striking as this record occurs on the eve of the peasants' revolt. The jury report at a view of Frankpledge with a Court-baron held at Denham on the Wednesday next after the Feast of St. John Baptist (4 Henry VII.), "that John Dawson is a common butcher in the place but he makes too much gain out of his trade. *Cepit excessivum lucrum. Ideo in misericordia.* Also that Thomas Rowley and Richard Collyn are common Bakers of bread for the people outside the parish but come to sell it in the parish."

Altogether this is a most praiseworthy history of a rural parish, evidently prepared with much labour and research, and which greatly redounds to the credit of the author of the volume.

Ed.

The Proceedings of the Bucks Architectural and Archæological Society,

FOR THE YEAR 1903.

ANNUAL EXCURSION.

The locality selected for the annual excursion of the Bucks Archæological Society this year, which took place on the 16th July, was the district lying to the south-west of Buckingham, on the borders of Oxfordshire. The places at which stoppages were made are small secluded villages, but all of them full of interest to the antiquary and ecclesiologist.

Verney Junction was selected as the place of meeting, and thither the members made their way from their various localities by trains from Oxford, Buckingham, Aylesbury, and Bletchley, arriving at Verney Junction soon after mid-day. Immediately the last of the trains came in the party took their places in brakes. In consequence of the awkward times at which the trains run on the lines converging towards the Junction, the time at the disposal of the party was very limited; but the Committee considered that a visit to Hillesden alone would amply compensate for the lack of a more varied programme.

All being in readiness, a start was made with praiseworthy expedition, and an hour's drive through the pleasingly-diversified scenery of the country around the Claydons brought the visitors to Twyford Church.

Included in the party were—General Sir Henry Smyth, K.C.M.G., and Lady Smyth, Mr. John Parker, Mr. A. H. Cocks, Mr. S. Darby, Mr. W. Bradbrook, Mr. A. Vernon, Miss Dove and Miss Gibson, the Rev. J. W. Cruikshank, Mr. F. Harold Deverell, Mr. Alfred Deverell, Mr. W. A. Forsyth, Mr. T. Thurlow, and Mr. J. T. Harrison.

TWYFORD.

The name of this village indicates its position between two fordable streams. The manor was bestowed upon Ralph de Felgeres or Fulgeres after the Conquest, and in the time of Henry III. it was held by Ralph Fitz-Nicholas, who had a grant of a fair here in 1251. It afterwards passed with Aylesbury and other manors in the neighbourhood to the Butlers, Earls of Ormonde and Wiltshire. In the reigns of Edward IV. and Richard III. this family was attainted for their adherence to the Lancastrian cause, and the Giffards, who had been subfeudatories under the Butlers, became possessed of the fee, and they held the estate till 1550, when it passed to the Wenmans, who made it their principal seat till the beginning of the 18th century. The Manor House, known as Twyford Lodge, is said to have been erected by Lord Wenman on the site of the old mansion.

The Church is one of the two in Bucks—the other being Hartwell—dedicated in honour of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin. In "The Ecclesiastical Topography of England" by some unaccountable blunder there is no description given of this church. It is there returned as simply "re-built." It consists of a tower, a south porch, a nave with north and south aisles, and chancel. The building is mainly Early English, with a Perpendicular clerestory; but it has some interesting remains of an earlier edifice. Near the chancel is the base and 4½ feet of the shaft of the churchyard cross.

The most interesting feature of the Church is undoubtedly the inner doorway of the porch. It is an example of early Norman work, and is described with full details by Mr. Charles E. Keyser, F.S.A., in his paper on "The Norman Doorways in the County of Buckingham" (RECORDS OF BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, Vol. VIII., pp. 224, 225).

The tower, restored in 1887, is low and embattled, and contains five bells.

An arcade of four pointed arches, supported by clustered columns on each side of the nave, communicates with the aisles, which are continued westward beyond the termination of the nave. The large circular font is Norman. The open roof of oak is supported by carved stone corbals, some of which represent angels. Some of the seats are ancient oak benches, with fleur-de-lis ends. The doorway which formerly led to the rood-loft and the screen still remain. The sanctuary possesses an ambrey, piscina, and sedilia.

There are two interesting brasses in the Church, one of an ecclesiastic, the other of a layman. That in the middle of the chancel is in memory of John Everdon, rector of Twyford, who died in 1443, and was buried there. The effigy is only half-length, and represents a priest in the usual Eucharistic vestments. The other brass represents Thomas Giffard, of Twyford, who died in 1550, and is affixed to a thick slab of Purbeck marble on the top of an altar tomb in the south aisle. The effigy shows a man in armour, with a gorget and skirt of chain mail, lying between four brass shields of arms, and a greyhound is at his feet. The sides and ends of the tomb are divided into compartments, ornamented with sculptured arches, angels, and shields. Over the tomb is an ancient helmet. Those brasses are figured in Lipscomb, Vol. III., p. 135.

In the same aisle there is another altar tomb under a low arch, and also a mutilated figure of a cross-legged Knight in complete panoply of chain-mail with a close hawberk. Within the arch is a small upright figure holding a heart between the two hands. At the east end of the aisle there is a monument to the memory of the first Viscount Wenman, who died in 1640. Within the sanctuary on the north side is a tablet to the memory of the Rev. William Perkins, cerate of this parish for 45 years, who died in 1820, aged 75 years.

The living of Twyford is a Rectory, annexed to the Rectorship of Lincoln College, Oxford, since 1475, and is held by the Rectors without institution or induction. A portion of the rectory house, which stands on the north side of the churchyard, is ancient.

Among the rectors who rose to eminence in the Church may be mentioned—(1) Ralph, the first on the list, who became Dean of Stafford in 1207; (2) Thomas de Twyford, his successor, became Archdeacon of Buckingham; (3) Thomas Brown or Browne, rector in 1419, was afterwards successively Bishop of Rochester and Norwich; (4) John Marshall, the last rector before the living was annexed to the rectorship of Lincoln College, was collated to the Prebend of Aylesbury in July, 1467, and in the next year promoted to the See of Llandaff, in which Cathedral he was buried.

Had circumstances permitted, a longer time than was available could have been profitably spent in examining this interesting little Church, but after the party had inspected the south doorway and passed a short time inside the building, the time arrived for them to proceed to the house in the village where luncheon had been prepared.

It has always been customary to hold the annual meeting and present the financial statement immediately after the luncheon; but on this occasion, as time at disposal was so brief, it was thought better to postpone the business usually gone through. It was decided, therefore, that the annual meeting should be held at the Museum, in Aylesbury, on the 5th August.

After lunch the members drove to Hillesden.

HILLESDEN.

This was by far the most interesting place visited by the members during the day. In its name is doubtless enshrined that of the Anglo-Saxon settler who first made it his abode.* The manor has at various periods belonged to several noble families, such as the Giffards, Earls of Buckingham, the De Veres, Earls of Oxford, and the Courtneys, Earls of Devon. In 1547 King Edward VI. granted it to Thomas Denton, and it belonged to his descendants until the early part of the last century.

One of the most interesting events connected with the village is the siege of Hillesden House during the civil commotions of the 17th century. Sir Alexander Denton, who was a strong Royalist, fortified the house that it might hold a similar position with regard to Newport Pagnell that Brill did with Aylesbury, and be in touch with the King's forces at Oxford. The first attack upon Hillesden House, Feb. 27, 1643, made by a party of 300 horse and foot from Aylesbury, proved unsuccessful. Another attack was made soon after from Newport Pagnell by a considerable number of troops under the command of Colonel Cromwell. The main body marched to Steeple Claydon, where they rested for the night, a fact which is commemorated by the following inscription on an illuminated brass plate inserted in the gable wall of an old building not far from Claydon Church:—"*The Camp Barn.*—Around this spot the Army of the Parliament, under the command of Cromwell, was encamped, March, 1643, and on the 3rd of that month advanced from hence to the attack of Hillesden House." The place was taken by assault, many of its defenders were killed, and others, including Sir Alexander Denton, taken prisoners.

The Parliamentary soldiers ransacked the house and then set fire to it, which reduced it to ruins. The mansion was re-built on the original site, and became the residence of Mr Justice Denton; but after the Earl of Leicester sold the estate in 1824 the house was pulled down, and the only vestiges now remaining are some foundations and garden terraces, which can still be traced. In a field to the south-west of the Church a portion of the line of defence thrown up in 1643 is discernible.

The party, on arriving at Hillesden, proceeded at once to the Church. The building is described in "Ecclesiastical Topography" as "a very fine specimen of Perpendicular, although rather late in the style," and in Sheahan's "History of Buckinghamshire" as "a beautiful but dilapidated edifice of cut stone." It is still "beautiful," and every lover of ecclesiastical architecture must rejoice to know it is not now "dilapidated."

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* Another explanation of the name, if Lyson is correct in spelling it Hillesdon (in Domesday it is called Ulesdone), is its having a reduplication of names as in the case of Penthow-Hill in Essex; the Celtic, Pen; Anglo-Saxon, hlaw; and the English, hill.

In the report upon the state of Buckinghamshire Churches made in 1637 these remarks occur in reference to that of Hillesden:—"The ceiling of the chancel and the north aisle of it want repairing, being to be adorned as the rest is: no sentences of Scripture: some seats broken: the bottom of the seat on the S. side of the chancel in decay both in boards and pavement: the long seat on the N. side of the Church to be turned over cross, and to be made into short seats agreeable to the rest: the pavement on the S. side of the chancel in decay: Francis Long and Francis Armborough's seats to be set alike unto Andrew Lucas' seat."

But it is not only in comparatively modern times that this Church has been neglected. The advowson and tithes had been given to Notley Abbey by its founder, Walter Giffard, and the monks supplied the Church, but never instituted a vicar. Browne Willis gives the following account of the origin of the present building:—"The Church was all new-built, except the tower, not long before the Reformation. It being ruinous, a complaint was exhibited at the visitation against the Abbot and Convent of Nutley, Anno Domini 1493, 8 Henry VII., that Hillesden Chancel and other parts of the Church were very ruinous, and that the churchyard lay open, and the whole was in great dilapidation, and the Abbot of Nutley ought to amend it: which had so good an effect as occasioned it to be new-built in the handsome manner it now is."

In 1873 Sir G. G. Scott was called upon to make a report upon the condition of the Church with a view to its restoration. He begins by saying: "It is with special interest and pleasure that I undertake to report on this beautiful Church, of which the Restoration is now happily contemplated; for, while it is one of the most exquisite of the smaller productions of those latter days of mediæval architecture to which we owe the Chapel of King's College, Cambridge, Saint George's Chapel at Windsor, and that of Henry VII. at Westminster, it is to myself peculiarly dear, as having been the delight of my youth, and its study having led me to devote my life to the art of which it is so charming an example."

He gives the following general idea of the building:—"Though it is of the latest period of Gothic architecture, and as such would, perhaps, by some ecclesiologists, be almost excluded from the pale within which they could limit their admiration, it is carried out in every part with such extreme care, every detail, however simple, is so thoroughly studied, and designed with such exquisite refinement of taste, as not only to defy criticism, but to excite the greater admiration the more closely it is examined.

"It is one of those rare churches of which some are to be found here and there of every mediæval period, which bear evident tokens of having been designed and erected under some special and superior influence. It can hardly be said to be remarkable for extreme richness, though here and there some special point might be so described. Its great charm lies in its beautiful grouping, and in the faultless elegance of its detail. There is not a moulding, a corbel, a battlement, a pinnacle, or any other feature but what bears the impress of the care and loving study of a first-rate architect. This gives a charm to the minutest detail."

He then gives in detail the condition in which he found the various parts of the building, from which the following extracts are taken:—"The Church at the present time is in a deplorable state, and this sad condition has been arrived at, not so much by wilful mutilation as by neglect and want of timely repairs. The chancel roof has decayed to such an extent that its curious ancient plaster ceiling had to be taken down. . . . . The lead covering is in holes, and during rain the water drops through the ceiling into the sacred edifice. The roofs of the other portions of the building

are nearly as bad. . . . . The less substantial parts of the fittings have become more or less decayed or mutilated, and the whole looks hoary from mildew."

These extracts show that the term "dilapidated" was by no means too strong a one to use to describe its condition. The architect finishes his report by declaring the building to be "the choicest specimen of a village church in the county, and very few in England, of its period and scale, surpass or equal it."*

Most of the work contemplated by Sir Gilbert Scott in his report was carried out, and the Church re-opened by the Bishop of Oxford, June 16, 1875. Every old feature of the interior was thoroughly renovated and carefully restored. The north porch door was preserved, because it bears evidence of the civil wars, when the Church was besieged by Cromwell; bullets then fired being still embedded in it.

The Church is dedicated to All Saints, but it is sometimes referred to as St. Nicholas; the latter, however, is really the dedication of the south transept or chapel of St. Nicholas. The component parts of the Church are a west tower, a north porch, clerestoried nave with aisles, transepts, chancel, with a chapel and vestry on the north side, and at the north-east angle an octagonal turret. The tower, which was not re-built in 1493, is the oldest portion of the building as it now stands.

The windows were at one time filled with stained glass, and numerous fragments still remain in the tracery at the head of the lights. They represent various persons connected with the Church, and several of them can be identified, especially those remaining in the east window, which retains most of its original tracery. A modern stained-glass window has been erected in the south transept to the memory of Mrs. Louisa Neyler, who died in 1888, the subjects represented in the twelve lights being taken from our Lord's parables.

There is a monument to Thomas Denton, the first of the family who held the manor. It is of alabaster, of Renaissance character, and stands within the sanctuary. Denton is represented in armour, and at his side is his wife, richly habited. In the chancel is a monument to Dr. William Denton, physician to Charles I. and II. He died in 1691, aged 86. On the south side of the Church is a monument of a more modern description to Sir Alexander Denton (d. 1739) and Dame Catherine his wife (d. 1733). He was one of the Justices of his Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, and Chancellor to his Royal Highness Frederick Prince of Wales. This monument consists of a base of veined marble, supporting a sarcophagus of black marble, behind which rises a pyramid of jasper. On either side of the sarcophagus is a marble bust of Sir Alexander and his lady. Sir Godfrey Boate, of co. Tipperary, a Justice of the King's Bench in Ireland who was buried here in 1724, married a daughter of Alexander Denton; he was the subject of a curious satirical elegy and epitaph by Dean Swift. There are memorials to several other local families in the Church.

The interior of the Church exhibits some peculiar and interesting features. Below the roof of the chancel is a kind of cornice, having a range of figures of angels representing a choir. The four eastern-most on either side are instrumentalists, and bear respectively an organ, a guitar, a harp, and a violin; the remainder are singers, and bear labels only. The rood-screen and loft are of an elegant design, and well preserved, consisting of three arched bays, each

* These extracts are taken from Sir G. G. Scott's report on Hillesden Church, which appeared in Vol. IV., p. 309, et seq., of the RECORDS. As many members of the Society do not possess the volume these extracts are retained for their benefit.

sub-divided into four lights, with beautiful tracery. The windows of the south aisle contain figures of mitred abbots in stained glass; but the only part of the Church which retains the ancient figured glass in anything like a perfect state is the upper part of the east window of the south transept, known as the

St. Nicholas Window,

which is the most interesting feature preserved in the building. St. Nicholas, whose festival is on Dec. 6, was Bishop of Myra, the capital of Lycia. He was the patron saint of maidens and school-boys, and died A.D. 343. There are fifteen ancient Parish Churches in Bucks dedicated in his honour. There are a great many legendary stories connected with him, some of which form the subjects in the lights of the window in Hillesden Church.

The window is divided into eight lights by a transom. The old painted glass fills the upper four, and is a good example of the work of the end of the 15th century. There are four subjects represented in the eight lights—the first in panels 1 and 2, the second in panel 3, the third in panels 4, 5, and 6, and the fourth in panels 7 and 8. Each light has an inscription below it. Mr. A. H. Cocks gave an account of this interesting window.

Panels Nos. 1 and 2.

The Legend.—A certain man, on the birth of an heir to his estate, vowed to offer a golden cup on the Altar of St. Nicholas the first time he took his son to Church; but when the cup was made it was so wonderfully beautiful that the man determined to keep it for himself and have an inferior one made for the saint. On the way to make an offering of this cup he sent his son to get water in the cup he had appropriated to himself, and in attempting to do so the boy fell into the water and was drowned. The unhappy father repaired to the Church of St. Nicholas and thrice presented the golden cup, but every time it fell off the altar. While the astonished people were gazing in amazement the boy appeared on the altar step with the original golden cup in his hand, and said that good St. Nicholas had preserved his life and brought him thither. The father, in gratitude for the restoration of his son, offered both cups on the altar and returned home full of joy.

The Illustrations.—The first panel shows a ship in the background with three sailors hauling up the ropes, and the father looking over the side. In front is the boy falling headlong into the water. The second panel depicts the altar of St. Nicholas, with the father and mother kneeling in front and the boy with the golden cup in his hand standing behind them.

The Inscriptions.—(1) "Cadit puerulus, quem mox sal(va)t Nicholaus." (The boy falls, whom Nicholas presently saves.)
(2) "Tunc offert cyphum grates pro anime reddens." (Then he offers the cup, returning thanks for life.)

Panel No. 3.

The Legend.—There was a terrible famine in the city of Myra, and on the arrival of some ships in the port laden with wheat St. Nicholas demanded that the captains should each give him 100 hogsheads of wheat for the relief of the poor, promising them that when they discharged their cargo they should find no diminution. The men believed him, and did as he requested them. On arriving at Constantinople they found that they had exactly the same quantity as they had received at Alexandria. St. Nicholas distributed the corn, which multiplied in his hands so that they had not only enough to eat, but also to sow their lands next season.

The Illustration shows the ships in the harbour and the captains handing over the sacks of wheat. Three of them are seen in the right-hand bottom corner. This being an event in the lifetime of St. Nicholas, he is depicted without a nimbus around his head, and dressed in the every-day costume of an ecclesiastic of the time. He is the figure on the left.

The Inscription.—"Multiplicat frugem presul quam nave recepit." (The prelate multiplies the grain which he received from the ship.)

Panels Nos. 4, 5, and 6.

The Legend.—A certain Jew of Calabria stole an image of St. Nicholas from a church, and left it in his house when he went out to guard his goods, threatening the saint that if he did not keep good watch he would give him a thrashing. One day, on returning home, the Jew found that robbers had carried off all his treasures, and in pursuance of his threat he beat the image of the Saint and hacked it cruelly. That night St. Nicholas appeared to the robbers, and, exhibiting his wounds, commanded them to restore the stolen property to the Jew, who was so astonished at the miracle that he was baptized and became a true Christian.

The Illustrations.—The fourth panel shows the figure of St. Nicholas in the head of the light, and the Jew is seen departing, staff in hand, to the right. Four robbers, with a comical expression on their faces, are gleefully helping themselves to his treasures. The two in the foreground are already loaded with goods and chattels, while the two at the rear are laughing heartily. The upper portion of the fifth panel shows the infuriated Jew belabouring the image of St. Nicholas, and in the lower part is depicted the apparition of the Saint to the robbers, who are laden with the spoils of the Jew's house. In the sixth panel the Jew is seen on the left, and the robbers restoring to him their ill-gotten plunder.

The Inscriptions.—(1) "Que tulerant (fures) bona cogit reddere (presul)." (The prelate compels the thieves to return the goods which they had carried away.)

(2) "Auro furato baculo flagellat amicum." (He beats his friend with a stick for the loss of his gold.)

(3) "Restituit rursus latro quod sustulit aurum." (The robber restores again the gold which he had borne away.)

Panels Nos. 7 and 8.

The Legend.—A certain man kept the feast of St. Nicholas very solemnly every year. On one occasion, when the feast had been prepared and the guests were assembled, the devil, disguised as a pilgrim, came to the door and asked alms. The father directed his son to give alms to the pilgrim, and as the youth went forth the devil seized him and strangled him. When the father heard what had happened he fell on his knees and exclaimed "O, Saint Nicholas, is this the reward for the honour and adoration I have offered thee?" And lo, as he wept and bewailed, the youth opened his eyes and revived, as if aroused from sleep, and rose up.

The Illustrations.—The seventh panel shows the father and mother of the boy and some of the guests looking forth from the house, while in the foreground is seen the devil with both hands clutched round the neck of the boy, who has a plate in his hands, from which food is dropping on to the ground. The eighth panel depicts the Saint in the doorway and guests looking out of the windows of the house. In the foreground the youth lies on his back, and the father and mother, with friends behind them, kneel in an attitude of prayer by the dead boy.

The Inscriptions.—(1) "Strangulat (hic) demon puerum (fru)menta ferentem." (The demon strangles the boy as he is bringing him food.)

(2) "Mortuus ad vitam rediit precibus Nicholai." (The dead boy restored to life by the prayers of Nicholas.)

The letters inclosed within brackets are now missing from the inscriptions on the window. It is quite probable that the lower lights of this window were formerly filled with stained glass, depicting other miracles or legends connected with St. Nicholas, and in the head of the light below the last panel of the upper series may be read: "eledgite Nicholau i episcopu," which seems to be intended for "eligite Nicholaum in episcopum"—"Choose Nicholas for bishop." (See RECORDS OF BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, Vol. IV., p. 321, *et seq.)*

On the north side of the Church is a 14th century cross of stone, which Mr. Scott described as "an elegant erection, with an octagonal shaft rising from a bold and well-designed base on three steps, and retaining at its termination a part of a beautiful group of niches, with a fragment of one of the figures which they contained." Near the cross, in 1850, at a depth of about eight feet, were discovered the remains of about thirty persons, apparently of all ages, who seem to have been buried indiscriminately in a large hole, or pit. These may have been the remains of those who fell at the siege of Hillesden House. One account of that event gives the number slain as thirty; another account says forty.

A few members who travelled by motor car visited the Church of Preston Bissett, but for the generality of the members the visit had to be abandoned on account of the limited time at their disposal.

(The account of the Society's annual excursion was prepared by Mr. R. S. Downs for the *Bucks Herald*, and has been revised for the Society's publication).

THE GENERAL MEETING.

The General Meeting of the Bucks Architectural and Archæological Society was held at the Society's Rooms on August 5th, 1903, General Sir Henry Smyth, K.C.M.G., F.S.A., in the chair.

The President and Vice-Presidents were re-elected. The Committee were re-elected, except that Mr. Thomas Thurlow was elected a member in the room of the Rev. R. W. Carew Hunt, who had left the county. The Honorary Secretaries, the Treasurer, and the Auditors were also re-elected.

The minutes of the last General Meeting were read and confirmed.

The Treasurer's balance sheet was read as follows:—*Receipts:* Balance, £18:18:11; subscriptions, £73:15; "Records," 16s.; total, £93:9:11. *Expenditure:* Rent, £6; caretaker, £1:18; printing "Records" on account, £27:9:1; Treasurer, per minute of Committee, £5; commission on subscriptions collected, £3:12; sundry payments, £1:13:3; balance in hand, £41:17:7; total, £93:9:11.

It was resolved that the Treasurer's report be adopted.

Mr. Parker reported that the volume containing the Thame Churchwardens' accounts had been recovered from the Bodleian Library, which he handed over to Mr. Cocks, the Curator.

It was proposed by Mr. Williams, seconded by Mr. Darby, and resolved, that the thanks of the meeting be presented to the Sub-Committee for the recovery of the volume, and that it be kept in the Museum, and not be allowed to be removed therefrom without the sanction of the General Committee.

Mr. Parker called attention to the formation of the Society, and to the fact of the Society's publication having been first issued

in 1854, and suggested whether it would not be appropriate to have a Jubilee Celebration next year.

It was proposed by Mr. Cocks, seconded by Mr. Horwood, and resolved, that some form of Jubilee Celebration should take place in the course of 1904, and, if possible, it should last for two days, with a soirée, and possibly a dinner; the details, including the time of the year for the Celebration, to be left to the General Committee.

Mr. De Fraine reported that he had not found anyone on the spot to undertake the care of the Museum.

It was resolved that Mr. Cocks and Mr. Phipps interview Mr. Smiter with a view to his assisting the Curator in the work connected with the Museum.

It was proposed by Mr. Parker, in accordance with his previous notice, seconded by Mr. Williams, and resolved, that 5s. be the fixed price in future for each number of the RECORDS.

Exchanges of publications with the New Haven Colony Historical Society was left to the discretion of the Secretaries, and Mr. Cocks was asked to give the information sought by the Librarian of Congress, Washington, U.S.A.

It was proposed by Mr. Bradbrook, seconded by Mr. Parker, and resolved, that the thanks of the meeting be given to Mr. Cocks for oragnising this year's excursion, and that the Society refund him the expenditure of £1:2:6 defrayed by him in connection therewith.

The following gentlemen were proposed, seconded, and duly elected members of the Society:—Mr. W. A. Redington, High Wycombe; Mr. Herbert Edward Young, Claremont, High Wycombe; Mr. H. T. Dickens, High Wycombe; Mr. J. P. Stearns, Ray Mill House, Maidenhead; and Dr. J. C. Baker, Church Street, Aylesbury.

THE JUBILEE CELEBRATION OF THE BUCKS ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The Jubilee of the Society was celebrated on the 5th and 6th of July last. The reason for selecting this year for marking an important event in the history of the Society has been explained in the preface to this volume. The Loan Exhibition held in the Town Hall of Aylesbury was the feature of the celebration. The carefully-prepared handbook to it gives the names of the Committee, the Honorary Secretaries, and the Sectional Secretaries, to whose exertions the Society is indebted for so successfully carrying out the details of the Exhibition, which will long be remembered as furnishing the means for promoting a striking unity of intellectual aims among many of those who assembled at the County Town from all parts of Buckinghamshire. And here we may briefly call to mind the nature of the Exhibition and the objects which it was intended to promote by referring to the classification of the exhibits. They were classified as follows:—(1) Historical; (2) Old Silver and Metal Work (including Church Plate); (3) Antiquities; (4) Industrial and Applied Art; (5) Geological; (6) Fauna and Flora; (7) Pictorial. In the Historical Section, on glancing over the Handbook it will be seen that there were exhibited relics of John Hampden from Hampden House; of Oliver Cromwell from Chequers Court and Dinton Hall; memorials of Louis XVIII.'s residence in England, from Hartwell House; colours borne through Paris in 1815 by and valued presentations made to the Regiment which some of us still remember as "The Royal Bucks (King's Own) Militia;" the beautiful silver-gilt mace, temp. William and Mary, belonging to the Mayor and Corporation of Wycombe; these are only selections from among the objects exhibited, and which will explain how the Historical Section was treated in its organization. In the Old

Silver and Metal Work Section were some excellent specimens of plate, both of ecclesiastical and domestic use. The collection of Church Plate attracted special attention. The Antiquities Section was, as it should have been, well represented. Perhaps that which is most striking to remark upon in this section is the evidence afforded by the objects exhibited from districts of the County wide apart that the Roman occupation extended over the length and breadth of Buckinghamshire. In the Industrial and Applied Art Section special efforts were made—as might be expected—to display the industry of lace-making, an industry which it is said had its origin in the County early in the 16th century, and the revival of which at the present is much encouraged. It seems, however, that pillow lace was invented in Saxony, but not till about the middle of the century referred to. Specimens of printing, paper-making, and chair-making, well-known industries in the County, were also displayed. The Handbook contains a paper by Mr. A. Morley Davies, F.G.S., on *Bucks Geology*, at once appropriate and useful. As the writer says, the County "includes within its limits a large number of formations ranging from the Lias to the Eocene," and he proceeds to call attention to the fossils exhibited, chiefly from the Oxford, the Ampthill, the Kimeridge, and the Hartwell Clays, from the Lower Greensand, Gault, and the Upper Greensand, and from the chalk which forms the escarpment of the Chiltern Hills and the plateau to the south-west of them. With reference to fossils in this formation, Mr. Davies remarks that an accurate division of the formation into a series of zones, "characterised by special assemblages of fossils," as accomplished in other parts of England, has yet to be carried out in Bucks. In the Fauna Section Mr. A. H. Cocks and Dr. J. C. Baker give very interesting information as to the mammals and birds that may be found in the County at the present time, as an introduction to the collection exhibited, and Mr. G. Claridge Druce introduces us to the Flora Section in a brief but able notice, and announces the welcome assurance that a complete general Flora of the County is in preparation by him. The Pictorial Section represented

an extensive collection, including paintings, engravings, and photographs, evidently brought together from far and near with great discrimination and care. It would be very difficult from the numerous exhibits to make a selection of any for special observation, but the Society is to be congratulated, from an historical point of view, for having been the means of bringing to light through this section the portraits of prominent men in the County who have passed away, and pictures of old buildings and old-world scenes in town or country so well worth the preserving. Perhaps, however, the most striking feature of this section was the unique collection of photographs, which in the future will be invaluable, either archæologically or architecturally. The Exhibition was opened by the Earl of Rosebery, the President of the Society, whose speech on the occasion, published in the following pages, on "The Political Aspect of Buckinghamshire," is an appropriate as well as gratifying memento of the Jubilee Celebration.—Ed.

THE POLITICAL ASPECT OF BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

It is a formidable thing, Gentlemen, to succeed to your President, the late Dr. Stubbs, the most learned and laborious of historians. I feel as unfit to occupy his presidential chair as his episcopal throne, and I cannot say more.

It is scarcely less formidable to be asked to open an archæological museum when one is not an archæologist. One has to rub up and test one's ideas, and consider whether there is any phase of archæology which one can discuss without discredit. Archæology to most of us is the attempt to reconstitute the remote past from the scanty materials available—from a pot, a parchment, or a coin. If this were our object to-day, I should have declined to come. To deal with the days when Buckinghamshire was a forest of beech-trees and peopled with deer, or when the Chilterns were impassable because of the robbers who haunted them, would be a task beyond my power or inclination. But when I see that the advertised list of persons of whom you have relics in the museum comprises Louis XVIII., Lord Beaconsfield, Burke, Cowper, Oliver Cromwell, Gray, Hampden, Penn, Milton, Shakespeare, and John Wilkes, I feel that I am on firmer ground. Those names represent possible and tangible history. In truth the history of Bucks lies chiefly in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries. And if I say that it lies chiefly in the Eighteenth Century, I do not forget the stainless Hampden or the disputed Penn. I do not forget, or at any rate I seem to remember, though I cannot verify my quotation, that when Lord Beaconsfield was asked by an historical and political opponent, where were the freeholders of Bucks who had followed Hampden to the field, he replied, 'Why, where you would expect to find them—in the county of Buckingham.' The county indeed is rife with Seventeenth Century history. But it teems with the Eighteenth.

And so I claim that the great epoch of Bucks was the Eighteenth Century, and I base my claim on the contention that the renown of Bucks rests on its political history. Civil war is not politics, it is something more. When politics have passed into civil war they have ceased to be politics. But the glory of Bucks was when the fraticidal sword had been sheathed, and men were forming, rudely and blindly perhaps, but patriotically and strenuously, the England of to-day. Buckinghamshire blossomed in the Eighteenth Century: The Eighteenth Century lingered with her when she had disappeared elsewhere, as if loth to part with her favourite region. Of this I remember two proofs, and I will give another illustration later on. When there was a question between 1830 and 1840 of connecting Bucks, then in the diocese of Lincoln, with the diocese of Oxford, the Bishop of Oxford asked about the ecclesiastical character of Bucks. 'Oh! topboots or Exeter Hall,' was the reply, and thereupon the Bishop declined a nearer connection. Now, though Exeter Hall belongs to the Nineteenth Century, the topboots were a relic of the Eighteenth. Again, the late and last Duke of Buckingham told me that when his mother went from Stowe to Wootton, or Wootton to Stowe, she always rode on a pillion behind a groom —at least as lately as 1830. Now, the pillion was pure Eighteenth Century. It was necessitated, no doubt, by the want of roads, which forbade a carriage; and it was probably the want of roads that delayed the entry of the Nineteenth Century into Bucks.

However that may be, I contend that politics have been the pride of Bucks, and that her political position was achieved in the Eighteenth Century, and that it lasted till politics passed out of the hands of the grandees, and became popular and democratic. I claim for Bucks that she is the most famous of English counties in the field of politics during that period. There were terrific electoral contests elsewhere: in Yorkshire, for example, and in Northamptonshire. But Yorkshire is not a county, but a province, and Northamptonshire cannot claim the continuous political life of Buckinghamshire. It is, I think, safe to say that there were more political combinations hatched in

Bucks during the Eighteenth Century than in all the rest of England, except London and Bath. Why was this? The reason seems to lie in the Palace of Stowe and its inhabitants—Lord Cobham and the great house of Grenville.

Lord Beaconsfield once declared that there is something in the air of Bucks favourable to political knowledge and vigour; and he adduced in proof of this assertion the fact that the county could claim four Prime Ministers. Great, I remember, was the searching of hearts at that affirmation. The list, indeed, is simple enough, if not flawless: George Grenville, Lord Shelburne, Lord Grenville, and Lord Beaconsfield himself make up the four. The list is not flawless, because though we can claim with confidence the Grenvilles and Disraeli, our claim to Shelburne is imperfect; and if we can claim Shelburne, we can on similar grounds claim Portland. For Portland had a villa at Bulstrode, where he frequently resided, quite as much as Shelburne at Wycombe; but Portland was a Nottinghamshire man, his domicile was Welbeck; while Shelburne was a Wiltshire man or an Irishman, and his domicile was Bowood.

Putting Portland and Shelburne aside as doubtful, there remain only Disraeli and the Grenvilles. Of Disraeli it is too near his time to speak. None, however, who sauntered with him at Hughenden, and heard him discourse on the porch, the oven, and the tank, could doubt his deep-seated attachment to Buckinghamshire and his Buckinghamshire home. He would, indeed, declare, with a smile of apology, as he showed his guests the details of his property, that nothing could equal the egotism of a landed proprietor on Sunday afternoon. But he himself was only a brilliant accident in the life of the county; his ancient and illustrious race had only just ceased to wander, and he or his father might, but for chance, have pitched their tent elsewhere. Stowe and the Temples and the Grenvilles represent something much more ancient—a race rooted in the county for centuries: a race which long controlled the county, and at one time almost threatened to absorb it.

This political power began under the fostering

influence of Lord Cobham, who was not only a politician, but a Feld Marshal; and at Stowe there gathered that remarkable group which was known as the Cobham Cousins—Grenvilles, Lyttletons, and Pitts —Thomas Pitt and the terrible Cornet of horse. This powerful combination, composed of one man of genius and several men of ability, all more or less impracticable, might have governed the country for a generation had they only been able to agree. That, however, was obviously out of the question; and the Temple of Friendship, reared by Lord Cobham to contain the busts of his friends, had, long before it was finished, survived its purpose and meaning.

But it was not one group of men that embodied the political power of the dynasty of Stowe, for it continued through long generations. There was the generation of Lord Cobham, then that of Temple, George Grenville, and Pitt, brothers and brother-in-law, constantly at variance, constantly endeavouring to patch up a formidable and fraternal peace. Then when they disappear a new generation comes on the scene—a Temple not less turbulent and active than his uncle and predecessor, with his brother, William Grenville, destined through long years to be Secretary of State, and to succeed his cousin as Prime Minister; finally, that cousin, William Pitt.

Then again that generation passes, and is succeeded by a new one. The head of the house is now Marquis of Buckingham, and is on the verge of achieving the ancestral object of ambition, and restoring the historic but sinister dukedom of the Staffords, the Villiers, and the Sheffields. He is at the head of a clan all sworn to further that object. There are in his own family, besides his own marquisate, the peerages of Grenville and Glastonbury. He has in the House of Commons men such as Wynn, and Phillimore, and Fremantle, more or less fit to sit on the front bench; he has his brother, Lord Nugent; perhaps a dozen all told. In 1821-2 there are negotiations conducted by the Duke of Wellington and Lord Londonderry on the one side, and by Lord Buckingham and Charles Wynn on the other, as between two independent States. At last the treaty is made. Lord Bucking-

ham is made a Duke, his principal lieutenant in the House of Commons is admitted to the Cabinet, places are found for other members of the party, and in exchange their votes are given to Lord Liverpool. It is a singular transaction; it is pure Eighteenth Century; and it is, I suppose, the last of its kind in our annals, unless the Lichfield House compact, which was in any case much less pompous and avowed, be considered analogous. Within the next twenty years the second Duke of Buckingham had hastily joined and hastily left the Peel Cabinet, and the great Grenville epoch of the history of England had come to an end. It had lasted for more than a century. During the whole of that time there had been a Grenville finger in every political pie. During the whole of that time Stowe had been a political fortress or ambuscade, watched vigilantly by every political party; the influence of Stowe had been one which the most powerful minister could not afford to ignore: and the owner of Stowe had been the hereditary chief of a political group. Tons of correspondence survive to show the activity and power of that combination.

And the temple in which all this power was concentrated was worthy of its trust. Its magnificent avenue, its stately but not overwhelming proportions, its princely rooms of reception, its gardens, its grottoes, its shrines, still breathe the perfume of the Eighteenth Century. In its superb saloons we seem to expect brocades and periwigs and courtly swords: we seem to see the long procession of illustrious ghosts that in life were the favoured guests of the house—Pope, and Thomson, and Glover, Vanbrugh and Chesterfield, Pitt plighting his troth to his Hester, Horace Walpole, and a world of princes—an unrivalled succession of curious and admiring visitors from all parts of England and Europe. The house has lost its priceless collections, but no atom of its unpurchaseable charm. Bare, but still beautiful, Stowe remains the central glory of Buckinghamshire.

The dynasty of the Grenvilles, however, by no means exhausts the claims of Buckinghamshire to political preeminence. We have, besides, the remarkable family of Wharton—that Philip Wharton who married the

heiress of Winchendon: his son the Marquis of Wharton, who, as the writer of 'Lillibullero,' almost sang James II. off his throne; who was at once a Presbyterian, a duellist, and a debauchee; who was the first electioneering strategist of his time. Macaulay in his word-sketch of him notices two features: 'What shame meant he did not seem to understand;' and again, 'He never forgot a face that he had once seen.' Neither characteristic was likely to hinder his success, and the latter is the rarest and most precious of political qualifications. At any rate, and by divers means, he had become the Monarch of the Vale, and had built up an extraordinary edifice of political power, as is proved by the honours heaped on his son before he came of age; that son again the Philip, Duke of Wharton, who, in twelve years, hurried his brilliant talents, high fortunes, and princely position to a beggar's grave.

We may, if we care to, claim John Wilkes, perhaps not the worst of a breed which will never be extinct. He was at best the sceptical representative of an honest cause. But we are probably none of us Wilkesites, any more than he was himself. Still, the mention of Wilkes has at any rate two advantages—that it brings us to speak of the borough of Aylesbury, in which we are met to-day.

Aylesbury owes its charter to its fidelity to the cause of that unhappy Queen—the first Mary—who was to marry Philip II., to be vainly lured by the supreme happiness of maternity, and to inflict quite honestly and conscientiously such cruel suffering on the loyal people of her realm. The reward was little appreciated. Four years afterwards, in the year of the Queen's death, Aylesbury, heedless of the lucrative contingencies to be associated with parliamentary representation in the future, did not take the trouble to return a member to Parliament. Fourteen years afterwards, however, a vigorous widow, Lady Pakington, widow of the lord of the manor of Aylesbury, supplemented the languid deficiencies of the burgesses by nominating two members, and announcing to the borough, without further ceremony, that she had elected them. The borough bowed to this imperious female, who thus

carried woman suffrage further than has ever since been even advocated. A little later she obtained the election of her second husband; and imagination pauses before the possibilities which might have resulted had this determined lady enjoyed a longer life. For she only lived forty-six years, and she had already torn up the Constitution by the roots.

Wilkes was elected in 1757, when Aylesbury was already a typical eighteenth-century borough. Eighteen months before, he had written, 'I am told there are many expensive customs at Aylesbury in Christmas-time, particularly about St. Thomas' day,' and, a week or two later, had approved a scheme of a shilling for each widow and half-a-crown for each poor family—to celebrate, I presume, the festival of St. Thomas. This, however, was only ground bait. For the actual election he was willing to give two guineas per man, and up to three or five if necessary. At a later election he determined to supply £5 to each of three hundred chosen electors, 'and let the rest do their worst.'

It is, I think, impossible not to pause here and indulge in a momentary burst of envy for these fortunate potwallopers. They, indeed, made the best of both worlds. They voted for freedom and purity to the cry of 'Wilkes and Liberty,' and received £5 a-piece for doing so.

At a later epoch, just inside the Nineteenth Century, Aylesbury had reduced the art, I will not say of corruption, but of political remuneration, to a science. Representatives of the candidate sat with two bowls before them. One contained punch, the other contained gold; and when a freeholder had proved his right to vote he was given a glass of punch from one, and two guineas from the other: and then he voted by intuition for the right man.

But enough of Aylesbury; it was a specimen of an eighteenth-century borough, neither better nor worse than its neighbours. In the Nineteenth Century, what with enlargement of its boundaries, and frequent Reform Bills, it changed its character and became an enlightened and incorruptible constituency. But I cannot trespass on the Nineteenth Century; for no casuistry would include it at present within the defined boundaries of archæology.

But let us not pause another moment before proceeding to our most splendid political figure, Edmund Burke. He may not rank among our Prime Ministers, for he was never even in the Cabinet; but it is scarcely extravagant to maintain that he will survive them all. No doubt, like Mr. Disraeli, whose title he inspired, he was not a son of the soil. He was the child and friend of Ireland. But we claim him without doubt and without misgiving: he was a man of Bucks by adoption and grace. He lived in the county for thirty years—the best, and, but for his irreparable bereavement, the happiest of his life. Here he planted with his usual enthusiasm, here he spent his money like a gentleman farmer, here he wrote and dictated, here he entertained, and here he died. Nothing is left of his dear home at Gregories: of his active life in that country nothing survives but a dagger—the one he is supposed to have thrown down in the House of Commons. But his memory is still vivid among us. Nor did Westminster rob us of his remains, for his bones rest with Waller's at Beaconsfield.

But I have not yet done. So splendid are the claims that I have already recited that we are in danger of overlooking the last and the greatest of all. I am claiming for Buckinghamshire a political pre-eminence among English counties, and herein we are bound to remember, to use the language of a bidding prayer, 'the King's College of our Lady of Eton,' which we are proud to reckon within our boundaries; the august and generous foster-mother of innumerable politicians, and some statesmen. To all the statesmen, and as many of the politicians as is safe or desirable, our county can lay an unquestioned claim. She did not bear them all, but she did rear them all. Learning, indeed, the beloved College did not always give: at any rate, she did not force her erudition on her froward charges. But with a full hand she imparted her unconscious but priceless graces of character: honour, courage, fellowship, friendship, manhood, loyalty, and reverence; man's duty towards himself and his neighbours. Long may that lamp shine in Buckinghamshire. Long may Eton rear men for England. Long may England owe her debt to Eton.

And now I draw to a close. I do so with a feeling that many may deem it presumption on my part to attempt to satisfy the cravings of an Archæological Association with remarks on anything so recent as the Eighteenth Century. The Eighteenth Century they may say is not archæology at all.

Ah, gentlemen, they forget. They forget how far we have left the Eighteenth Century behind. We have even turned our backs for ever on the Nineteenth Century, which contains the best part of the lives of some of us; we are, for good or for evil, launched into the Twentieth. The uncounted days are gliding away, bringing our generation on to the dark river and the constant ferry, bearing our country buoyantly forward towards the illimitable future. We are moving every day and every minute to the period when we ourselves shall be archæological matter. In another century we who are here shall be objects of interest; in two centuries, subjects of curiosity. And what shall we be in the thirtieth? Should our Archæological Society assemble then, which I do not doubt for a moment, what will be the position? That is a problem which, like most other problems, we cannot solve. Of what will their exhibition consist? No doubt our successors will examine, with something between a smile and a tear, some unique specimen of those portentious hats which enshrine the brain-power of respectability—of our bankers, our legislators, and our divines. They will gather round the glass case which contains the naked mechanism of an umbrella, the tireless wheel of a bicycle, the unmelodious horn of a motor-car. Most thickly of all will they surround the surviving but crumbling skeleton of the last horse. Our paper will long have been dust, our newspapers will be a part of the air they breathe (as, metaphorically, they are now), they will have no means of deciphering or realising our manner of life except from these interesting relics. What a vista of speculation this opens! What will be their opinion of us? What a pity it is, as Mr. Balfour would say, that the operation cannot be mutual, and that we cannot form or express our opinion on them.

And they themselves—what and where will they

be ? My successor in the chair—by the bye, will he occupy a chair ?—may he not, for example, be standing on his head, which the Newer Medicine may then have discovered to be the only healthy position, when legs from disuse shall have dwindled or disappeared ? And his address ? Will he deliver one, or will he communicate it to some machine which will disperse it at large to an inattentive world, or which may be placed by the roadside to be tapped by any casual wayfarer, who may happen to thirst for eloquence or knowledge ? Public speaking, as at present practised, especially the oratory which perplexes banquets, will, I venture to prophesy, have long been abolished as a barbarous and mischievous absurdity.

And the Association itself ? Will it meet on the earth, or will it float in the air, responsive to the ruling of the president, and to the modulated rays of the Sun ? These are questions we cannot answer, and which do not really concern us. It is enough for us that we have lived our little span, and reached the evening of our summer's day. But it is not unwise or unreasonable for the dispassionate minds of choice archæologists to remember that there are but a few steps from the demonstrator to the subject, and that they, in a comparatively short time, must be transformed from the exponents into the objects of antiquarian investigation. It may moderate their criticism, and leaven with an element of Christian charity the acerbities of philosophical inquiry.

Be that as it may, I would fain hope, and express the hope on your behalf, that our successors, whether they meet on, or above, or below the earth, will not be unmindful of the past glories of Buckinghamshire, and that they may even be not unwilling, in their abundant toleration, to concede that we of the Twentieth Century —that pregnant phrase of which we think so much and know so little—were, if their potent microscopes are still able to discern traces of our existence, not wholly unworthy of the traditions of the famous and beautiful county in which we dwelt.

THE ANCIENT HUNDREDS OF BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

[By A. Morley Davies, B.Sc., F.G.S.]

[This paper was originally published in the *Home Counties Magazine*, vol. vi., pp. 134-144 (April, 1904). It is now reprinted with corrections, for some of which the author is greatly indebted to the Hon. F. H. Baring. The section on the origin of the County was written in ignorance of Mr. Corbett's paper on the "Tribal Hidage" (*Trans. Roy. Hist. Soc.*, n.s., vol. xiv., pp. 187-230), the conclusions of which cut at the root of some of the assumptions in that section. In preference to recasting the whole section, a postscript has been added dealing with some of the difficulties raised by Mr. Corbett's paper.]

It is well known that at the time of Domesday Book there were eighteen hundreds in Buckinghamshire, that the same hundreds appear, but grouped in threes, in the Hundred Rolls, and that at some later date each of these groups was consolidated into a single hundred, with one exception,—the group known as the Chiltern hundreds, which failed to coalesce,—so that the number of modern hundreds is eight. A careful study of Domesday Book will, however, teach us more than this.

The work of restoring the lost bounds of ancient hundreds from Domesday evidence is attended by the well-known difficulty that the hundredal names are often missing. In the case of Buckinghamshire this difficulty is greatly reduced by the fortunate fact, which has hitherto, I believe, escaped notice, that *the hundreds are always taken in a constant order.* We thus have a means by which to judge of the possibility of an omission at any given point, and in combination

with geographical and other considerations the possibility will often be converted into a probability, or even a certainty.

There are 185 hundredal headings in the Domesday Book for Bucks. Leaving aside the *Terra Regis*, whose arrangement does not follow the usual plan, there are *two* unquestionable omissions (viz. of the first hundred under a tenant-in-chief's name), and in addition I consider that there is a strong probability of *twelve* other omissions and of *one* actual mistake. This is certainly not above the average carelessness of the compilers of Domesday Book as tested by Mr. Round's researches. On the assumption of the above omissions[1] and single error I have prepared the accompanying map. The areas of the hundreds as shown there differ considerably from those given in Lipscomb's "History of Bucks," as the transfers from one hundred to another which he supposes to have taken place I regard as due to omission of hundredal names from Domesday Book. The only certain cases of post-Domesday transfers that I can find are that of Farnham Royal from Stoke to Burnham, which Lipscomb does not mention, and the converse change for Eton; and the latter may perhaps be better accounted for by an easy mistake in Domesday Book, as Mr. Baring suggests to me.

The following is the order in which the hundreds come: the modern grouping is indicated in the right-hand column:—

1 The omissions are as follows, the two first being much more doubtful than the rest:—

D.B. i., 143 *(b)* 2—	"Elesberie Hund."	before	"Haltone," l. 12.
,, 144 *(a)* 1—	"Elesberie Hund."	,,	"Westone," l. 47.
,, 145 *(a)* 1—	"Moleshov Hund."	,,	"Brichella," l. 42.
,, 147 *(b)* 1—	"Stodfald Hund."	,,	"Lanport," l. 21.
,, 147 *(b)* 2—	"Lamua Hund."	,,	"Achecote," l. 25.
,, 147 *(b)* 2—	"Sigelai Hund."	,,	"Wlsiestone," l. 32.
,, 148 *(a)* 2—	"Lamua Hund."	,,	"Edestocha," l. 43.
,, 148 *(b)* 2—	"Bonestov Hund."	,,	"Tedlingham," l. 53.
,, 150 *(b)* 1—	"Coteslai Hund."	,,	"Cresselai," l. 40.
,, 150 *(b)* 2—	"Moleshov Hund."	,,	"Herulfmede," l. 50.
,, 151 *(a)* 1—	"Dustenberg Hund."	,,	"Berlaue," l. 20.
,, 152 *(a)* 1—	"Dustenberg Hund."	,,	"Estone," l. 8.

The mistake is:

D. B. i., 151, *(b)* 2—"Muselai Hund." l. 12 instead of "Stodfald Hund."

1. Staines *	Three hundreds of Aylesbury.
2. Elesberie *	
3. Riseberg	
4. Stoches	Chiltern hundreds.
5. Burneham	
6. Dustenberg	
7. Ticheshele	Three hundreds of Ashendon.
8. Essedene	
9. Votesdone	
10. Coteslai	Cottesloe hundred.
11. Erlai	
12. Mursalai	
13. Stodfald	Three hundreds of Buckingham.
14. Rovelai	
15. Lamva	
16. Sigelai	Three hundreds of Newport.
17. Bonestov	
18. Molesoveslav	

The reader who turns to Domesday Book to verify this order will soon come upon an apparent exception: the hundred of Mursalai or Muselai (Mursley) sometimes comes out of its place, at the very end of the list. A little further examination shows that this is a clerical blunder. The copyist has hopelessly mixed up two hundreds—Nos. 12 and 18 on the list. He begins by writing the latter down correctly as *Molesoveslav*, but at the next entry he blunders into *Moslei*. Presently he recovers so far as to write *Moleslov;* but after that he appears to confuse this hundred with the other, and calls it variously *Moisselai*, *Moslai*, *Mosleie* or *Moselai*. But by applying the test of position in the series we can to a great extent sift these entries away from those belonging to Mursley hundred, which moreover is always spelled with an *u*, not an *o*. Thus the apparent exception actually confirms the rule, and shows the copyist to have been arranging his entries in a definite order even when he failed to realize it.

Meaning of the Order of Sequence.

This last consideration plainly shows that the order existed in the returns from which Domesday Book was

* Possibly the order of these first two should be reversed.

compiled, for the clerk who could not distinguish Moulsoe from Mursley cannot be allowed the credit of it. Although Buckinghamshire seems to be the only county in which such a constant order is maintained, Mr. Round has shown[1] that in the case of Cambridgeshire a regular order, on a geographical basis, is found in the *Inquisitio Comitatus Cantabrigiensis* and the *Inquisitio Eliensis*. It may be added that the same order occurs, though much obscured by repetitions and inversions, in Domesday Book itself. Of other counties, Bedfordshire makes the nearest approach to a constant order, and Huntingdon and Hertfordshire come next.

It will be noted in the first place that the arrangement of the Buckinghamshire hundreds is such that every three hundreds that were eventually amalgamated are contiguous. This suggests that the grouping in threes was already established at the time of Domesday Book, and the suggestion finds strong confirmation when we consider the order from a geographical point of view. Taking the hundreds by threes, we see that they begin with the three hundreds of Aylesbury, and proceed first southward to the Chiltern hundreds, and then northward in a zigzag, ending with the three hundreds of Newport in the extreme north-east. But if we take the hundreds separately the order becomes very confused geographically. For instance, both in the three hundreds of Aylesbury and in the three hundreds of Cottesloe, it is the middle member of the group that is taken first, and those on either side follow. This is incomprehensible unless we consider the groups and not the hundreds as the units. So again, in any sort of geographical arrangement of the hundreds ending in the north, Bonestov would necessarily be the very last; whereas it is the last but one. The conclusion seems plain, that *the grouping of the hundreds in threes was already in force in* 1086.

Was this grouping as old as the hundreds themselves? Probably not. We get a hint of some earlier associations of hundreds which did not recognize the threes in the following entry relating to Stoches (Stoke Man-

1 "Feudal England," pp. 119-20.

deville):—"From the eight hundreds which lie in the circuit of Aylesbury each sokeman who has one hide or more renders a sum of annona to this church."[2] This seems to point to a custom dating not only from before the grouping in threes, but perhaps even before the construction of the shire, for (unless the term "*in circuitu de*" has a special technical meaning) we can hardly exclude the hundred of Tring in Herts from the list of eight hundreds around Aylesbury.

It is natural to inquire why the three hundreds of Aylesbury should come first, seeing that they lie in the centre of the county. I suggest as a possible explanation that the superiority of Aylesbury over Buckingham as the site for county business was already apparent, and that the inquest for Buckinghamshire was held at the royal manor of Aylesbury. This feature in the order of the hundreds tends, as far as it goes, to confirm Prof. Maitland's view that only one inquest was held for each county,[1] rather than Mr. Round's,[2] that the commissioners made a circuit of the hundreds. In the latter case it seems more likely that they would have started with the Chiltern hundreds.

The Names of the Domesday Hundreds.

Of the eighteen names, eight are identical with names of townships which they respectively contain, and these lie almost entirely in the southern half of the county, only one of them (Mursley) lying entirely to the north of Akeman Street. The other ten, of which eight lie north of that Roman way, have names which are now almost entirely lost. In four cases the name ends with *lai* (Coteslai, Erlai, Rovelai, Sigelai), a termination which also occurs in the names of townships, *e.g.* Cresselai, Weneslai, Bledelai. In all these cases the *lai* doubtless represents the Old English *hláu*. The two last names, in fact, occur in early charters as *Uuines hauu*[3] and *Bleddanhlaéw*[4] respectively, and

2 D. B. i., 143 *(b)* 2.
1 Maitland, "Domesday Book and Beyond," p. 11.
2 Round, "Feudal England," p. 120.
3 Kemble, "Codex Dipl." i., 195 (No. 162). The termination should doubtless be *hlau*, and is so given by Kemble in his index. This charter is marked by him as a possible forgery.
4 *Ibid.* iii., 359 (No. 721).

nearly all occur in later times with the ending *low*, or *law*. Thus the Hundred Rolls give us *Cotteslowe* (modern *Cottesloe*), *Rolowe*, and *Segelowe*, while we still have *Creslow*, *Winslow*, and *Bledlow*.

On the other hand, *lai* also seems to stand for *lea*. Thus *Muselai*, *Cerdeslai*, *Stiuelai*, *Senelai*, and *Cicelai* have now become *Mursley*, *Chearsley*, *Stewkley*, *Shenley*, and *Chicheley*.[5] *Erlai* may perhaps belong to this series, as it appears in the Hundred Rolls as *Erle*.

In at least three cases, then, the hundred takes its name from a *hláu*, that is, a tumulus which was the gathering place of the men of the hundred. In neither of these cases can one point to a particular tumulus as the probable one, though tumuli are not rare. In one case only, Cottesloe, the name has survived, not only as the name of a modern triple hundred, but also in the names of two farms—North and South Cottesloe—which may perhaps mark the approximate site of the old open-air hundred court, but I know of no tumulus near them now.

It is possible that the hundred of Moulsoe (Melsho in the Hundred Rolls) also drew its original name from a *hláu*, and not simply from the township of Moulsoe, for although the Domesday clerk was evidently confusing it with Mursley, he has written *Molesoveslav* once.

Of the other hundredal names not identical with township names *Dvstenberg* has survived as Desborough, and the site known as Desborough Castle may mark the original meeting-place. *Ticheshele* appears in the Hundred Rolls as *Hickeshulle*, and is probably identifiable, as suggested by Lipscomb, with Ixhill in Oakley parish. The disappearance of the initial *t* is strange from a phonetic point of view, but it may be matched by the case of *Ticheham* in the Middlesex Domesday Book, if that is correctly identified as the modern Ickenham. *Bonestov* perhaps persists in *Bunsty*, a farm in a detached part of the parish of Lathbury, though this is more directly derivable from Bonistey Park mentioned in the Hundred Rolls.

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5 This is not altogether a safe inference, for Cwichelms hlaew (A.-S. Chron., 1006) has become Cuckhamsley, though this is sometimes spelled Cuckhamslow.

The name *Stodfald* (stud-fold, or enclosure for horses) again points to an open-air hundred-court. It recurs as a hundred-name in Wiltshire and Northamptonshire; while there is a village called Stotfold in Bedfordshire. *Lamva* is a puzzling name, but I cannot find the slightest ground for Lipscomb's assertion that it is properly *La Merse*. In the Hundred Rolls it appears as *La Mewe*, but this treatment of the first syllable as though it were the French definite article, though a natural enough mistake, is contrary to all probability.

The Origin of the County of Bucks.

It is generally agreed that the hundreds, and especially those that do not take their name from some constituent township, are of very ancient origin, dating probably back to the original Teutonic settlement of the country. It is also agreed that the shires which take their name from the "county town" are of tenth-century date, and represent the area from which the necessary garrison for the "burg" or burgs was to be drawn. From these postulates it seems a necessary corollary that *the tenth-century shire was constituted by the union of pre-existing hundreds*, though in individual cases convenience may have necessitated some alteration in the extent of marginal hundreds.

This conclusion gives us the clue to the strangeness of the boundaries of such a county as Bucks, which a glance at the map will reveal. Why should the county extend beyond the Ouse in the north-west and north-east, and stop short at the Ouse in between? Why should Hertfordshire send a long tongue almost into the centre of the county? It is needless to say that no administrator with a map before him would draw such lines, for Edward the Elder and his successors had no maps. It is more to the point to say that no such lines would be taken as the military frontier of a kingdom; nor would they ever be drawn on the ground by anyone who was delimiting *areas* for any purpose. The fact is that the shire did not originate as an *area* at all, but as an *organization*. Leaving out of account forest-land and some other extra-hundredal areas, we may say that the area of a shire was the

sum of the areas of its constituent hundreds, as these were the sums of the areas of their constituent townships. So, too, the boundary of the shire, where it was not part of an ancient frontier, was simply made up of parts of the boundaries of its marginal townships.

If we take this point of view, and refer to the map of the hundreds, the two questions asked above must be altered to these: Why was Clailei hundred attributed to Northampton, while Stodfald and Bonestov were given to Buckingham? Why was Trevnge attached to Hertford, and Erlai to Buckingham? And the only answer is, Why should they not have been? Given that so many hides are wanted for the fortress of Buckingham, so many for Northampton, so many for Hertford, and so on, some such anomalies in the distribution will be inevitable, especially as what the distributor will have in his mind are not hundredal *areas*, but the sites of hundred moots.

This leads us on to the interesting question of "detached parts," of which Buckinghamshire supplies some instructive instances.

The Origin of Detatched Parts.

The accepted explanation of the curious "discreteness" of our ancient counties and hundreds is clearly stated by Pollock and Maitland in their "History of English Law":—

> It seems certain that many of these anomalies are due to very ancient causes; possibly in a few cases they take us back to the days of inter-tribal warfare; more probably they illustrate the connexion between property and jurisdiction. The lord of a hundred in one had an estate lying in another shire; he obliged all his men to attend his hundred court . . . . . (2nd ed., p. 533).
>
> A "detached part" of a hundred is commoner than a "detached part" of a county; some hundreds have from a remote time been exceedingly discrete (pp. 556-7).

Let us consider the most obvious case of a detached part of Buckinghamshire—Caversfield, now a villageless parish whose church tower still retains the deeply-

splayed windows that were new at the time of Domesday Book. It was then, and has remained, a detached part of the hundred of Rovelai. That hundred had no one lord. Caversfield in the Conqueror's time belonged to William de Warene, who had only one other manor in the county, and that in a different hundred. In the Confessor's time it was held by Edward, Earl Tostig's man, and he could sell it." This Edward held no other land in this hundred, nor in the rest of the county, unless he be the nameless "man of Earl Tostig" who held two hides at Weston Turville.[1] Clearly the case of Caversfield is not one of "the connexion of property and jurisdiction."*

The suggested alternative that such a "detached part" as Caversfield may be due to "inter-tribal warfare" is a difficult one to discuss. In the case of kingdoms such as East Anglia, Essex, or Kent, the result of warfare has been to leave their boundaries well defined and extremely free from detached parts; while discreteness reaches its maximum in those Mercian shires whose formation in the tenth century was brought about with probably little or no regard for older tribal boundaries. One would imagine that peaceable anarchy (if such a term is permissible) rather than organized warfare was the likely cause of discreteness. Maritime warfare gives us "detached parts," such as Gibraltar; but the tendency of inland warfare is sure to obliterate them.

That detached parts of hundreds should be commoner than detached parts of counties is no matter for surprise, since many of the former will disappear as hundreds coalesce into counties. Thus Rovelai has, besides Caversfield, another detached part, comprising Beachampton and Thornton; Votesdone is split into two almost equal halves; so is Riseberg; Ticheshele has a large detached part separated by a part of Oxfordshire; and Erlai has Draitone (Drayton Beau-

1 I make this statement on the strength of an index to the landholders' T.R.E. which I have prepared.

* The case of St. Alban's is interesting. In Domesday Book, the Abbot holds nearly the whole of one hundred in Herts, with scattered manors in other hundreds, and three in Bucks. The Herts manors later became consolidated into one hundred, but those in Bucks never became part of Herts.

champ) separated from its main part by the Tring hundred of Hertfordshire. In none of these cases can we find a lord with a hundred court and outlying estates. The explanation must be sought farther back.

Need we, however, expect to find any general explanation? Is it necessary to assume that there is anything anomalous about a discrete hundred? On the one hand, need we suppose that where a group of settlers agree to meet according to ancestral custom at the same hundred moot, the lands of those settlers must necessarily form a concrete area on a map? On the other hand, need we suppose that the hundreds of the eleventh century retained the exact extent they had in the days of original settlement? May they not have been comparatively fluid, especially in early times? Can we deny the possibility of an offended township seceding to another hundred, without anyone having the power to say it nay? Or can we lay down any rule as to the loyalty of newly-formed settlements to their parental township and hundred? Certainly, the growth of organization of the shires, and especially the method of raising such a tax as the danegeld, must have tended to put an end to the fluidity here suggested, but we have some centuries of barbarism and anarchy before the advent of these checks.

In this connection it is interesting to note that adjacent townships of the same name (which, as Prof. Maitland points out, are probably the result of a process of fission) are not always in the same hundred. Thus, in Domesday Book we find two townships named Senelai—one in Sigelai hundred, the other in Muselai: and on the nineteenth century Ordnance map we find a parish of Shenley with two constituent parts, Church End in Newport hundred (which has absorbed Sigelai) and Brook End in Cottesloe (which has absorbed Muselai). Again, we find a Linforde (presumably Great Linford) in Sigelai, and another (presumably Little Linford) in Bonestov. Yet again, Lelinchestane (Lillingstone Dayrell) appears in Bucks, and Lillingestan (Lillingstone Lovell) in Oxon. These facts seem to give some little support to the notion of hundredal fluidity. In the second case, however, the river Ouse intervenes.

MAP OF THE ANCIENT HUNDREDS OF BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, ACCORDING TO DOMESDAY BOOK.

Scale 8 *miles to the inch.*

This map is based upon the index-map to the original six-inch Ordnance Survey map of Bucks.

References.

A Astwood and North Crawley, not named in Bucks D.B.
B Lillingestan (Lillingstone Lovell), a detached part of Oxon.
C Ternitone (Thornton) and Becentone (Beachampton, forming a detached part of Rovelai.
D Buckingham with Bourton, extra-hundredal.
E Cavrefelle (Caversfield), a detached part of Rovelai and of the shire.
F A detached part of Ticheshele.
G Brvnhelle (Brill, here assumed to include Boarstall), apparently extra-hundredal.
H Eie (Kingsey and Towersey), Estone (Aston Sandford), and Waldruge (Waldridge), forming a detached part of Ticheshele.
J Liberty of Moreton, a detached part of Desborough, at least in modern times.
K Draitone (Drayton Beauchamp), here assumed to include Hawridge and Cholesbury), a detached part of Erlai.
L Lee, not named in D.B., unless it be Lede, in which case it is a detached part of Dvstenberg.
M Ackhamstead, a detached part of Oxon.
N Penn, not named in D.B.
O Coleshill, a detached part of Herts, at least in modern times.
P Seer Green, a detached part of Farnham Royal (in modern times), and therefore possibly of Stoches hundred.

Erratum.—The area partially enclosed by N, O, and P, and extending thence across Burnham hundred to Stoches hundred, being the area of Beaconsfield, which is not named in Domesday Book, should have been outlined by a dotted line. Burnham hundred would then appear broken into two portions.

CLAILEI
BONESTOV
STODFALD
B
R.Ouse
SIGELAI
E. Roman Road
ROVELAI
D
C
MVRSALAI
LAMVA
VOTESDONE
Akeman Street
SEDENE
Watling Street
COTESLAI
G
TICHESHELE
STANES
R.Thame
ELESBERIE
ERLAI
TREVNGE
Grim's Dyke
H
RISEBERG
BVRNEHAM
STANES
DVSTENBERG
M
N
O
P
R.Thames
STOCHES
R.Colne

Relation of Hundreds to Physical Features.

It is interesting to inquire how far the physical features of the land act as hundredal boundaries. Taking the rivers first, we find the Thames everywhere forming a hundredal boundary, while the Ouse does so almost completely. Among tributaries, the Ousel, Thame, and Colne form boundaries, but the Wye, Chess, and Misbourne do not.

The most striking physical feature of Buckinghamshire, however, is the Chiltern escarpment, which divides the county into two parts, whose striking dissimilarity in all the constituent elements of scenery must strike every observant traveller. To the north-west lies the great clay-bottomed plain, where for mile after mile the pastures with their plough-rippled surface repeat with almost wearisome monotony the story of past agricultural revolutions, and where every old cottage roof is thatched. To the south-east is the beech-wooded Chiltern plateau, deeply scored by valleys which are either dry or occupied by inappropriately small streams, and descending by terraces to the Thames. Here we look in vain for signs of ancient plough-land turned to grass, and tiles take the place of thatch on the cottage roofs.

This natural barrier of the Chiltern edge must at one time have been a political boundary also, for an earthwork known as Grim's Dyke follows it across much of the county and on into Hertfordshire. This earthwork, having its rampart to the north-west and ditch to the south-east, must have been constructed by the dwellers in the plain as a defence against the people of the Chiltern forests. It is sometimes spoken of as the boundary of Mercia. Yet, strange to say, Grim's Dyke for by far the greater part of its course forms the boundary neither of hundred nor parish. As everywhere in England along the escarpment of the chalk, the village nuclei lie in a line along its base, and the township boundaries cross it at right angles in long, straight parallel lines, so as to give to each township a share in each kind of soil. Consequently the hundreds of this region similarly tend to set themselves athwart the Chiltern escarpment, but they all extend a varying

distance south-east of Grim's Dyke. Sometimes these extensions are mere extensions of the individual townships, but in the case of Stanes hundred we see it widening out to include the Missendens, and we may well ask, What was the reason that the men of Missenden tramped over the hills to Stone (if indeed that was the meeting-place of the hundred) when the way to Aylesbury or Desborough lay so much easier to them? Was it loyalty of a new settlement to its parental hundred?

One conclusion at least our map seems to justify: that the region in the centre of South Bucks was still very incompletely settled at the time of Domesday Book, for it is here that we find the largest number of modern villages unmentioned.[1]

If the ideas expressed in this essay are right, we have a method by which it may be possible to carry much farther that investigation of the early settlement of England begun by Green in his "Making of England." That method is the reconstitution of the Domesday hundreds, and the study of them without regard to the boundaries of the tenth-century shires.

Postscript.—The view expressed in this paper, that Buckinghamshire (like other counties of the same type) is an artificial aggregate of pre-existing hundreds, is in sharp conflict with some of the conclusions in Mr. J. W. Corbett's paper on the "Tribal Hidage" (*Trans. Roy. Hist. Soc.*, new series, vol. xiv., pp. 187-230). Mr. Corbett gives weighty reasons for the view that the ancient document to which Prof. Maitland has given this name records a system of artificial hidation for taxation purposes, dating from the time of Northumbrian supremacy in the seventh century; he further shows certain remarkable coincidences between the numbers of hundred hides attributed to various tribes (in the parts of England least disturbed by later conquests) and the number of hundreds in the Domesday counties which he suggests as covering the same areas.

[1] This would have been still more obvious had not the outline of Beaconsfield (not named in Domesday Book) been inadvertently omitted from the map.

Thus, the 18 hundreds of Buckinghamshire with the 22 of Oxfordshire would answer to the 4,000 hides of the Cilternsætna; while the counties of Middlesex, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, and Huntingdonshire collectively answer to "Hendrica." On the other hand, Northamptonshire, with its 30 hundreds, would answer to five tribes credited with 600 hides each. On this interpretation the boundaries of the midland counties would be in large measure ancient tribal boundaries; while the hundreds would be artificial sub-divisions forced on the tribes by the need of distributing the taxation levied by an external power.

Confining criticism to Buckinghamshire and its neighbours, it seems easier to admit the second than the first of these two corollaries. It is difficult to believe that the name Cilternsætna can have been applied to settlers on the banks of the Ouse, while it was not given to the settlers in the Hertfordshire part of the Chilterns; and still more difficult to believe that the Cilternstæna should have occupied two compact areas on the north side of the Ouse, each of convenient size to be counted as a hundred, while just allowing room for a sixth part of the Arosætna between them (cf. map of hundreds). A much more serious difficulty is presented by the adjoining counties of Middlesex and Hertfordshire. In order to equate the Tribal Hidage with Domesday hundreds, these counties are united with Bedford and Huntingdon as "Hendrica." But we know from Bede that London was the metropolis of the East Saxons in the seventh century—at least in 604-616 and 674, though there is an absence of mention of it in connection with Cedd's mission, c. 653—and the original diocese of London includes the whole of Middlesex and a part of Hertfordshire. It has been usual to regard the diocese as identical with the East Saxon kingdom, and this view, very reasonable in itself, is strongly confirmed by the nature of the boundary. One has only to compare the smoothness of the diocesan boundary running through Herts with the complex interdigitation of the boundary between Herts and Bucks to realize the much greater likelihood of the former

being a tribal boundary than the latter.* But if the $5\frac{1}{2}$ hundreds of Middlesex and some 2 or $2\frac{1}{2}$ hundreds from Herts are to be included in the 7,000 hides of the "East Sexena," then the total for "Hendrica" will run short, and the whole scheme of equating is endangered.

Mr. Corbett's very valuable paper does not, therefore, shake me in my view that counties of the Buckinghamshire type were probably formed by the union of pre-existing hundreds.—A. M. D.

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*Makers of historical maps have done their best to conceal this fact. Thus the Oxford *Historical Atlas of Modern Europe* makes the "East Seaxe" occupy the whole of Herts (Map 16), while the ancient Diocese of London is elsewhere (Map 19) drawn as including the special jurisdiction of St. Alban, which was taken out of the Diocese of Lincoln. In Green's "Making of England," the whole of Hertfordshire is shown as East Saxon, and though a foot-note admits this to be incorrect, it has led to the attributing of the fall of Verulamium to the East Saxons.

THE CHURCH OF ST. MICHAEL, STEWKLEY.

[By W. A. Forsyth, A.R.I.B.A.]

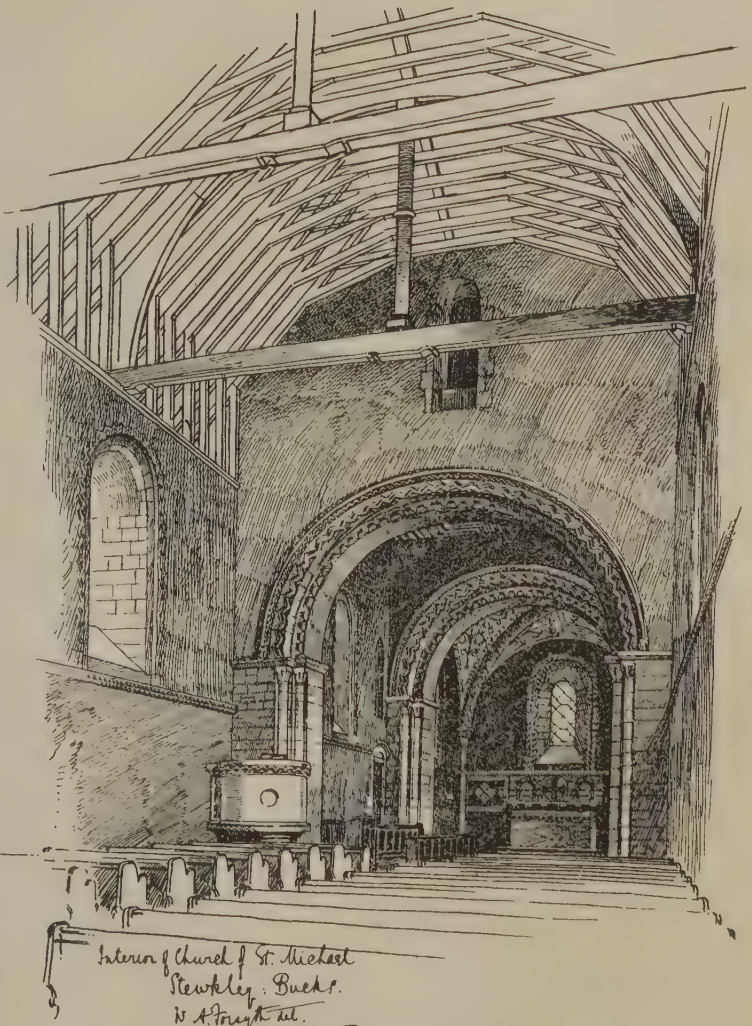
The famous Norman Church at Stewkley requires no introduction to members of the Bucks Archæological Society, or indeed to students of English ecclesiastical architecture, for the subject has frequently been dealt with descriptively, in its entirety and in part. Sketches of features have appeared in the pages of these Records, but no general treatment, either in plans or views, has been given. Well-known works upon the subject have illustrations of a pictorial nature, and it is hoped that the accompanying measured drawings and sketches will prove a useful addition to what has already been contributed.

The following notes are intended to serve as an accompaniment to the drawings, and to present certain aspects of this beautiful work gathered from a close inspection, and, in effect, to supplement the excellent description of the Church given to our Society on April 19th, 1862, by the Vicar, the Rev. C. H. Travers, and published in the Records, Vol. III., p. 77.

The Church is peculiarly isolated. A building of such dimensions and fine character is not unusually associated with remains of a large ecclesiastical establishment, but there is nothing to suggest any such association, and moreover the site is considerably distant from any Diocesan centre. The first impression is not without disappointment, owing to the somewhat uniform and ordinary effect given to the exterior by the thin coating of mortar, with imitation jointing, which was applied to the north and south fronts early in the last century. However, a critical examination soon reveals work of a very high order.

As the writer has remarked in previous contributions to the Records, the work of the Norman builders has been very accurately and thoroughly performed. No better testimony can be given than the sound and vertical nature of the external walls and the general state of preservation of detail. The chancel was

Church of St. Michael,
Stewkley, Bucks
H. A. Wright, del.
Decem. 1905


Interior of Church of St. Michael
Stewkley. Bucks.
W. A. Wright del.
Decem. 1905

strengthened at various periods in the 19th century, and bears little evidence of structural defect. The tower, where the walls are uniform in thickness with those of the nave, 4 feet 1½ inches, does not appear to have moved at the base in the least, although some slightly bulged faces are to be found in the upper levels. The diagonal measurements of the tower in all the stages show that it is not quite rectangular. In the nave, however, an example of accuracy is found in the two diagonal dimensions reading 52 ft. 5 ins. It should be here noted that the measurements given in the description of the Church previously referred to do not accord with the actual sizes. The two eastern-most compartments are not square, there being in each instance a length greater, by a foot, than the width. An interesting point of the nave is that the length, in proportion to the width, lends itself to two vaulted compartments, the westernmost of which would have had the north and south doors central with the groining and shafts. It is clear, however, that this was not intended, as the windows now in the middle of the length of the nave occupy the positions which would otherwise be those of piers, and the other windows would not be central with the vault spanning them.

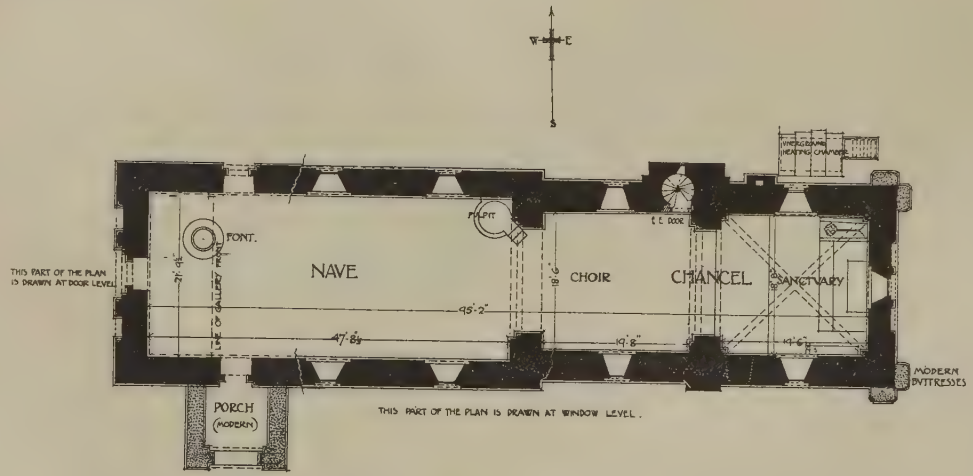
The proportions of the interior are very dignified. The sense of stability and of the religious purpose which clings to the fabric is impressive. The original roof was, no doubt, of the proportions now obtaining, but there is evidence here, supported in kindred examples, that the nave had a flat ceiling at the wall plate level. That the space in the roof existed and was made use of is clear from the presence of two door openings, Norman in type, leading from the ringing chamber of the tower into the roof spaces of the nave and chancel respectively. The latter access is still to be obtained, but the former is lost, owing to the open nature of the 13th century roof. In the opinion of the writer the increased height thus given to the proportion of the nave is, happily, a gain to the interior. A further improvement could still be made by removing the west gallery. The original flat ceiling, if any, must have depressed the internal effect very materially, and come much too close to the crown of the tower

arches. Moreover, the pleasing contrast in the respective parts of the ground storey would not have been so marked.

Stewkley is constantly likened to and compared with Iffley. A few comparisons may therefore be of interest. The original plans of both churches were very similar; but the chancel at Iffley was extended 20 feet in the 13th century, giving a total interior length, according to Britton, of 103 feet, while Stewkley now measures 95 feet 2 inches. The nave at the former is given by the same authority as 19 feet 6 inches, while the latter is 21 feet 10 inches, so that the Norman building which we are now considering is longer and wider than the original extent of its Oxford neighbour. The patronage of the two churches is very similar. The fabrics resemble one another in form and feature; but, whereas Iffley shows much alteration and extension, Stewkley is most fortunate in possessing very little which did not exist in the 12th century. Of this subsequent work, the 13th century alteration consists of the insertion of a piscina in the south wall of the chancel and a doorway in the north wall of the tower, shown in the longitudinal section, giving access from the circular staircase to a former rood-loft. The roofs, although constructed in 1862 and displacing flat lead-covered features, restore the original high-pitched coverings. Two other modern additions are seen in the south porch and the external pier, on the north wall of the chancel, containing a flue from an underground furnace; these, curiously enough, have developed the only serious settlements in the Church. The four buttresses at the east end, dating from 1862, would have been more in keeping with and less challenging the interest of, the Norman work if greater simplicity had been given to their design.

The east and west gables have been restored and rebuilt in the upper parts, while the old rubble walling of both fronts has been exposed. There is very little doubt that the whole of the exterior and interior of the Church was originally plastered, for the dressed stones of the angles and features stand in advance of the plane of the general wall surface. Moreover, the rough nature of the walling material is such as to suggest

CHURCH OF St MICHAEL
STEWKLEY BUCKS



GROUND PLAN

SCALE OF 8 FEET TO 1 INCH

SCALE OF 10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50 FEET

MEASURED AND DRAWN OCTOBER-DECEMBER 1905 BY W.A. FORSYTH A.R.I.B.A.

CHURCH OF ST MICHAEL, STEWKLEY, BUCKS:

DOTTED LINES SHOW THE MODERN PORCH

SOUTH ELEVATION

SCALE OF 8 FEET TO 1 INCH

SCALE OF 10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50 FEET

MEASURED AND DRAWN
OCTOBER-DECEMBER 1905
BY W A FORSYTH A.R.I.B.A.

CHURCH OF ST. MICHAEL, STEWKLEY, BUCKS:

NORTH ELEVATION.

SCALE OF 8 FEET TO 1 INCH.

SCALE OF 0 5 0 10 20 30 40 50 FEET

MEASURED AND DRAWN
OCTOBER-DECEMBER 1905
BY W A FORSYTH A.R.I.B.A

that the rubble was never intended to be seen. The stripping of the plaster on the two end fronts would appear, therefore, to be a mistake. A point worthy of notice is the series of offsets in the wall faces of the exterior, varying, according to position, from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches each.

One of the chief characteristics of Stewkley Church is the consistency of its scale and detail. The carvings are so employed as to express the relative importance of the parts. The doorways, for instance, are specially emphasised on the exterior, while the distribution of the enrichments of the interior leading up to the vaulted sanctuary, is a matter for interesting observation. The better stone of the building material, the dressed work, was without doubt quarried at a considerable distance, so that economy had to be exercised. All the exposed stones in the qouins, arches, piers, etc., vary in size throughout. The sculptured enrichments and zig-zag ornament are also varied in dimension to conform with the stone jointing, showing that these were all carved in position after the masons had fixed and faced up their work. It is further borne out by the "sunk" nature of the designs. This careful use of material is perhaps the great factor in producing the infinite variety and interest of mediæval work. The masons' marks are principally of a + form.

The views published in 1807, in Britton's Architectural Antiquities, are somewhat misleading in the matter of proportion of parts and in scale of detail; the Church also is made to look a very small building. A short spire is shown rising from the tower, and the four existing pinnacles are also indicated. The writer found the latter to be built in brick, rendered in mortar, and the crockets, finials, etc., cast in a cement-like material. The rendering of the whole of the exterior was probably done about the same time. The removal of these pinnacles is desirable.

Much more might be said upon this engrossing subject, but the reader is referred to the article in a previous issue to which allusion has been made. These notes cannot be concluded without placing on record the assistance rendered by the Vicar, the Rev. R. Bruce Dickson, in facilitating the fascinating task of measuring his beautiful Church.

A THIRD CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS A BUCKINGHAMSHIRE VOCABULARY.

By Alfred Heneage Cocks, M.A., F.S.A.

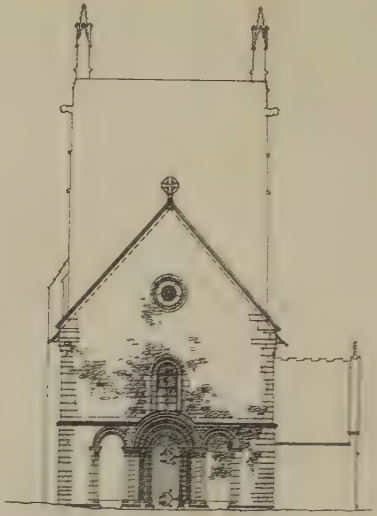
Since the publication of the two former papers on Local Words of Bucks, in the Records, Vol. VII., pp. 61 and 284 *(et seq.)*, a change of *habitat* from Great Marlow to the extremity of Hambleden parish, close to the tiny villages of Turville and Fingest, has furnished several additions to a third list of words, begun while in Marlow. Mr. Fred. G. Gurney, of The Chestnuts, Wing, has most kindly sent me a goodly collection of words noted by him in the neighbourhood of Ivinghoe, with a smaller list made at Wing since his comparatively recent removal there, together forming considerably over half the present instalment. Mr. Gurney writes: "I find a great number of words in your lists which are no longer heard in this part of the county, and some that I have heard, but had forgotten. I enclose my collection, and shall be delighted if you will make use of it in any way you think fit." As was to be expected, Mr. Gurney notes many of the words in the previous lists as also in use in his neighbourhood, but it seemed best not to burden this paper by a repetition of these, unless there was some slight variation in either the pronunciation or the meaning. Miss Geraldine Keating, of Cannon Mill Cottage, Chesham, has also very kindly sent me a number of words from that neighbourhood, and it therefore seems as if the time had come to publish a third list.

To avoid constant repetition, C is used to signify that the word is recorded by Miss Keating from Chesham; I or W, that the word is recorded by Mr. Gurney from Ivinghoe or Wing; H or M that the word is on my Hambleden or Great Marlow list (H includes the adjoining parishes of Turville and Fingest); "etc." denotes that the word is known to have a wider use than indicated by one or more of the above letters attached; while "general" means that

CHVRCH OF ST MICHAEL
STEWKLEY BVCKS

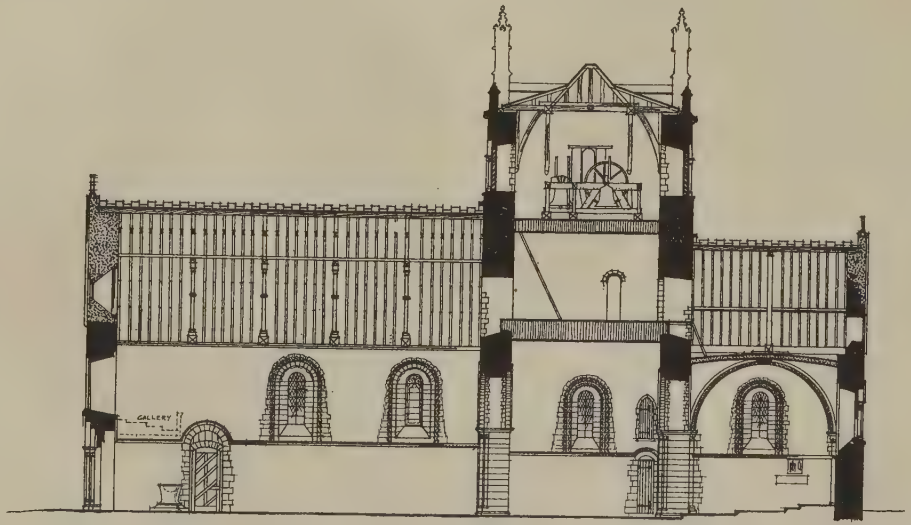
EAST ELEVATION

SECTION THROVGH NAVE



WEST ELEVATION

CHVRCH OF ST MICHAEL.
STEWKLEY, BVCKS:



LONGITVDINAL SECTION

SCALE OF 8 FEET TO 1 INCH

SCALE OF 0 5 10 20 30 40 50 FEET

MEASURED AND DRAWN
OCTOBER-DECEMBER 1905
BY W.A FORSYTH A.R.I.B.A.

the word is widely used, but, not being a Dictionary word, must be included in a Bucks list.

ABOVE A BIT, very much [I, M]. "He s'oore above a bit" [I].

ABROADYDAY, out of doors, in the open air [I]. Used in speaking to small children.

ACCOUNT, in the expression "I made account to 'a' told you," = I intended to have told you [near M]. (See NO MATTERS, RECORDS VII., 297).

ACHAIR, ajar [I]. A.S. *on cyrr*, on the turn.

ADONE, for *done* [H]. "I shall do the same as I allus have adone."

AFTER, To, to follow [C]. "He aftered me."

AFTERMATH, LATTERMATH; the former is rather a second crop of hay; the latter is rather the *feed;* but the two words are actually synonymous [M and various]. Mr. Gurney explains both words [I] as the second crop of grass after the first mowing, and either for grazing or cutting.

AGATE, in use, = "going" [I]. "We got (=have) fo-wer beds agate in our 'ouse."

AGGED, haggard [C].

AGGLED, for HAGGLED [I]. Draggled, made untidy, untidy, disreputable; generally as a consequence of weather.

AIL, the distemper in dogs, ferrets, etc. [I].

AIRYWIG, earwig [I, M]. Also ARRYWIG. "If there gits a arrywig's bristle in it, that there old 'sheen (=machine) gooes wrong" [I].

ALL ABOUT [I], used ironically "You are all about a man."

ALL A GOOIN' ALONG O' TIME [I]; if anything slightly untoward happens, it is considered "philosophical" to say it is "all agooin' along o' time."

ALL UNDER ONE, all together, at the same time [C].

ALM, haulm, the straw of peas, etc. [I]. A.S. *Healm.* See YEALM.

AMES, for HAMES, the hooks on a cart to which the traces are fastened, and also in the ordinary sense of the metal part of a horse-collar. Should probably be *hames*, from L. *hamus* through the French [I].

ANEUST THE MATTER (RECORDS VII., 70). I have frequently heard this expression used since the first of these papers was published, but even now have not a perfectly clear idea of its force. It is, however, I think, entirely tautological, and is perhaps much the same as "With reference to so and so," or "apropos of so and so," or "talking of so and so reminds me of," etc.

ANEW [I], ENOW [Wing], the plural of *enough*. "'Ad ye got anew clo'es on yer bed?"

ANYHOW [I, M, etc.]. "It's all anyhow," *i.e.*, in disorder (see *No-how*).

ANY ROAD, at all events, in any case [I]. "Whether 'e do, or dooan't, I sholl, any rooad."

ANYTHINK, for *anything* [M, etc.].

APT, inclined, disposed [near M]. "I be apt to think."

ARGLE, ARGUEFY, To, to argue, dispute, chaffer [I].

ARRAND, or ARRANT, errand [I]. "'E runs arrants."

AS EVER WAS, used pleonastically [I, M, etc.]. "Last We'n'sday as ever was."

ASK, ash (from fire) [I] (rare).

AST, To, to ask [I]. Ax is occasionally used [I, M, etc., RECORDS VII., 286], especially when angry. "I axed ye a civil question, di'n't I?"

AW ROIGHT, for *all right* [H].

AYPERN, apron [I].

AYSACKLE, icicle [I].

BABBINGS, the great fagots formerly used to heat ovens for bread-baking [Wing].

BACK, To, to wager or bet [I, M, and various]. "That ain't above a fortnit sin', I'll back."

BACK-ANSWERS, retorts [I].

BACK-HARROW, *e.g.*, "Things begin to go back-harrow," *i.e.*, affairs begin to go badly [I].

BAG, a sack almost invariably so called [C, H, M, and probably general].

BAGGING-HOOK, a fagging-hook (which see, also FAG. RECORDS VII., 291) [I].

BAIL, the movable handle over a three-legged pot or bucket [C]. A dictionary word, though not in common use. Halliwell gives this meaning as used in the eastern counties.

BALK, a headland in a field [I]. The common use of the word as a verb meaning to check, foil, disappoint, etc., is metaphorical, probably from the fact that the plough-horses on reaching a *balk*, must stop, turn, and go back. A.S. *balca*, a ridge, heap, partition, etc.

BALMY, not right in the head [M].

BANNER and BAN-STICKLE, a stickleback (genus of fish, *gasterosteus)* [I]. A.S. *ban*, a bone, and *sticel*, a spine or thorn.

BARLEY-SPANKER, a kind of flat barley-cake [I].

BARM, yeast, leaven [I, and various].

BARNCE, silly [C].

BARNEY, a "game" in the slang sense, = a commotion, also a gossip [M].

BARN-TASKER, a professional wielder of a flail [I]. There were two departments of the art, *wheat-tasking* and *barley-tasking*.

BARROW PIG, a castrated pig [I]. A.S. *bearh* = a porker.

BATCHELOR'S BUTTONS, the white campion *(Lychnis dioica)* [I, and various]. See COW-RATTLE, infra.

BAT-FOLING, BAT-FOWLING, or BAT-FOLDING, fowling with *bats*, *i.e.*, catching birds by means of a net stretched between two poles or *bats*, so called from being *beaten* or clapped together to imprison the birds [I]. This is the proper name for this method, which in the south of the county is called *clap-netting*.

BATTER, a slope, an incline [I]. As a verb, to make sloping. "'E (= a dead rabbit) come tiddly-bump down the batter." The word is used technically in building to signify the slope of a wall thicker at bottom than top.

BAWSER, or BALSER [I]; BAWSEY, or BALSEY (Wing), a large (playing) marble, also called ALLEY.

BEANS, a jollification [I]. "I'll give him beans" [M. ? London slang.] Something he won't like.

BED, a long flannel forming part of the long-clothes outfit of a baby [C].

BEDEHOUSE, an almshouse [used commonly about I]. A.S. *gebed-hus*; *bed*, *gebed*, prayer; *biddan* to pray. See BID.

Beely, dry, pithy [I]. Said of apples become dry through being kept too long.

Bee-nettle, the white dead-nettle *(Lamium album)* [I]. See Dumb-nettle.

Beg at, To, to beg of [C].

Beggar his neck, used [I] as a semi-humorous malediction.

Be goes, or Be goy, an interjection [I], originally an oath. "That be good tack, begoy."

Be good, a valedictory expression [I, etc.]. "Be ye off, Bill? Wal, *be* good."

Behold ye! (interjection), used [near H] in such a sentence as "I looked away half a mo', and behold ye! when I looks round ag'in it was clean gone."

Bennet (often pronounced Bennut), the stalk of a grass, especially one grown old and hard [H, I, etc.]. A.S. *beonet.* Mod. Eng. Bent, which see, Records VII., 287.

Benny Gaunt. Mr. Gurney was told that this name is sometimes used jocularly [I] for the sun. He heard a labourer call a heavy sheaf of corn, which he was in the act of lifting, "one of Benny Gaunt's dumplin'-busters." If the phrase referred to the sun in this instance, it was a triumph of metaphor; but there was a "fighting man," *i.e.*, a boxer or prize-fighter in the neighbourhood many years ago of the name of Ben Gaunt or Caunt.

Besom, a broom [Dictionary word] (A.S. *besm, besem, besma);* metaphorically [I] a disreputable woman.

Bethwine, the Lesser Bindweed *(Convolvulus arvensis)*, and almost equally used for the Great Bindweed *(Calystegia sepium)* [H, M]. See *Devil's Gut.* A Wiltshire name is *Withy-wine.* Halliwell gives *Withwind*, but mentions no locality.

Betimes, does not mean *early*, but sometimes, occasionally [I].

Betwixt and Between, midway [I, M, etc]. "He's nuther good nor bad, but betwix' and between-like."

Bibber, a drinker [I]. See *Bever*, Records VII., 70 and 287.

Bid, To, to wish, pray (A.S., *biddan*, to pray; only used [I, M, etc.] in such phrases as "I bid you all good-night." See *Bedehouse*, supra.

BIRD'S-EYE, the Common Eyebright, or Germander Speedwell *(Euphrasia officinalis)* [I].

BISSEN, the milk of a cow immediately after calving [I]. The usual modern word is BIESTINGS or BEASTINGS. A.S., *bysting*, and *beost;* German, *biest-milch.*

BLAND, a "bland of snow" [C] = a slight shower.

BLATER, To, to blate about swaggeringly [C].

BLEWIT, a kind of mushroom, growing in July [I]. Halliwell gives it as a Northumbrian name.

BLIGHT, a dull cloud (especially in summer, and with an E. wind) spreading all over the sky, is called a *blight* [H, I, M, etc.], and is supposed to cover trees, etc., with blight, such as the *aphis.*

BLIND-EYES, the common red poppy *(Papaver rheas)* [I]. There is a superstition that if this flower is looked at for too long a time the gazer will lose his sight.

BLIND-MAN'S HOLIDAY, a jocular term for a dark night [I].

BLOOD-WARM, luke-warm [I, M, etc.].

BLOOD-WORM, the larva of the gnat; a colony of them just showing above the mud of a pool, has much the appearance of blood [I].

BLOW-BALL, the seed head of the dandelion, etc. [I].

BLUBBER, occasionally used [I] for a *bubble.* "That come up all in little teeny blubbers."

BOAR, in distinguishing the sexes of various species of animals, the words BOAR, DOG, SOW, or BITCH are often used for species other than those to which the words are properly appropriated [I, M, and various].

BODE, To (generally pronounced BORD), to threaten, forebode [H, M, etc.]. "It bords to be a very rough night."

BODGE, a man working at a trade, not a master workman [I]. See ODD-BODGE-MAN.

BOFFLE, To, to baffle [I].

BOND, for *band* [H]. "Hay-bonds." Used for *band* in the C.W. accounts of Wing for 1585, see *Church Bells of Bucks*, p. 627. When a poor woman [H] fell down stairs, I was told that the doctor had "bound her up in bondage."

Bore about, To, to pore over, to wear oneself out [C].

Boost, or Boost up, a lift with the shoulders given to a climber, or to a sack, etc.; also as a verb [I]. See *Hotch*.

Boss, to miss one's aim [I]. Possibly a variation of *botch*.

Bough-house, a house or booth with a temporary license to sell beer [I]. They were formerly seen at Ivinghoe fair, and others in the neighbourhood. They were so called from the bough or bush hung as a sign, as in mediæval alehouses. *Cf.* the proverb, "Good wine needs no bush."

Bouting-Plough, a double-furrow plough [I]. (Quite a recent invention, however.)

Brand-fire New, brand new [I]. Halliwell gives this as an eastern counties form.

Bron, brawn [I]. Old French *braon*.

Bry, a horse-fly, a gad-fly *(Tabanus bovinus)* [C, H]. The late Rev. J. G. Wood ("Illustrated Natural History," 1863) names this species the *Breeze-fly;* Halliwell gives *Brims* as used in Kent.

Bub, "Grub and Bub," food and drink [I]. See *Bibber*, supra.

Bubby-atch or Bubby-utch. Mr. Gurney has often heard this word applied to a small box-like pony-trap. The proper form is no doubt Booby-hutch, which Halliwell gives as an eastern counties word for a clumsy and ill-contrived carriage or seat. It sounds as if the name had been bestowed by a sailor, in fancied resemblance to a *booby-hatch!*

Budge, self-satisfied, contented, cheerful, "uppity" [I]. "Uncle come in quite budge this mornin'."

Bug, offence [I]. "'*E* don't care what folks say;—not what you and me 'ud take bug at, 'e don't." Also (pronounced Boog), a caterpillar [I].

Bull-hern (pronounced bull-ern), a male heron [I]. Also called a Jack-hern. See Moll-heron, Records VII., 65, which is used [I] for a female heron.

Bullock, To, to bully [C].

Bull-rattle, the white campion *(Lychnis dioica)* [I]. See Batchelor's Buttons, and Cow-rattle.

Bull Rush, To, to go headlong [C].

BUMBARREL, the golden-crested wren *(Regulus cristatus)* [I]; but see RECORDS VII., 288.

BURDEN, the huge bundles of wood collected for firing, to a large extent by women and dishonestly [H].

BURDGE, a bridge of a single plank, or tree-trunk [I]. A doublet of *bridge*.

BURN YE, BURN IT, imprecations [I].

BUSH [H, M, etc.], not used for bushes generally, but exclusively for the loppings of quick-set.

BUSSEN PIG (?=BURSTEN), a ruptured boar-pig [I].

BUTTY, "pal," companion [I, and various]. "I like gooin' a'ter 'ares best without no butties."

BUXEN-BERRY, BUXEN-TREE, the buckthorn berry, and shrub [I] *(Rhamnus catharticus)*.

BYE-BLOW, a bastard [I, M, and various].

BY LIKINGS, on approval [W]. "You can have it be laik'ns."

CAGMAG, a state of disorder, a tangle [I]. "All in a cagmag," said of hair, yarn, etc. CAGMAGGED, in same sense.

CALLIBOLCHER [I], CALLIBOLCHIN [Slapton, etc.], a fledgling.

CALLOSED [I], pronounced [M] *callus'd*. Hardened, encrusted, etc. "'Is sleeves were all callus'd up o' blood and muck."

CANKER, a small caterpillar, or larva [I].

CANKER-BRIAR,—ROSE, the dog-rose (because infested with caterpillars [C, H, I, M, etc.].

CANTING, gossiping [C].

CAP, "that caps me,"=that beats me [C, M, etc.].

CAPER, a frolic, spree, fun [H].

CARR', To, to carry [I, occasionally H, M, etc.]. "The 'ay were ready to carr." Also "dinner-carring." So *empt'* [M] for empty.

CAST, "last cast o'night" [I], used variously for midnight, and nightfall.

CAT'S GALLOWS, a jumping-frame, or "jumping-bail" [North Bucks].

CAT-WOOD, or *Spindle-wood Tree*, the Spindle Tree *(Euonymus europœus)* [near H]. I have heard *Cat-wood* applied to the bullace plum by an Oxfordshire man, but probably this was a case of mistaken identity. See *Skeg* (infra).

Cavings, chaff, *i.e.*, husks of corn after thrashing, not chopped straw [H].

Chap. "You chaps" is the ordinary, recognised [H, M, and probably general] form in which a labourer addresses his "mates" collectively; but "mate" (or "matey") is used when addressing one man singly. A "gaffer" of any description addresses a labourer whose name he does not know as "young man"; this is also the recognised term by which shop-assistants speak of themselves to outsiders (the feminine form of the latter being, of course, "young lady").

Chatter-pie, a chatterer, "chatter-box," etc. [I].

Chief, intimate [C]. "She was chief with her."

Chesham Cuckoo. Mr. Gurney notes that a bag-full of cuckoos is popularly said to be opened at Chesham on the day of the fair (April 21st). These are "Chesham Cuckoos," and the first cuckoo's note heard in spring is that of a Chesham Cuckoo. "They dooan't raly do no sich thing, ye know, but that's what they say, like."

Chloe, in the expression "drunk as Chloe" [I], is as common as it is puzzling.

Chivy, to chase, pursue [I, M, and various]. Halliwell says the word is possibly the same with *chiven* (Robin Hood II., 68). The word is also spelt *chevy*, which is explained in Webster's Dictionary, 4th edition), as probably the same with the old word *chever*, connected with *shiver*. "Chevy chase" is probably the immediate origin of the word.

Chop, To, to exchange [I]. But in the common expressions "Chop and change," and "The wind chopped round," it seems rather to mean "alteration" and "altered," or "movement" and "moved." Also used [I] as a noun meaning an exchange. (Same root as in A.S. *ceapan*, to buy). *Cf. swop.*

Chuck, To, to throw, cast, toss [I, M, and general]. The first meaning in the dictionary is to strike a blow under the chin.

Chuff, wild, shy, timid; said of ferrets, etc., which have been bitten and so become shy [I]. Also used as a nickname. See *Shuff*.

Churm, *v.* and *n.* churn [I].

CIPHER, To. To *cipher up* is to count [I]. *Ciphering* is arithmetic generally [I, M, and universal?] *To go ciphering about* is to go about with an abstracted air [I].

CLA' To, to claw [I. See RECORDS VII., 290]. The word indicates hurried action. "Yes, we were weeting on the pletform, and the treen was in, but I presumed I 'ad still a few momints. All at once, however, the whistle blew, and lor! I cla-a-hed in!" To CLA' UP, to pick up hurriedly; To CLA' OUT, to get out of a place, or to take something out in a hurry; To CLA' ABOUT, to rush about in agitation; To CLA' HOLT, to seize hastily [All I].

CLATS, horse-droppings, etc. [I].

CLAYPERED [I], BECLAYPERED [Slapton, Wing, etc.]. Covered with mud and dirt. "He come in claypered up to his neck'ole."

CLOB-HEAD (for *Club-head)*, a miller's thumb (=the fish *Cottus gobio)*; a pope or ruffe (=the fish *Acerina vulgaris)*, also called DADDY-ROUGH; a blockhead [I]. The following gives both the first and third meanings:—An old fellow was gathering brooklime with a "mate," with whom he was rather annoyed. The mate presently asked, "Wal, Dominick, sin any fish?" "No, I ain't," he answered, "there ain't never-a-one, but there's a d—— gurt clobhead not fur awff." CLOB-HEADED, club-headed, ending in a knob [I].

CLOB-WEED, the knapweed *(Centaurea)*, for *Club-weed* [I]. See *Hard-heads* infra.

CLOMBER, To, for *clamber* [I, M, etc.].

CLOUT, a blow [C, M, and general].

CLUMP, besides the usual use of this word to *clump boots, i.e.*, to put on an over-sole by means of nails, it is also used [I] as a verb=to thump; "I'll clump your head for ye."

CLUTTER, mess, state of untidiness [M, etc.].

COB, To [I], COP [C, I, see RECORDS VII., 290], to catch "Mind the bobby don't cob ye." Also to steal, and, sometimes, to comprehend. Also to "catch it" in the sense of to receive a scolding or thrashing. "Th' ole man sin me at it, and, law! didn't I cob it jist." COPPER, a policeman [London, C, M, and various].

Cockamumprin' [I]. Query the exact meaning; perhaps = posturing. "There he sot cockamúmprin' on the top o' the built."

Cofa, a chest for clothes, etc. [I]. Not a corruption of *coffer*, but of A.S. origin. A.S. *bán-cofa*, a body (*i.e.*, a bone) -chest or -chamber. (See the *bancofan beorgan cuthe*, Beowulf.)

Colt, or Colch, To, to collapse, or fall in (of earth) [H, I, etc., see Records VII., 290]. Also [I] to exact a tribute of beer from a new mate before he is admitted to be on equal terms with the rest of the gang: an invariable custom among the navvies in the neighbourhood. It was once defined to Mr. Gurney as "to put the barnacles on to make 'em say 'beer.'"

Come-off (accented on first syllable) = a prevarication (in words), or a "bluff" (in action) [I].

Come over, To, to become, to be affected, etc. "I come over all of a tremble." To break upon the mind, "It came over me all of a sudden as 'ow I were wrong." To overwhelm as by an argument, "His argiment reg'ler come over me" [I, M].

Contrary (pronounced contraíry), inclined to opposition, stubborn, wilful [I, M, etc.]. He's as contraíry a man as ever I set eyes on." Also as an adverb = awkwardly, unfavourably; "When things begin to goo contraíry, I git okkard." *Cf.* "Mary, Mary, quite contrairy."

Coolder, for *cooler* [I]. Similarly Schooldin' and Schoold [I]; Scholard [I, M, etc.]; Crownd, Sould, and Whoild [I]; Townd and Win(e)d [C].

Coop, prison, gaol [I]. *Cf.* Spenser's "Shepherd's Calendar" for October, stanza 12, "sunbright honour pen'd in shameful coup." In general use in combination *Hen-coop;* pronounced [H] *coob.*

Copper-knob, a euphemism for a red-haired person [I].

Cosset (see Records VII., 290), pronounced *cozzet* [I], to pet, or treat with great care, as a sick person. A Cozzet Lamb is a "house lamb," or one brought up by hand [I].

COTCHEL, an odd lot of anything; a collection or bundle of odd material, such as sticks for fire-lighting, odd meal, straw, etc. [I]. To COTCHEL, or CODGEL UP, to put roughly together, or "anyhow" [I]. "His grammer codgelled up an ol' pat-ball for 'im."

COUNSELLOR. "That's a good ship (sheep), that be, a 'neation ship, 'awever. That's got a 'ead like a counsellor" [I]. The appearance of a barrister in his wig suggests this comparison.

COVENTRY-WOOD, the Wayfaring Tree *(Viburnum lantana)* [H, etc.]. The young wood of this tree is practically unbreakable, and is always, therefore, sought for to tie up "burdens" of wood. My friend Professor D. H. Scott, Ph. D., F.R.S., etc. (of Kew), kindly wrote me word that he had found in "Britten and Holland's Dictionary of English Plant Names," 1886, "Coventree, *Viburnum lantana*, L. *Bucks* (Wycombe); *Wilts*, Aubrey, '*Coventree* common about Chalke and Cranbourn Chase; the carters doe make their whippes of it.'" Professor Scott found the tree is called elsewhere Lithe-wort, Twist-wood, and Whipcrop, all indicating its flexible nature.

COWKINE, cows [I, and various].

COWL, = *coil* in the old sense of disturbance, fuss, bother [I]. "There 'ud be a cowl and bother about it, if I did."

COW-RATTLE, Meadow Campion *(Lychnis)*, and Bladder Campion *(Silene)* [H].

CRAB, A, IN A COW'S MOUTH, an inadequate supply [C].

CREEPING JINNY, the Moneywort, or Herb Twopence *(Lysimachia nummularia)* [I, M, etc.].

CRIBBLING, lame [I]: "'E gooes proper cribblin'."

CRINKLINGS, the tissues left after the lard has been boiled out of fat [I]. So called because they crinkle or curl up.

CROCKED, a *crock'd sheep* [I] is one that has died by disease or accident. Halliwell gives among other meanings for *Crock*, an old ewe; the cramp in hawks; to decay.

Crow-galls, Crow-silver. Spherical or bur-shaped objects of a bright rust-colour, found in the chalk or clay, are called *crow-galls*. These, when broken, are seen to be composed of pyrites having a bright crystallised appearance, called *crow-silver* [I].

Crow-pightle, the Lesser Ranunculus *(Ranunculus ficaria)* [North Bucks]. Generally called Kingfisher [I], (which see).

Crown-apparels, the garden-plant called Crown Imperial [I].

Cubbed-up, contracted, narrow, small; said of a house or room [I]. "A cubbed-up little place." Probably for *cooped-up*, see under *Coop*.

Cuckoo, the Lady's Smock *(Cardamine pratensis)* [I]. See *Milkmaid*, Records VII., 296.

Cuckoo-spit, the white froth resembling saliva, which encloses the larvæ of *Cicada spumaria* (Halliwell) [I].

Culls, the inferior beasts or articles *culled* or weeded out from a quantity; beasts, etc., of inferior quality which look as if they had been so weeded out [I].

Cure, a quaint or peculiar person of any kind [I, M, and general]. From the music-hall song, "The perfect cure," which had a great temporary popularity early in the 'sixties of last century.

Customer, a person, "chap," "bloke." "He's a queer customer" [I, M, and general].

Cuts, to draw cuts = to draw lots, generally by means of *cut* straw [I].

Dab, To (see Records VII., 290), also means to put the hand suddenly down upon anything, to snatch at [I, M, and various]. A Dab Wash, a small wash of clothes without boiling [C].

Daddy-rough, the Pope or Ruffe; the fish *Acerina vulgaris* [I].

Daffy [I], Daffydowndilly [I, M, and various], the daffodil.

Dandling about, for dawdling about [C].

Dandy-grey-russet, also Dandy-goo-russet [I, the latter also common in the West of England], of nondescript colour, of no colour in particular.

Daniel, "Take your dannel!" Take your hook, or Be off! [C, I].

DAR, for DORR, a cock-chafer [I].

DARING, not plucky or brave, but impudent, "cheeky" [M, etc.]. "They children are so daring, they don't take a bit o' notice o' me 'ollering at them."

DASSN'T, for dare not [C].

DEDIKOY, or DEDDIKOY, a gipsy, sometimes a tramp [I].

DENT, is, of course, a dictionary word, but is mentioned for the sake of the following story of the Ivinghoe neighbourhood:—An old man "as weren't 'alf sharp" received a blow on the head from a stone thrown by a boy. "You 'nation young rogue," said he, "you've been and rose a dent in my 'ead as big as a walnut's egg."

DEVIL-HOLD, land held by squatter's right [I].

DEVIL'S GUT, the common bindweed or convolvulus [I]. See *Bethwine*.

DEVIL'S DARNING NEEDLE, a dragon fly [C].

DICK-BOBBING [I], DICK-DOBBING [Wing]. Two boys armed with stones or catapults, beating a hedge, one on either side, and "potting" the birds as they fly out. *Dick*=dicky-bird.

DICKEREN, for *Dicky Wren*, used universally [I] for a wren. DICKERTY [C].

DILLING, DILLEN. The small one in a litter of pigs [H, I, etc.].

DINKSE, To (pronounced *dinx*), to walk in a fidgety manner; to dance anything (as a baby) in the arms; to walk in an affected manner [I]. Adj. DINKSY.

DITTY, a tale, story, account [I]. Perhaps the original sense of the word. "I up and told 'im the 'oole ditty." "I 'eered the 'oole ditty."

DO ABOUT, To, to illtreat [I]. DOING ABOUT, busy with small matters [C].

DOB DOWN, To, to crouch down suddenly [I, M]. "I dobbed down behind the hedge."

DOFFTING, paddling in water [C].

DOG-PARSLEY, cow-parsley [I].

DOG-TROT, zig-zag [H, M]. From a resemblance to the prints of a dog's feet when running slowly. To DOG-TROT, to place alternately, or zig-zag. In planting a hedge (of quick, etc.), the plants are usually put in two rows, each plant a foot from

the next, but the second row are not planted behind the front bushes, but placed midway between them, or *dog-trotted.*

Domino (verb), to domineer [M]: "I won't allow nobody to domino over me." (Substant.) [H]: "He isn't no small domino, either" = masterful, giving himself airs, swaggering, perhaps with some thought of a bully.

Doomsday, Daddy-doomsday (perhaps for *dead-doomsday)*, midnight [I]. "Well, I never shall get done to-night, not while daddy-doomsday."

Drotchel, a woman of unkempt, down-at-heels appearance, a sloven, or slut [I].

Droving up, collecting of birds in autumn [C].

Duck's Frost, rain [C, etc.].

Dull hunt, used for anything unprofitable [I]. A man with a bad hand at dominoes says, "Wal, this is a dull hunt, I call it."

Dumb-nettle, the red dead-nettle *(Lamium purpureum)* [I].

Dummel, dull, of the edge of a mattock or other tool; or of a person; also in the sense of *damp*, or *limp* from dampness, of corn lying cut [near H].

Dutch Uncle. "I talked to him like a Dutch uncle," *i.e.*, in a paternal or avuncular manner. Also, "silly as a Dutch uncle" [I].

Eche, To (? spelling), to hive bees [C]. Halliwell mentions the word, as to add to, to increase (A.-S.). See *Eetch out*, infra.

Eend, end [H]. Wishing to remove the stump of a tree which had grown so close in the angle of two walls that it was impossible to get at it properly to grub out, and having done what we could, I engaged a horse from the neighbourhood, accustomed to "haggle-carting," and which, therefore, understood standing pulls, to finish the extraction. After several ineffectual attempts its owner explained: "Don't you see, if we could make t' one eend wag, den t' horse could make t' tudder eend wag, but" (his voice gradually rising almost to a falsetto) "we can't make ne'er a eend wag!" The abbreviated form of "the," written "t," is meant to be pronounced something like "ter" without

the "r." EEN' [I], common form of *End* among the older men. "Sturrup's Een'" for *Startop's End.* ODDS AND EENS, for *odds and ends* [C].

EES, for *yes.* [Mr. Gurney gives this as used near Buckingham; not used at I, where AH takes its place (see RECORDS VII., 286)].

EET, for *yet* [Buckingham district—Mr. Gurney].

EETCH OUT, To. To make anything go as far as possible, for *eke out* [I]. To plan out [C]: "Eetch out your work." See *Eche,* supra.

EFT (see RECORDS VII., 64), another form of EFFET, and is the usual form [I]. A.S. Efete.

EMMET, used for all species of ant [C, I, M, and general]. A.S. ämet, aemete.

EMPT', To, for *to empty* [I, M, etc.]. So *carr'.*

ENDER, for *yonder* [I].

ENOW, for enough [Wing], *see* ANEW.

ERN-SHAW, a heron *(Ardea cinerea)* [I].

ESTHER-AT-THE-WEDDING, woodruff [Wing].

EUPS, the disease called *gapes* in fowls, caused by worms in the trachea [I].

EVER (see RECORDS VII., 291), in the sense of *at all,* is perhaps as often pronounced *e'er.* This is the usual pronunciation [I]: "Got e'er a chaw of 'bacca?"

EWLIT; an owlet [I].

EYESLIP, one of the many species of Orchis that grow on the chalk hills [I]. The leaves are considered a good remedy for bleeding, and are gathered and dried for this purpose.

FAGGING-HOOK (pronounced *faggin'-'ook),* a large reaping-hook (see RECORDS VII., 291, and BAGGING-HOOK). Mr. Gurney gives the following explanation of the differences between the various implements used in reaping by hand, obtained from a Pitstone man:—The fagging-hook is used at arm's length, but in using a reaping-hook *(ripping-hook)* the quantity of corn to be cut at one "go" is pushed away by the left hand, or by a stick held in that hand. The true sickle was set straight in the handle or *stayel* (which see), whereas the two others have a crank in the tang. The sickle, moreover, had a saw-edge.

FAGOT, besides the meaning given RECORDS VII., 64, and of which Mr. Gurney gives as an instance [1], "What be doin' in that there dirt, you young fagot?" he also gives it as a kind of rissole of pig's liver, etc. [I].

FAL-LALS, finery, such as ribbons, cheap jewelry, etc. [I, M, and general].

FALL IN THE WAY WITH, To, to become pregnant [I].

FALSE, "She is false" [C] seems to mean interested affection, or "cupboard love."

FANTAG, "to be in a fantag,"=to be in "a state of mind" [I].

FAVOUR, To, to resemble in features [I, M, and general]. "He favours his gramfer."

FAYN, FEAN, bracken, fern [I]. A.S. fearn.

FERRUCKING, working, poking about [M]. "They've been ferrucking at that door," said of animals scratching at the wooden door of the cage. Also used as hunting about as in search of something. I never heard any other part of the verb except this participle used.

FIDDLE, To, to fidget with the fingers. "She woo'n't et: she on'y fiddled about with her knife and fork;" also, to work at anything half-heartedly [I, M, etc.].

FIDDLING, trifling, unimportant [I, M, etc.]. "There wor'n't nothing o' no account to do, only a few little fiddlin' jobs."

FIERCE (often pronounced *feess*), very seldom used in the sense of *savage*, but almost always in that of active, lively, high-spirited, "pert," full of life [C, I]. "I gin the boy tuppence, and off he went fierce as a maggot." "Jane always were a fierce young puss."

FILLEST [I]. See THILL.

FINGER COLD, chilly, nipping [C].

FINIKIN, provincial form of *finical*. Affectedly fine in manners, etc., precise in trifles [I, M, and general]. In the ballad of Robin Hood and Allen-a-Dale, "a finikin lass" occurs. It appears there to mean fine, or graceful.

FIRST-ONSET, at first [I, M, and general].

FLAIR, hog's fat (from the entrails?) for making lard [I].

FLAM, a net for catching rabbits [I, etc.].

FLIGGED, fledged (of young birds) [I].

FLIRT, To, to throw by jerking, to flick, etc. [I]. "He flirted some powder into the fire."

FLIT, To, to tie by a rope or string; to tie a horse to a post so that it can graze freely [I].

FLY-BY-NIGHT, used jocularly of a person of irregular habits [I, M, and general].

FODDERED UP, crowded [C].

FOOT OR HORSEBACK, "I didn't know whether I were on foot or horseback;" *i.e.*, I was much confused in mind [I].

FORE-HORSE, the leader of a team [near H]. Pronounced *Forrus*, and in the same way compounds of *-house* are pronounced *Bake-us*, *Brewus*, *Cartus*, etc. [H, I, M, etc.].

FORM, To, to understand thoroughly, to "get at the bottom" of a thing, etc. [I]. "I never knowed 'ow it did 'appen; I never could form it, 'ardly."

FORREST, foremost (adj.) [I].

FORTNIT, for *fortnight* [H].

FOUT, for *fought* [C].

FOWER, pronunciation of *four* [H, I, M, and general].

FRAM-WARD and TO-WARD (pronounced *Fram'ard* and *toe'ard*) [H]. In ploughing a "land," the "dirt" is thrown "*fram'ard*," *i.e.*, away from the "land," when the plough is going in one direction; and "*toe-'ard*," *i.e.*, towards the "land" when returning the opposite way. Halliwell gives *fram-ward* as "in an opposite direction," and gives a reference to the "Life of St. Brandan," p. 3.

FRET ABOUT THE HOUSE, To, to be bored [C].

FRETTING, thawing slightly [I]. A.S. *fretan*, to gnaw.

FREZ, preterite and p. participle of *freeze* (see *friz*, RECORDS VII., 292) [H, I]. "That frez enough to freeze a harrer-tine a-two."

FRIM, another and perhaps commoner form of FREM (RECORDS VII., 292) [I, etc.].

FUZZEN, furze, gorse, or whin [I]. FUZZEN-CHAT [I], FUZZ-CHAP [C], the whin-chat (*Pratincola rubetra*).

GALLOPERS, for calipers, compasses [I, etc.].

GAMMY, crooked; GAMMY-LEGGED, bow-legged, or bent at the knees like a worn-out horse [I]. Welsh, *cam-* crooked, bowed; Lat. (but probably a foreign word adopted), *camurus*.

GARP, pronunciation of *gape* [H, M, etc.].

GAWK, a tall, awkward person, especially a youth or girl; a foolish, gaping person, a simpleton [I, and general]. GAWKY, tall and awkward, "hobbledehoy." A.S. *geac*, a cuckoo; Swed., *gök;* Norweg., *gög;* Scotch, *gowk;* a cuckoo (or a fool, in the same way that we use "goose," "donkey," etc.); German, *gauch*, a fool.

GEELY-BYLKS (hard "g"), the pot-hooks and chains hanging from the chimney over the old-fashioned wide fire-places [North Bucks]. The true meaning is, however, the beam or balk to which these chains are attached. Known as *hangers* [H]. *Cf. pot-hooks and hangers*, the name given from their superficial resemblance, to the earliest attempts at writing.

GET FOOD ACROSS ONE, To, to eat [C].

GETHER, To, for *gather*, also in the sense of to fester [I].

GILLIES, the gilliflower, or wall-flower [I].

GIVE OUT, GIVE OVER, To, to leave off, cease [I, M, and general].

GLINE, To, to glance sideways, amorously or distrustfully [I].

GLINT, To, to gleam, glitter, glisten [I, M, and general]. "Th' ol' fox was a-lookin' at me through th' 'edge; law! that's eyes did glint!"

GLOUTY, cross, illtempered [C].

GOB, To, to spit; also a substantive [I, M, and general].

GO-DAY, COME-DAY. "He's a goo-day, come-day sort o' feller," *i.e.*, a happy-go-lucky fellow, improvident, lazy [I].

GOGGY, soft, tender, toothsome [I]. Applied to fat, the opposite of *reasy*, which see.

GOLDEN-KNOB, the golden-crested wren *(Regulus ignicapillus)* [I].

GOO, *go*, frequently so pronounced [C, H, I, and various]. As a substantive = incident, occurrence. "That were a rum go." See *Start*, infra, and *Touch*, RECORDS VII., 301.

Gools, or Goolds (? for *golds*), corn-marigolds [I].

Gooly-bug [I], Gooly-bee [Wing], a ladybird (*Coccinella*).

Goss, for *gorse*, but generally used not for furze (*Ulex*), but for the Rest Harrow (*Ononis arvensis*) [I].

Grafted in dirt, covered with dirt [C].

Grammer, grandmother [I, etc.].

Gramp, Grane, grandfather [I, and somewhat general].

Grampy Gravy, Old Man's Beard, or Traveller's Joy (*Clematis vitalba*) [I]. Also used as a name for the 13th century effigy of a priest in Ivinghoe Church*, now "guide-booked" into "Grandfather Greybeard." The second word is, however, no corruption of *greybeard*, but the Middle English word *greyuë*, or *greyë*, a reeve or magistrate, A.S. *gerefa*. In the 13th century romance of Havelock the Dane is:—

"Undo, bernard the greyue!
Undo swithe and latus in." (Li. 1771-2).

Grandmother's Needle, the plant Valerian [C].

Greenhide, a cover for shooters, made of green branches; used especially for wood-pigeon shooting [I]. The "greenery" used by children on May Day [near H].

Grinnery, pronunciation of *granary* [H, M, etc.].

Gristis, the ears of corn, separated from the straw [I]. (*Cf.* "Grist to the mill.") The plural of all nouns ending in S followed by another consonant is formed in a similar way. See *Postis* infra.

Gudgel, mud, ooze, silt, drainage [I]. "That there ditch is brim-full o' filthy gudgel."

Gun, whimsical name for a tobacco pipe [I].

Guts, properly the intestines, metaphorically stamina, endurance [I, etc.].

Guy an it (emphasis often on *an*), an interjection [I]. "So-and-so's doin' well, and, guy an it! so he oughter! See what he charges."

Haggle-cart (see *Aggle-cart*, Records VII., 286. It seems to be correct as initial). A cart kept to be hired for all purposes, such as carting wood, stone, manure, etc. *To work by the haggle* to work by the piece [I].

* Lipscomb, III., 397.

HARD-HEADS, the Knapweed *(Centaurea)* [I].

HARD-WARE, besides ironmongery, is used [H] for hard, stony soil, or heaps of flints, brick-bats, etc.

HARRUP, To, to dig, or "muss" (said of dogs); also to "harp upon," *i.e.*, to talk or scold about anything with wearisome repetition, to nag [I]. Mr. Gurney adds: "Despite the dictionaries, it is probable that the word 'harp' or 'harrup' in this sense has no connection with the musical instrument, but is perhaps from the same root as 'harrow.'" "Diggin' and harrupin'" [C], the latter word merely emphasizes the former one.

HATCH, a board across the bottom of a doorway for stopping young children [M, I, and general]; a door-latch [I].

HAUTBOIS, strawberry [C]; from the favourite old-fashioned variety. Mr. Gurney gives 'OBI as the haut-bois strawberry [I].

HAUS-BUSH, for *haws-bush:* the hawthorn [I]. (See *Hawsey-bush*, RECORDS VII., 65).

HA-Y, for *have*. I overheard my farm-boy [H], addressing one of the horses: "Go *on*, Buller, goo and ha-i-ye some water." The intonation of the word is only imperfectly expressed by the letters used.

HAY-BEECH, see *Horned-beech*.

HAYBIRD, the Whitethroat *(Sylvia cinerea);* also the Blackcap *(Sylvia atricapilla)* [I]. Halliwell assigns this name to the Willow-Wren *(Phylloscopus trochilus)*.

HAZLE, To, to drip, or drain [C], the first process in drying washed linen. Halliwell gives the first meaning, as used in the eastern counties.

HEART AND EYES, used in such a phrase as "He s'oore heart and eyes 't were true" [I].

HEATHER, To, to wattle, or finish off the top of a laid hedge. Subs. HEATHERING and HEATHER [H, etc.].

HEAVENS HARD, very hard [I]. Apparently only used of rain.

HECTH, height, stature [I]. "What a hecth that there man be."

HEDGE-POKER (pronounced 'EDGE). See Hedge-poke, and -pook, RECORDS VII., 294.

HEN-TOED, with the toes turned in [I]. See *Pin-toed*.

HERE, used in stating dates and numbers, apparently with the meaning of "about," "approximately," (or perhaps, "in the case in point"?) [I]. "Whoy, when were that, then?" "Must 'a bin 'ere a fortnight and four days sin'." "I awffered 'im 'ere three pound, but 'e wouldn't 'ave no deal."

HICKLE, see ICKLE.

HIGGLE, To, to haggle, to bargain; to hawk or peddle small ware [I, M, and general]; a HIGGLER, a hawker, especially of rabbits, and one that collects live poultry from the cottagers and sells them to the poulterers in the towns [M, and general].

HISN'S, for his [C]. "Hisn's garden."

HOBBLING-FOOT, an iron foot, used by cobblers for nailing soles on (distinct from a *last)* [I, M, and general].

HOB-OWCHIN, HOB-OWNCHER, see *Ob-owchin*, etc.

HODDY, or HODDY-SNAIL (see *Hodimadod*, RECORDS VII., 294), the Common Snail *(Helix aspera)* [I]. HORNIMANDOD [C]. From *hod* or *hud*, a case, husk, shell. French, *hotte*, a basket carried on the back. *Cf.* a hod for mortar.

HOGARS, haws, berries of hawthorn [Wing]. Elsewhere, *hahs*, or *'ahs*. See *Hahs-bush*, supra.

HOLD TOGETHER, "Covetchous as ever he can hold together" = as covetous as he can possibly be; meaning that if he were just a little more covetous he would be unable to hold together, but would burst [I].

HOLL (for *Hull*, a dictionary word), the shell or husk (of fruits) [I]. Generally used in composition, as *walnut-'olls*, *chestnut-'olls*.

HOMPER, To, for *hamper* = hinder, impede [I]. "I've ett too much dinner; and, law! that hompers me so as you'd never credit."

HORNED BEECH, the horn-beam *(Carpinus betulus)* [Cadmore End, Fingest, etc.]. Also HAY-BEECH and SHE-BEECH [Cadmore End].

HORSE-STING, a dragon-fly [I]; also a gadfly.

Hotch *(h* sometimes retained as expressing effort, but often pronounced *'otch)*. A sudden heave or lift given to anything weighty and inanimate *(boost* used for animate objects [I]. "I gin it a hotch or two, and there it were an me shoulder." (Hotch, hucket, homper, and harrup are peculiar in frequently retaining the aspirate).

Hove, or 'Ove, To, to distend with wind. A Hoved Sheep is one swollen with wind, or dead from that cause [H, I, and general].

However (pronounced *'a-wever)*. This word is very peculiarly and frequently used. It is not used much with the meaning "nevertheless," for which other phrases, such as "all the same," or "howsomever" are generally substituted, but nearly always with the meaning "at all events," "at least," "that is to say." "I bought that old 'oss for five pounds; four pound nineteen, 'a-wever." "I went up to the medder this aater-noon; 'a-wever, I went as fur as the ge-at." "He might 'a-gin me a pint, 'a-wever." In this sentence the emphasis is on *'a-wever*, giving it the meaning of "at the very least." "You ma'n't play in the ditch; you shan't, 'a-wever." "Well, this is a unkid day, 'a-wever." Here, again, the emphasis is on 'a-wever, and the meaning "to be sure," "certainly" [Mr. Gurney. I, C, H, M, and probably throughout the county]. Miss Keating compares its use with that of "whatever" in Scotland.

Hucket, To, to sob, or catch the breath involuntarily after crying [I]. "Stop hucketting this mominit!"

Hud, husk, or shell, especially of such fruits as wall-nuts, horse-chestnuts, etc. [M, and general].

Huggle, To, to cuddle [C]. Halliwell explains it as to huddle; to crouch up in one's bed for cold.

Huggled, Huckled, or Uckled, in a crouching position [I]. "I sat 'ere 'uckled up chimley." There is a rare English word *huckle*, = the hip; *huckle-backed* = round-shouldered. *Cf.* Dutch, *hukken*, to squat; English, *huckster;* Norweg., *Huk*, a nook, or angle; a fish-hook was formerly called an *angle*.

HULLABALOO, a loud hubbub, disturbance, etc. [I, M, and general]. "Don't ye kick up any hullaballoo about it, now!" Probably a corruption of *Hurly-burly*. Fr., *hurluberlu*, a hare-brained person, or adverb, giddily.

HULLUPS, or HUL-LUPS, an exclamation used when a child falls, or a piece of crockery, etc., is dropped [I]. Probably from *hold up*.

HUNDRED-LEGS, a centipede [I, M, and general].

HURDLE-BUMPER, a (raw) sheep's head [I]. See *Jimmy*.

HURROCKY, in a hurried manner, hasty, in a hurry [Wing].

ICKLE, [H]ICKLE-BIRD, the Green Woodpecker (*Gecinus viridis*) [I]. The note of this bird is supposed to be a sign of continued rain. See *French Magpie*, *Yaffel*, and *Whet-ile*, RECORDS VII., 64, 70, 302; also, *Wet-dial*, and *Wet-weather bird*, infra. A Wiltshire name for this bird is *Yuckle*.

IDLE-FRIG, IDLE-FREG [I], IDLE-FRECK [W], IDLE-FEG [C]; a hang-nail or sore place where the skin of the quick of the fingernails is stretched and broken.

ILL-CONVENIENT, inconvenient [I, M, etc.].

IMPET, an imp, often applied to a mischievous child [I].

INGLE-MILK, milk cooked in a peculiar way over the fire [I]. *Ingle*, of course, is an old word for *fire*, connected with Latin *ignis*. *Cf. ingle-nook, ingle-corner*. Perhaps the name of this country is derived from *ingle*. In the early part of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle the Welsh, after their defeat by Hengest and Aesc, are said to have fled the "Engle swa swa fyr," that is, as they would flee from fire. This is at least an early English pun. Similarly, *Seaxe*, *Saxon*, etc., may be derived from *seax*, a long knife: *Frank* from *franca*, a spear, etc. On the 15th century brass of Robert Ingilton, in Thornton Church, Bucks (illustrated, RECORDS VII., 56), the arms are *canting* arms, or *armes parlantes*, a fact apparently not hitherto noticed. They are blazoned Argent, a chevron between three tuns sable, with fire issuing from the bunghole of each. The fire or *ingle* and the tuns make a rebus on the name Ingleton [Mr. Gurney].

Iron-weed, hawk-weed *(Hieracium)* [C, H].

Isaacs, see *Suety Isaacs.*

Jackquite, the plant Jonquil [C].

Jack up, To, to give up, cease, "give over" [I, M, and general]. "I jacked up work at five o'clock." Sometimes without *up.* "What, jacked it already?"

Jallus, To, to suspect, to venture, to suggest, etc. [I]. "I jallus'd as it were George as done it." The spelling was *jalouse* in the 18th century. Probably same root as *jealous.*

Jilt [I], Yilt [common elsewhere], a gilt, or maiden sow.

Jim, a sparrow [I].

Jimmy. A "sheep's jimmy" is a raw sheep's head [I]. See *Hurdle-bumper.*

Joey, a hedge-sparrow [C, I].

John Green, grass [I]. "There's a bit o' John Green coming up in th' medder now."

Johnny Wop, a name applied to an unsophisticated person, an ultra-rustic or stupid person; a "Johnny Raw" or "chaw-bacon" [I].

Jonnuck [adv.] honestly, with a proper sense of honour [I]. "We should 'a 'ad a lot more chickens if the ol' 'en 'ad acted jonnuck."

Jower, To, probably for *to jaw,* to lose one's temper and scold [C].

Jumping Bail [I], see *Cat's gallows,* supra.

Just, pronounced [H, I, M, etc.] *jist,* which preserves the sound of the original French "u" better than the ordinary pronunciation.

Keep, besides grazing for cattle [I, see Records VII., 295], also means food, support, of a person [H, I, M, and general]. "'E ain't wu'th his keep."

Kell, the caul, or great omentum; a net-like membrane on the intestines. The *kell* of pigs is used for the covering of *fagots* (which see) [I].

Kelp, To, to yelp, of dogs [I].

Kibble, To, to walk as with sore feet (= *kibed* feet), to hobble, walk lamely. A Kibbler = a lame horse [I].

Kid, the pod of peas and beans [I]. A child [general]

Kil', a kiln [H, I, etc.].

Kill-weather Fair, an expression for hard weather [I].

KIND, said of fruits the opposite of *rough* in taste: sweet, mellow [I, M, etc.]. "The damson is kinder nor the prune is."

KING. "He's a king of a man to what he was" [I].

KINGFINGERS, see *Lady's Fingers.*

KINGFISHER, the lesser ranunculus [I]. See *Crow-pightle.*

KING'S CROWN, the peacock butterfly *(Vanessa Io)* [C].

KISSING-GATE, a gate swinging in a V-shaped or semi-circular piece of fence. So called either because the gate *kisses* first one side and then the other of the fence, or because such gates are favourite meeting-places for lovers [H, I, M, and general].

KISS-ME-I'-THE-CORNER, KISS-I'-MY-CORNER, the Southernwood or Lad's Love, or "Old Man" *(Artemisia abrotanum)* [I].

KNELL, *knelling* bees is beating an old pan while they are swarming, formerly considered an indispensable ceremony [I].

KNOCK UP A ROW, To, to make a noise [C].

KNOWED, for *knew* [M, etc.]. "I never knowed it."

KURLICK, charlock *(Sinapis arvensis)* [I]. A.S. *cerlice.*

LADDIKIN, a bone instrument for opening window-lead to fit the glass in [I]. Perhaps from *lead.*

LADY'S FINGERS [I], KINGFINGERS [Slapton, etc.], the Bird's Foot Trefoil or Lotus *(Lotus corniculatus).*

LANE, a tier or row of sheaves in a rick [H]. "The next lane 'll begin drawing in, for the ruff (=roof)."

LARGESS (pronounced *lardjiz).* Among farm-labourers "to keep largess" is to make up a supper party paid for out of *largess,* which is money begged from the local tradesmen with whom the farmer has dealings, such as wheelwright, blacksmith, etc. [I].

LATTERMATH, see *Aftermath.*

LATTERN, late [Cadmore End]. "A very lattern sort of apple." LATTERED, belated [C]. "The wheat is lattered this year."

LAY, To (trans. and intrans.), to wager, bet [H, I, M, and general].

LEATHERING, a drubbing, thrashing. To LEATHER, to thrash, beat [I, M, and general].

LIMB, To, to tear off violently [I]. From A.S. *lemian,* to break. LIMB UP, to run up (a hill, etc.) [C].

LINCE, a natural bank, generally caused by a settlement of the ground. Such banks abound in certain parts of the chalk district [I, and Central Bucks]. Another form used elsewhere in England is *linch*. *Links* (for golf) is the same word. A.S., *hlinc*.

LINGE, To, to loosen [C].

LISSOM, supple, agile [H, I, M, and general]. Perhaps for *lithesome*. Light, not weighty; glad; comfortable [C].

LITCHUP, an idle person, a loafer: *(verb)* to lounge idly about [I]. From Middle English *lich*, A.S. *lic*, a corpse. The termination *—up* or *—op* appears in *dollup* or *dollop*, and *lollup* (RECORDS VII., 291, 296), *harrup* (supra), *tittup* and *wallop* (infra).

LOGGER, a straw-plaiting term; a "setting" of seven splints of straw [I].

LOOFER, pronunciation of *loafer* [I].

LOOSUMS, lucerne [I].

LUG, To, to pull strongly [general]. A bird's nest destroyed by boys is at Wing called "a lugg'd 'un."

MAG, To, or NAG, or probably should be spelt KNAG [the first chiefly I, the second chiefly Wing], to scold ceaselessly; to pester, tease, torment by words, etc., much like the slang word *to rag*. "Bless ye, booy, I on'y said that to mag ye." A NAGGER or KNAGGER, a shrewish woman [I]. See *Mag*, RECORDS VII., 296, and *Nag* infra.

MAGGLED, flushed and feverish with heat [I].

MAKE OFF, To, to make out, understand, comprehend. Also to pretend [I]. "I couldn't make off what he meant." "He tried to make off as he never done no sich thing."

MASSY, mercy [I]. "Massy on us!" "Lork-a-massy me!"

MAUL, To, to lop (as willows) [C].

MAYGRUMS, for *megrim*, but usually meaning "the blues" [I]. "She's poorly, like; she's got the maygrums."

ME-UP, for *mayhap* = perhaps [Wing]. "Me-up 'e wooll, me-up 'e wun't."

MID, for *might* [C]. "He mid do so."

MIDDLING, "in somewhat indifferent health," or "in fairly good health," according to the tone of voice [I, M, and general].

MIGHTY, extremely, very [I, M, and general]. "I were mighty sorry!" "I liked it mighty."

MILKY, half-heartedly, timidly [I]. "I wun't play milky, win or lose."

MIRABLE, miry [Wing]. "That there getway were that mirable."

MISCHIEFFUL, MISCHEEVIOUS, mischievous [M].

MISTLETOE, the missel-thrush *(Turdus viscivorus)* [I].

MIZZYMOZZY, state of confusion (always mental) [I]. "My pore 'ead's all of a mizzymozzy, what wi' one thing and t'other."

MOBBLIN'S GANG, a rowdy company [I]. "There's a reg'lar mobblin's gang of 'em going down town."

MOLD, or MOULD, often used [C, I], and more correctly, for *mole (Talpa europæa)*. Swedish, *Mullvad;* Danish, *Muldvarp* (see Zoologist, 1895, p. 104).

MOLL-'ERN (see RECORDS VII., 296). Mr. Gurney says that [I] it often means a female heron.

MOLLY-PEART, lively, pert, etc.; for *malapert* [Wing]. "That there colt's a good deal better neow, that it be; 'awever, that's gittin' quoite molly-peart." (See *peart*, RECORDS VII., 298).

MOMINIT, for *moment*, as WESTMINISTER for *Westminster* [I, etc.].

MOMMERED (see RECORDS VII., 296), confused in mind, "flabbergasted." MOMMER (verb), "When I tole 'im that, *that* mommered 'im" [I].

MOONDAISY, the Oxe-eye, or Michaelmas Daisy. Also called DOG-DAISY [I].

MORE SHARPER (comparative in form, but superlative in meaning) = with considerable quickness, with surprising celerity [I]. "I gin 'im a bit of a highst (hoist), and up he went more sharper."

MORTAL, A, perhaps = a wretch; a creature [C]. "Those mortals of cats." "What a frit mortal you are;" = a timid person.

MOSSEL, = morsel [I]. "You're laughing!"—"Not a mossel." "Did you 'ave any grub?" "Not a mossel."

MOST IN GENERAL, generally, mostly [I, M, etc.]; also MOST-NEEN [I, see RECORDS VII., 296]. It may be mentioned here that *the* characteristic pronunciation, which betrays a native of Oxfordshire instantly, is the altering of the termination—*ly* of adverbs into —*lee*; *e.g.*, *mostlee*, *likelee*; and all s's into z's. In my undergraduate days at Oxford I and one or two friends used occasionally to go out snipe-shooting with a poaching "worthy" as guide; he talked Oxfordshire dialect to perfection, and during the years I knew him one or other of us was constantly asking him what he fed his dog on, in order to have the pleasure of eliciting the—as constant—answer: "Garbage, moztlee, zur."

MOTE, a moth (rare) [I].

MOULT, To, to smoulder [C].

MOUND-IN-FLECK (probably for *mountain-fleck*). A small white or blue flower coming out on the chalk-downs in July. Query, Milkwort *(Polygala vulgaris)* [I].

MOURN, To, for *to moan*, to groan, or complain [C].

MUCK (besides the meaning given RECORDS VII., 297), to bungle anything [I, M, etc.]. The more usual form in this sense [M, etc.] is MUCKER. *To go* or *come a mucker* is to have a bad fall, or metaphorically, to get into a scrape, or to act as a spendthrift, etc. [M, etc.]. MUCK-SWEAT [I, M, etc.] the same as "a muck-of-sweat" *loc. cit.* "Law! I be all of a muck-sweat."

MUDGIN, the internal fat of a pig [I]. "Liver and mudgin."

MUG, the face, physiognomy [I, M, and general]. ? Cockney slang.

MULLOCK (RECORDS VII., 297). "Our house is all of a mullock"=all littered up [I].

MUNGY, muggy, close and damp [Linslade].

MUSIC, generally=a musical instrument, and not the sounds produced, and never the score. If anyone is asked if they have brought their music, it is understood to mean their jew's harp, violin, concertina, etc., but never their portfolio [I, H sometimes]. A MUSICKER, a musician; his occupation is termed MUSICKIN' [I].

MUSS, To, to dig and fuss about rat or rabbit-holes, said of dogs [I].

NABS, ? for *neighbour*. "I gin 'im (a rat) one with my shovel, and there was my *nabs* as dead as a nit" [I].

NAG, the meaning given in the dictionary is "a small horse; a pony; hence, any horse." A.S. *hnœgan*, to neigh. The word is only used by agriculturists, and I should define its meaning [H] as "a horse not employed on the land." "A horse not employed in agriculture" would hardly be correct, because a *typical* nag is the horse a farmer drives to market in a spring cart; and probably the old crocks employed at the present day to run the milk destined for London, to the railway station twice a day, are also *nags*. Probably NAG or NAG-HORSE would include all horses that proceed more or less constantly at a trot *(i.e.*, beyond a walking pace), whether saddle or harness horses, and irrespective of the number of hands in height. A hack would be a nag-horse, and probably a hunter, and even probably race-horses might be included. NAG-STABLES are those which every one except agriculturists would call *the* stables; whereas to farm-hands the farm-stables constitute *the* stables, *par excellence*, and the other buildings are *nag-stables*. Verb (also spelt KNAG); see Mag.

NARROW-POST (pronounced *nar-poost)*, a skinflint, miser [I].

NAVVIED, ? incapacitated [I]. "'E's navvied up a-bed with a cold or summat."

NAWIN', [Wing] for *nothing*. In the villages N. of Wing, it is pronounced *noth'n*, especially when the word is emphatic.

NECK-HOLE, the back of the neck, the aperture between coat-collar and neck [I].

NEVER-SWEAT, a fussy or restless person, especially a fidgety child, is called "old never-sweat" [I].

NIB [I]=*Dab* or *Dabster*, see RECORDS VII., 290. NIBBY [I]=*Nobby* (infra).

NICK *(verb)*, to touch slightly, or graze. *(Subst.)* a notch. "As near as nick it" is a common phrase [I].

NIGH HAND TO, near. "It's nigh 'and to four o'clock" [I]. "He lives nigh hand to the turning" [M, etc.].

NIP, To, to move nimbly or suddenly [H, I, M, and general]: "He nipped in like a shot." *(Subst.)* =a drink of spirits [general]; not used of other drinks. NIPPER [H, I, M, and general]: "Quite a nipper"=only quite a little boy. "He *is* a nipper,=a sharp customer in rather a contemptuous sense [H, etc.]. Halliwell gives as the only meaning, *a cut-purse.*

NITS, the ova of lice [I, etc.]. "Dead as a nit" is not so appropriate as most of such phrases. I have heard it used [M] of something causing lumps in paper-hanger's paste: "Why, this is full of nits!" In a book in my possession, "The Toilet of Flora," a collection of recipes for cosmetics, etc., dated 1772 (which originally belonged, I believe, to one of my great-grandmothers), is one for "A Liniment to destroy Nits" in the hair!

NOB (? KNOB), a "swell" [I, M, and general]. Also= *dabster* [I]. *The nobs*=the gentry, the "quality." NOBBY (? KNOBBY) (adj.), neat, smart [M, etc.].

NOBLE, large, tall [C]. "A noble man"=a big man.

NO-HOW, in disorder, untidy, unsatisfactory [H, I, M, etc.]. "Things are all no-how."

NOISE, A, a scolding [C].

NOT WHATEVER, on no account [H, I, M, etc.]. "I woon't 'a'gin it 'im, not whatever."

NUM(B)IFIED, numb, benumbed [near H].

NUMMER, for NUM(B)ER, an astonishing character, an "out-and-outer" [I].

NUTHER, for NEITHER [I, etc.]. "I dooan't much like it, nuther." NUTHER HARD WOOD NOR BUSH-FAGGOT,=neither good nor bad, neither hard-working nor lazy, etc. [I]. "Oh, 'im! 'E's nuther 'ard 'ood nor bush-faggot."

OB-OWCHIN, or HOB-OWCHIN; also OB-OWNCHER and OB-OWNCHIN [Wing, Wendover, Ivinghoe, etc.]. The meaning, as given to Mr. Gurney at Ivinghoe, is a large heavy moth, but at Wendover and other places the usual meaning is a cock-chafer. The first component is evidently Hob, as in Hob-goblin.

The second, Mr. Gurney at first thought might be *owchin* for *urchin; owchin* used often to be applied to a mischievous child. But in the compound word it is as often pronounced with the n sound as without, and never with it when used alone. For the affix *cf.* callibolchin and callibawchin, callibolcher and callibawcher, for the "l" is often omitted (supra).

Od beggars! an ejaculation [I].

Odd-bodge-man, an unskilled labourer assisting an artisan. *Odd-bodge-jobs* are odd jobs for a man not employed at regular labour [I].

Oddcomeshorts, odds and ends, etc. [I]. "I sha'n't take no luggage, and no oddcomeshorts."

Odds, To, to sort out, put into order, classify, etc. [H, I, etc.]. "They be a queer lot; I never could odds 'em any'ow."

Offul, for *awful* [I].

Oils, the beards of barley [near H]. Also any embrocation or liniment is called Oils [H]. A man with a sprained ankle asked me if I could give him any *oils* for it; and continually when any farm beast is in want of something for "external application" I am informed that either *black oils* or *white oils* would be the proper remedy according to the case, but unfortunately I am never able to supply either of these specifics, and have to fall back upon one or other of the excellent preparations of Messrs. Day, Son, and Hewitt.

Old (besides the meanings given Records VII., 297), =cunning, "knowing" [H, I, M, etc.]. Also in the sense of bad-tempered, annoyed, or ferocious, of a man or animal [C, M, etc.] "He looked precious old."

On, pron. *an;* often=*of* [I]. *An* is used for *on*, especially in expressing anger, mockery, or scorn. *E.g.*, when in a peaceable frame of mind, a man might say "I think a lot on 'im;" but when indignant, "I don't think nothing *an* 'im." "I want to catch on him," for *to catch him* [C].

Oncommon, very, extremely, = remarkably [H, I, M, etc.].

ONE, for *one or other* [I]. "I know 'e'll kill somebody, and that 'll be me or you, one."

ONMASSIFUL, very, severely, vigorously, etc. [I]. "He went on sommut unmassiful;" "She were onmassiful ugly."

ONSET, see *first-onset.*

OOZE, To, "*to ooze* a cart down"=to splash water over the wheels, etc. [I].

OBSTRAP'LOUS, for *obstreperous* [I, M, etc.].

OR LESS, occasionally used for *or else* [I].

OTHERWAYS, for *otherwise* [I, M, etc.]. "I shall have to do it, otherways the fat 'll be in the fire."

OUT-AN'-OUTER [M, etc.], see *Nummer.*

PAD [I], PAD-WAY [H]. Unlike made roads, which have a hard and (more or less) smooth surface right across their width, a cart-road consists merely of two deep ruts, in which the wheels of each vehicle using the road must perforce keep, while the horse's feet wear a *pad-way* centrally between the ruts.

PADD'N-CAN, PATTY-CAN, PAN-CAN, a common lodging-house [I]. The word is given as *padding-ken* in the Slang Dictionary.

PADDY, rage [C]. "He was in such a paddy."

PAIGLE, the cowslip *(Primula veris)* [C]. Halliwell gives it as an eastern counties' name.

PAL-LAL, for *parallel* [H].

PANK, for *pant* [I]. "My poor ol' pooany stood there pankin' and blowin' like steam."

PAPLALLY, pap, or soft food; also perhaps used metaphorically for flattery [I]. Mr. Gurney heard it asked, "What *is* paplally, then?" The answer was, "What they feed fools with." The adject. form is PAPLALLY-EY.

PARISH LANTERN, the moon [I, etc.].

PARSLEY BREAK-STONE (pronounced *brek-stun)*, a plant growing on arable land [I]. Probably the Stone Parsley *(Sison amomum).*

PARTRIDGE-MUSHROOM, a button-like kind of mushroom, ripe in September [I]. ? Sp.

PASSEL, for *parcel*, but used for quantity, number [I, M, etc.]. "A passel of good-for-nuthin' gels."

PASSER, a gimlet [I].

PAT-BALL, a small ball for children's games [I].

PATTER, To, properly to strike in quick succession, as falling drops of rain, but used of thistles growing in a field, "as thick as they can patter" [C].

PAY-MINT, for *pea-mint*, = edible mint [I].

PAYS, for *pease* [I].

PEARCH, for *perch (sub.* and *verb)* [I].

PEEK, To, to peep [1] (see RECORDS VII., 298). To PEEK ALIGHT, to show the first signs of dawn [I]. "I woke as soon as it began to peek alight."

PEGGY, a Whitethroat *(Sylvia cinerea,* and *S. curruca)* [C].

PEPSE, To, to rain heavily, to pour [I]. "Law! that be a-pepsin' deown."

PETH, for pith [I.]

PHANTOM, a fancy, whim [I]. "Look here, I'll lay a bob on it, jist for a phantom, like." Also [apparently peculiar to I] a jollification, a "sing-song" etc.

PHYSOG, for *physiognomy*, the face [I, etc.], generally used contemptuously.

PICK, To, for *pitch*, to fall [I]. "He picked head foremost."

PIECE, for "something to eat" [C].

PIMMICKING, slightly unwell, indisposed [I].

PIMP, a small bundle of firewood. PIMP WITHES, willow twigs for burning. PIMPLING, a small eater [C].

PINKED UP, dressed up (in finery). Probably from the saying "Clean as a pink." Also PRIGGED OUT, and PRINKED UP, OR OUT [I].

PIN-TOED, with the toes turned in [near H]. Used of a colt, or other animal. (See *Hen-toed).*

PITCH AND TOSS, } This game is played as follows:
PITCH AND HUSTLE. } a button or other small object, called the Motty, is placed on the ground, to be thrown at with pence or halfpence. The thrower whose coin settles nearest the motty takes up all the coins thrown, and after shaking or "hustling" them between his hands, lets them fall. Those which settle head uppermost are his property. The remainder are handed to the player who has made the next most successful throw, and so on until all the coins find owners.

PITCH A TALE, To, to tell a story, more or less untrue, in order to impose [C, M, etc.].

PLANTIN', see *Shaw.*

PLANTNIES, plantains *(Plantago)* [near M].

PLAY-PLATTERS, a name given by children to the fragments of broken crockery with which they "keep house" [I].

PLAY UP A GAME, To, to be "up" to something, of doubtful conduct [C].

PLUGGED, a *pulled* bird's nest is said to be *plugged* [I]. See *Puggled*, and *Lugged.*

POINTING ON, looking forward to [C].

POLCHER, a poacher [I].

POMMY, "all of a pommy" = soaked with water, in a pulp, etc. [I]. "I bin out in the reean all th' aarternoon, and I be all of a fair pommy." Possibly from old French *pommé*, = apples beaten to a pulp for making cider. Also, to beat all of a pommy.

POODLE, To, to hobble, etc., like a weak old man [I]. "He came poodlin' arter us." The pronunciation of *puddle* [C], and so with other words containing "u."

POOR WILL, small beer [I].

POOSY, for *posy*, a bunch of flowers [I].

PORKET, a sow pig, young sow [I].

POSTIS, plural of *post* [I, etc.]. This is the old plural form, and was until recently used in Bucks (and still is to some extent) with all monosyllabic words ending in "s" followed by another consonant. A common amplified form is *postises* or *postesses. Cf. Neestesses* (RECORDS VII., 66), also *Neestises* and *Neesties*, for nests; *wopses* or *waspis* (RECORDS VII., 302) for wasps, etc. See *Gristis* supra.

POUT, a brown bird, ? species [C]. Perhaps the Hedge-sparrow *(Accentor modularis)*, see Hedge-poke and Hedge-pook, RECORDS VII., 294.

PRIM UP, To, to purse up (as the mouth) in a *prim* manner [I].

PRUET, the privet *(Ligustrum)* [W, etc.].

PUDDLE ABOUT, To, to work about [C].

PUGGLE, To, to tear or spoil a bird's nest (see *Lug*, etc.); to poke a hole with a stick [I]. Frequentative of *poke.* —ONE, to pull one about [C].

PUMMELS, the supports of the tail-board of a cart [I].

PURRUL, for PURL, To. A straw-plaiting term, meaning to plait with four unsplit straws, to form an edging, or *purfle* [I].

QUOBBLING, the noise of a pot boiling [C].

QUORL, pronunciation of *quarrel* [I].

RAG, quarried chalk, hard chalk [I].

RAMP, To, for *romp*, to jump about noisily [I].

RAMPAGEOUS, riotous, wild [I, M].

RANDY, "on the randy" = on the spree [I]. Probably London slang: mentioned by Halliwell in this sense.

RASH, violent [C, M].

RASPY, coarse or rough in taste [I].

REASY, bacon or ham which has become a little oily in keeping, and the fat a little yellow, is said to have become *reasy* [I].

REDPULL (the LL modified almost into W, pronunciation of *Redpoll (Linota)* [I].

ROBIN HOOD'S BARN, "all round Robin Hood's barn," = in all directions, everywhere, on all sides [I]. "I've looked all round Robin Hood's barn, and I can't find him." The considerable stretch of country which contained Robin Hood's provisions (deer, etc.) might metaphorically be called his "barn," and so the phrase be applied to any large space.

RODNEY ABOUT, To, to hang about to pick up such odd jobs as holding horses, etc.; also said of a man who earns a living by such irregular trades as holding a cocoanut stall at the "statties," or hawking bloaters from door to door, etc. [I]. A RODNEY, or RODNEY-BOATMAN, an odd man employed on the canal, to open the locks, etc. [I] (see *Scuffle-hunter*, RECORDS VII., 67).

ROOSH, pronunciation of *rush*, both verb and subst., in sense of running hurriedly [M]; but the aquatic plants *(Juncus)* are pronounced correctly.

ROSEBERRY, and RAWSEBERRY, the raspberry [I].

RUNT, a badly-developed or dwarfish beast or other animal [I, and Dictionary], see *Dilling*.

St. Katterns, for St. Catherine's Day, 25 November, when a snapdragon of gin and raisins was customary [C]. For some explanation, see my "Church Bells of Bucks," pp. 280 and 379, and "Memoirs of the Verney Family," I., II.

Sawney, fool, simpleton [I, and general]. For *Zany*, Ital. *Zanni*. Probably from Latin *sannio*, one who makes mimicking grimaces, a buffoon, or zany. Greek *σάννας*.

Scammelled, scrambled [near M].

Scantle, To, to hobble, to *kibble* (which see) [I].

Scissors, Cross as, very irritable, etc. [I]. "To stare like scissors" is also a common phrase, To stare so hard as almost to become "cross-eyed" [I].

Scorberry, the dew-berry (*Rubus casius*), one of the brambles, with the drupels larger and fleshier than in the blackberry, and ripening earlier [I].

Scorny, horny, rough (of the skin) [I].

Scramm, To, to scramble [I]. Scrammer, a scrambler.

Scrat, To, to scratch or scrape with nails or claws (as dogs, fowls, etc. [I].

Scrimpy [I]. See *Skimpy*.

Scrump [I], Scrunch [I, M, etc.], To, to crunch, to make a crunching noise. "It were frawsty, and, law! the leaves did scrump."

Scurf, To, to punish [C].

Seemingly [II, M, etc.], Seemly (often pronounced *simly*) [I]; apparently. "There ain't but three, seemingly."

Set-out, a festive gathering of any kind [near M. etc]. *Cf. Spread.*

Shakkety, shaky [II].

Shaky-hearted (of wood) [II]. See *Drucksey* (Records VII., 64), and *Spreezy (infra)*.

Shall, often used conditionally [I]; *i.e.*, "You shall goo into Bob's, and you shall say this or that, and ten to one 'e'll tell ye the same ol' ditty every time." The pronunciation [I] of *shall* is *shall* when emphatic; otherwise *shall*.

Shattery, nearly broken [C].

SHAW, a small strip of woodland [H, and neighbourhood]; used in distinction to the big woods of some hundreds of acres extent. HANGER [H, etc.] properly "a hanging wood on the declivity of a hill" (Halliwell). PLANTIN', for *plantation* [S. Bucks generally], properly a piece of wood that has been artificially planted. SPINNEY [I, and midlands generally, but not much used round H] is, as Mr. Gurney states, "a small wood with much under-growth:" derived ultimately, no doubt, from the Latin *spinetum*, a thorn-brake. Halliwell defines it as "a thicket;" but adds that "in Buckinghamshire the term is applied to a brook."

> "At the last bi a littel dich he lepez over a spenne,
> Stelez out ful stilly by a strothe raude.
> Syr Gawayn and the Grene Knyzt, 1709."

SHEAR-HOG. Halliwell explains this as "a ram or wether after the first shearing," a midland counties word; but apparently used for a boar-pig [I].

SHE BEECH, the hornbeam [Cadmore End]. See *Horned Beech*.

SHEEP-MUSHROOM, an early kind of mushroom [I].

SHEEP'S-HEAD-AND-PLUCK, also simply a "sheep's head," a Dutch, or "wag-at-the-wall" clock [I]. In dressing a sheep, the *pipe* (trachea), with the *lights* (lungs) are left hanging from the head, and a Dutch clock with its long pendulum and weighted chains might remind anyone of the group.

SHET, for shut: only used in "shet up"=*hold your tongue* [I].

SHIFT, "I could make shift to;"=I could manage to [C, M, etc.].

SHIGGLE-SHAGGLE, To, to trot at an uneven pace (as a horse). SHIGGLY SHAGGLY, irregularly, joltingly [I].

SHILLY-SHALLY [M, etc.]— -ABOUT, To [I, M, etc.], to beat about the bush, not to come to the point.

SHINDY [I, M, and general]. SHINE [M], a fight, disturbance, loud noise.

SHIP, pl. of *sheep* [H, I, M, and general].

SHUFF, short-grained (of wood) [near M]; see CHUFF.

SIDLE, To, to slip, as a loose bank, to "colt in," etc. [I].

Silly Money, money gained without exertion [I].

Sin, for *saw, seen,* or *since* [I, M, and general].

Skeg [Cadmore End], Skegs [I], the bullace plum *(Prunus insititia).* I have heard *Cat-wood* (which see, supra) applied to this species, but probably in mistake.

Skimpy, scanty, short (in quantity), puny [H, I, M, and general]. Skimpling, a thin person [C].

Skirmage, for *scrimmage, skirmish* [I].

Slad, a meadow [I]; now used only in composition in field-names.

Slap-dash, impetuously, etc. [I, M, and general]. "He went slap-dash at it."

Slaver, saliva dribbling from the mouth [I, etc.]. (Dictionary word).

Sleeper, a Dormouse [C, and centre of the county]. Sleepy Mouse [H, M, and south part of county generally].

Sleepified, somewhat sleepy [I, etc.].

Slip [Wooburn], Slipe [Wooburn, H, etc.], a bar of a flake-hurdle. Slipe [C, I], a slip, or strip. "A little narrer slipe o' wood, with some fir-trees in it."

Slither about, To, to stagger, or slide [I, etc.].

Sliver, a slice, a splinter, etc. [I].

Slogging [C],—In [M, etc.], working hard.

Slommuck, To, or Slommucks, Sloppet, Slotchet, Snommut, Sotchel, } to *trapes* along with a slovenly gait [I]. See *Slommakin* and *Trapes,* Records VII., 300, 301; and *Trapes* infra; also *Drotchel* supra.

Slosh, slush [H, I, M, and general].

Sludder, liquid mud [I].

Slurry, muddy refuse. "Slurry-ponds" are banked receptacles for the refuse and mud washed away from coprolite-bearing soil [I].

Slush, a sluice [C].

Smahm, or Smarm, To. To *smahm* the hair down is to make it smooth by the aid of hair-grease. To *smahm* a person down is to flatter him with specious words, etc. A *smahmy* person is one with insincere, ingratiating manners [I].

SMELL-SMOCK, the Lady's Smock *(Cardamine pratensis)* [Wing].

SMOCK-FACED (query for *smug-faced)*, smooth-faced, clean-shaven [I].

SMOCK-MILL, a cylindrical wind-mill, so called from its fancied resemblance to a smock [I].

SMUDDER, To, for *smother*, etc. "I be all smuddered up o' dust" [I].

SNACK, To, to snatch, jerk [I, M, and general]. To GO SNACKS, to share [C, M, and general].

SNICK, To, see *Nick* supra [I, M]. "Your scissors 'ave gone and snicked a bit out o' my ear."

SNOT-BERRY [Slapton], SNOTTY-GLOBS [I], the berry of the yew-tree.

SNOW-IN-HARVEST, SNOW-IN-AUTUMN, the plant *alyssum* [I]. See *White Money.*

SOAKED, said of bread when sufficiently baked [C].

SOCKETER, a heavy blow [I]. "Now you watch me give that ol' rat a socketer."

SO DO, an affirmative answer, almost=yes [C]. "Shall I come in?" "So do."

SO HELP ME TEN MEN AND A BOY, a humorous asseveration [I].

SOLDIERS' BUTTONS, the greater stitchwort (*Stellaria holostea)* [C]. (See *Shirt-Buttons*, RECORDS VII., 300).

SOODLE, To, to walk gently or aimlessly along [I].

S'OORE, for *swore* (pret. of *swear)* [I]. "'E s'oore summut unkid and dretful."

SOT, for *sat* [C, M, etc.].

SOWBUG, a woodlouse [C, I].

SOW-RAT, a female rat sometimes so called, also DOE- and BITCH-RAT [H, I, M, and general].

SPADDLE, a kind of hoe [I].

SPIRTLE or SPURTLE, To, to spirt [I, etc.]. "It spirtles o' rain," *i.e.*, a few drops of rain are falling.

SPIT, a spadeful of soil [I] (see RECORDS VII., 300); also the "pips" or marks on dice, dominoes, cards, etc. From one of these two meanings comes the phrase: "He's the very spit of his brother," *i.e.*, he is exactly like him. As a verb [I, M, and general]: "It spits o' rain."

Splosh, for *splash* [I, M, and general].

Spraggle, To, to struggle in a sprawling manner [I]. "The brindle fell into the slurry-pond this aaternoon, but she spraggled out somehow."

Spreezy, used of heart of timber splitting or warping [H]. See *Drucksey* (Records VII., 64), and *Shaky-hearted*, supra.

Squallin' Thresher, the missel-thrush [I].

Squawk, To, to squall raucously (said generally of hens) [I, M, and general].

Squelch, To, to squash, to make a noise as water in boots [I, M, and general].

Squench, To, for *quench* [I, M]. Blacksmith's technical term for cooling hot iron with water [M, etc.].

Squinch up, To, to contract [I]. "It made him squinch up his ol' feeace."

Squinny, To, to squint. [I].

Squirtle, To, for *squirt* [M].

Stag, To, to cut a hedge down within a few inches of the ground; to cut the leaders off a tree, or to cut its head off, for the sake of the "lap" or lop [I]. For a different meaning, see Records VII., 68. A Staggard *(tom. cit.* 300) is a tree which has been lopped in this way [I].

Stale, Stayel, the stem of a flower or leaf, or the handle of a broom, saucepan, etc. (very common) [I]. An earlier form of *stalk*. A.S. *stel*.

Stank, originally a pool or pond, made by damming up a water-course, thence (a verb) to dam up [I]. Stank-lane in Pitstone is so called from being close to an old pond now filled up. *Cf. tank*. Old French, *estanc;* modern French, *étang*, = a pond.

Start, occurrence, event, etc. [H, I, M, and general]. "That's a rum start." A tale or report [C]. "What start did he tell you?"

Statty, a statute fair [I]. See *Set*, Records VII., 299.

Steel Winds, very sharp, keen winds (as the E. wind during a "Blackthorn Winter") [I].

Stive up, To, to confine in a close place [I]. "He were stived up in a little ol' 'oole, so as he couldn't 'ardly move." Stivy (of weather), stifling [C]. Connected with *stifle* and *stew*.

STOACHING, "to come stoaching along," to come slowly [C]. Halliwell gives *stoach*, and *stotch*, to poach, or make footmarks (of cattle) in a field.

STOCK-AXE, or GRUBBIN'-AXE, or —HOE, an axe somewhat resembling a pick-axe used for stocking up hedges, etc. [I].

STOOR, store-pigs, young pigs to be fattened [I].

STOUT, haughty, "stand-offish," etc. (now rare) [I].

STRAWL, SAWL, for *straw*, *saw*. SAWLING, for *sawing* [I].

STRODDLE, for straddle [H, I, M, etc.].

STUDY, To, almost = to rack one's brain [C]. "I study and study, but I can't think of it."

STUMP, a small rick, or "built" [I]. The small remnant of a rick from which the greater part has been cut away [H, etc.].

SUET-PLUGGER, a suet dumpling. A farm-boy's term for the chief delicacy of the times when he was fed by the farmer [I].

SUETY ISAACS, suet dumplings [I].

SUGGY, holding water (of decayed wood, etc.); boggy, swampy [H, I, M].

SUKEY, a "pet" name for a tea-kettle [I].

SUMMER, SUMMERS, for somewhere [H, I, M, etc.].

SUNRISING WATER, water from a spring flowing eastwards [Edlesborough]. Reputed good for sore eyes and bad sight [Mr. Gurney].

SUP, To, to drink [I, etc.]. "You ain't a-drinkin', mate: come! sup." As a noun = a draught of any liquid [H, I, M, and general]. "I've 'ad neither boite ner sup since mornin'."

SUSS, SIZZLE, To, to hiss, fizz, fizzle [I].

SWAG, To, see *Sag*, RECORDS VII., 299 [H, I, M, and general].

SWAIRT, SWAIRD, greensward [I].

SWIMMER, a piece of dough boiled in a saucepan, as a pudding [I].

SWIMMINGLY, well, prosperously, etc. [I, M, and general]. "I be gooin' an swimmin'ly."

SWINGEL (G *soft*, = J), the swinging part of a flail [C, I, etc.].

TACK, TACKLE, see RECORDS VII., 301. Both [I] = any substance, as food, etc. "That's what I *call* cheese; that be good tack, begoy." The latter [I] also = as *loc. cit.*

TAKE, To. The preterite is often redundantly used [H, I, M, etc.]. "I took and gin 'im a slap side o' th' ear-'ole." "I done no moore, but I took and lammed into the job, and 't wur done afore you could say Jack's-your-master."

TAKE ONE'S DANIEL, To, see *Daniel.*

TALK BROAD, To, to talk impertinently [C].

TANDRA, or TANDREW WHIGS, little cakes which were formerly eaten on (sain)t Andrew's day [I]. *Cf.* "Old 't Andrew's Day" (December 11) in my "Church Bells of Bucks," p. 280; also 515 (Marsh Gibbon), 546 (Padbury), and 594 (Thornborough). *Cf.* also *tawdry* from (sain)t Audrey, for Etheldreda; on whose day (17th October) a fair was annually held in the Isle of Ely (and probably elsewhere), at which laces and gay toys were sold.

TANKET, To, to follow persistently [I] as a kitten: "What do ye want, then, tanketin' arter me all the whoild?"

TANTADLIN, a small round open tart is called a *tantadlin tart* [I]. Query, *Tante Adeline?* Halliwell gives the word in this sense, and two other forms—*tantablin*, and *tantablet.*

TEELER, the peg which holds the noose of a rabbit-snare in position [H]. Halliwell gives *Teel*, with four meanings: the first and third are: to place anything in a leaning position *(Wilts)*, and to set a trap *(Devon)*.

TEEN, To, to kindle, to be kindled. A.S. *tendan*, to kindle. Norw., *Tænde.* Swed., *Tända.* The root is seen in *Tinder.*

THAT, used as a demonstrative pronoun much more freely than in book English, = it, in many ways [I, etc]. "Law! that pricked up that's ears and that snarled sommat offul." "Wooll ye pay what I ax?" "No, *that* I wu'n't." "That don't rain nuthin' much." "If you ain't got a Jersey, 'awever, ner yet a brindool for milkin', ner

nothin' o' that, that *(i.e.*, the milk) never does look so good, not when it's separated." Also used as an adverb, = to such a degree, so, very, etc.: "Aw, that looked *that* sly."

THAVE, a ewe-lamb [I].

THEIR-SEN, for *themselves* [C].

THICK, "He's got it thick in for him"; = he has a grudge against him [C].

THILL, a shaft of a cart [probably obsolete, except in composition]—HORSE or THILLER, shaft-horse, —HARNESS, shaft-harness [H]. FILLER, or FILLEST-HORSE [I].

THING-A-MY [general], THING-A-MIGHTY [I], used in place of a word or name one cannot remember, in the same way as *what's-his-name*. Also used as a term of humorous contempt: "Oh, 'im! Sich a thing-a-my as 'im wouldn't do no good."

THISSELIES, fistulas, hemorrhoids [I].

THRAIL, for *flail* [I].

THREAD-OF-LIFE, the hanging plant "mother-of-thousands" *(Linaria cymbalaria)* [I].

THROSH, for *thrush* [I].

THROW OFF, A, a hint [C]. "She give him a throw off."

THROW ONE'S WEIGHT ABOUT, To, to put on airs [C].

THRUMMETY, frumenty [I].

THUNDER-HEADS, round heads of cloud in a heavy bank, portending thunder [I].

THURRA, for *furrow* [I].

TIBBER, used in addressing a cat = puss [C].

TIDDLY-BUMP, a descriptive word, indicating the manner of a fall [I]. "He come tiddly-bump down the batter (= slope)."

TIDDY [C, I]; TINNY, TEENY [I]; for tiny. "A little tiddy thing." See *Titty:* RECORDS VII., 69.

TIDY (adverb), fairly, passably [I, etc.]. "He's tidy well-to-do."

TIG, the game "touch-wood" [I]. *Tickle* has the same root.

TIGGLE, To, to tickle: to go at an easy pace, at a jog-trot, etc. [I]. "I saw some ol' swans come tigglin' over t'ords Mars'on (Marston)." "'Ere comes old Bob's pooany tigglin' along."

TILL, used for *while* [C].

TILLER OUT, of corn, etc., to germinate, to spread by throwing shoots from the root [H, etc.; a dictionary word.] "The oats tillered out so that there were as many as 19 straws to one corn sown."

TIME AND AGAIN, often, frequently [I, M, etc.].

TIT, a nag (horse) [I, and various]; a mare? [I]. To TIT OFF, to die [I]. TIT OVER, to tumble over, to overturn [H, I, M, etc.]. *Tit* is for *tilt*, or *tip*. "His cart wheel come bang agenst a post, and over it tit, all the lot, man, missus, baby, and new-laid eggs."

TITTER, a fit of shaking, or trembling [I, etc.]. "It's made me all of a titter." Also *twitter*.

TITTUP, to run or walk making a slight pattering noise [I]. "I heard an old rat tittupping about overhead." "With his dog tittupping behind him."

TOM THUMB, the lotus, or bird's foot clover *(Lotus corniculatus)* [I]. Also called *Lady's-fingers* or *King-fingers*, which see.

TOTTERS, for *tatters* [I]. So *tossel* for *tassel*, and many other words.

TOUCHER, "as near as a toucher," = "As near as no odds" [I, etc.] = very nearly.

TRANSMOGRIFY, to transform completely [I, M, etc.].

TRAPE, To, "to trape the dirt in," = to bring in to the house on the boots [I].

TRAPES, To, to tread with heavy or dirty boots, to tread clumsily [I]. Mr. Gurney has not heard it with the meanings given RECORDS VII., 301.

TRENCHER, A, a hearty eater [C], for "a good trencher-man."

TRIMMER, a big specimen of anything [H, M, I, etc.], including a big lie. Adj., TRIMMING [H, M, etc.].

TRINKLE, for trickle [M].

TRUCK [H, M, etc.], almost = rubbish. Any miscellaneous collection. "Let's have that truck out first." Also *intercourse* [H, M, etc.]. "I'll 'a' no more truck with 'im," = "I'll have nothing more to do with him." [In this sense also I, usually pronounced *trick*].

TURK, applied in good humour to a mischievous child. "You young Turk" [I, M, and general]. To TURN TURK, to become unexpectedly hostile or formidable [I].

TWELVEMONTH, nearly always used for the period of a year, probably in all parts of the county, and usually pronounced *twel'month.*

TWIGGLY, like a twig [I]. "You a'n't ought to 'it 'im wi' that, but wi' one o' these 'ere thin little twiggly sticks."

TWIPPER, to twinkle, flikker [I]. "I 'ad me gun in me 'and, and, law! the lightnin' that jist did twipper along it." "They snipe be gallus 'ard to shoot; they do twipper and twirl about so."

TWITCH, couch grass *(Triticum repens)* [C, M, etc.].

UGLY, threatening, fierce [I, M, and general]. Used of the weather, animals, and mankind. "Aw, 'e didn't do nothin'; he on'y looked ugly."

UP-A-DAY, "well-to-do," "up in the world," in good circumstances; conceited [I].

UPPITY, slightly conceited; in unusually good spirits [I].

UPSTRAPALOUS, for *obstreperous* [I, M, etc.].

UP TO THE LAST 'OLE, as perfectly as possible, etc. [I]. "That suited me fine, up to the last 'ole."

VARJES, verjuice, the juice of any green (unripe) fruit [I]. "Sour as varjes."

VIOLITES. Mr. Gurney has been told that it is only of late years that violets have been called anything but *violites* in the Ivinghoe neighbourhood; the children used to say they were going *violiting.* Pansies were never known by that name, but were *heart's ease*, a name now generally reserved for the small wild variety. The red dead-nettle *(Lamium purpureum)* was sometimes called Honey-suckle, as well as the real owner of the name. Wood anemone was *wooden-emmeline. Bird's eyes*, or *bird's-eye*, generally applied to the germander speedwell, is also used for the ground-ivy when in flower.

WAGGONER, "mouse of a rufous colour with a short tail" [C]; obviously the Bank Vole *(Evotomys glareolus)*. No doubt the Field Vole *(Microtus agrestis)* would share the name, as the two species would not be generally distinguished.

WALLOP, besides the meaning given RECORDS VII., 302, is used in "to come down wallup" [I, M], to fall heavily, with emphasis.

WAMBLE ABOUT, To, for wobble, to walk unsteadily. "A womblin' ol' 'os" [Wing].

WANTY, the belly-band in cart harness, consisting of a very broad strap, the ends of which buckle round the shafts, and entirely disconnected with the pad or any other part of the harness [H, I, etc.]. *Cf.* French, *ventre*, belly.

WARM, To, used metaphorically for beat, chastise [I, M, and general].

WATER-GOGGLES, Marsh-marigolds [W].

WEEK, To, to squeak, as rats [I].

WEL, pronunciation of *while*, when = *until*. But as a substantive, it is pronounced *wild*, or *whoild* [I]. "I sha'n't be on'y a little wild:" "He's a longish whoild at it." See *Coolder*, supra.

WER, WERSELVES, for our, ourselves [C, I, etc.]. "Wer ol' gramp." "We didn't like it werselves."

WE'S, for *we were* [C].

WEST, A, a stye in the eye [C].

WET-DIAL, the Wryneck *(Iynx torquilla)* [C]. See Nile-bird (RECORDS VII., 66). Wet-dial appears to be the same word as *Whet-ile*, a name for the Green Woodpecker: see RECORDS VII., 302, and the next (infra).

WET-WEATHER BIRD, the Green Woodpecker *(Gecinus viridis)* [I]. See *French Magpie*, *Yaffel*, and *Whet-ile*, RECORDS VII., 64, 70, 302; also *Ickle-bird*, supra.

WEY, the spreader, to each end of which a horse's traces are attached [I]. See *Whipple-tree.*

WHAT-FOR, a licking; as if in answer to a query [M, etc.]. "I'll give ye what-for."

WHAT YER, a greeting, for "what cheer?" [I].

WHINNICK, To (for *whine*), to whine or cry in a subdued manner [I]. "There now, stop whinnickin' do." WINNOCK [C], to cry.

WHIPPLE-TREE, when a horse draws any agricultural implement by "chain harness," *i.e.*, chain traces without shafts, the spreader behind the horse's heels, to which the ends of the traces are attached, is called the *whipple-tree* [H, etc.]. See *Wey.* When a pair of horses are similarly harnessed, each *whipple-tree* is attached by its centre to either end of another and somewhat longer and stouter spreader, the centre of which is in turn attached to the implement. This larger spreader is a WHIPPANCE [H, etc.].

WHISTLE, To, birds are said to *whistle*, not *sing* [C, M, and general].

WHITE MONEY, the plant *alyssum* [C]; see *Snow-in-harvest.*

WHOP, To, to beat, both in the sense of *chastise* and *defeat* [I, M, and general]. WHOPPER (subst.), a big one [M, and general]. WHOPPING (adj.), very large [M, etc.]. *Cf. Whack, Whacker, Whacking,* RECORDS VII., 302.

WIGGLE, To, to squirm, to wriggle [I].

WILL-FILL, a hermaphrodite [I].

WISSUP, or WISSOP, probably for *wisp* [I]. "There's the kitten bin out in the rain, poor little wissop."

WITTY, not in the sense of *humerous*, but clever, having his wits about him [M]; said *(e.g.)* of Colonel (now General) Baden-Powell, at the beginning of the Transvaal War (October, 1899): "He seems a very witty man; they puts a lot of trust in him."

WOBBLER, the Pied Wagtail *(Motacilla lugubris)* [M]. (See *Dish-washer*, RECORDS VII., 63).

WOODEN HILL, a whimsical phrase for stairs [I]. "Wal, I s'pose it's about time to climb the wooden hill."

WORRIT, for worry [I, M, etc.]. Also, to be worried, to be fretful.

WOWND, for wound [I, M, etc.]. This, as noted by Mr. Gurney, is "only used by the old men;" as it is fast becoming discontinued.

WROP, for *wrap* [C].

WUR, common pronunciation for *were* or was [I, M, and general].

YEALM *(dissyl.)* for *halm*, = straw or stalk of potatoes, peas, etc. [near M]. See *Alm.*

YELK, for yolk [I].

YELM, To, to prepare straw for thatching, or hay for cutting into chaff, by arranging it in one direction [I]. A.S. *gilm, gelm*, a handful of reaped corn, a sickle-full of corn.

YILT, see *Jilt* [I].

The Proceedings of the Bucks Architectural and Archæological Society

For the Year 1904.

The annual excursion of the Society took place on Tuesday the 23rd August, 1904. The interesting places chosen for the visit of the members, which was organized by Mr. A. H. Cocks, one of the Honorary Secretaries, were in a central part of the County, and a numerous body of members and their friends was present on the occasion. The ruins of the *Chapel of St. Peter, Quarrendon*, were first visited. This was one of the parochial chapels attached to the important Church of Aylesbury, which, as Mr. Horace Round writes in his Domesday survey, had "the valuable right to church scot from the whole area of the eight hundreds round about Aylesbury."* The ruins of this chapel with its tombs have been described by many writers in various works. At this visit Mr. S. G. Payne displayed some drawings of these ruins taken forty-one years before, and Mr. W. Crouch also produced a sketch of them taken twenty-three years before. These illustrations were valuable as showing the conditions of the chapel at the periods they were taken, and proved the melancholy fact of the gradual decay the building was undergoing. Mr. Cocks read some extracts from accounts of Quarrendon Chapel for the information of those present. *Hardwick Church* was the next building visited. The members were received by the Rector, the Rev. F. E. Allen, who had not been long in residence, and therefore was not in a position to give detailed information in reference to the history of his church. It is not proposed in this account of the Society's proceedings to consider in any detail the architectural features of the churches inspected, as it is to be expected that in a future volume of "The Victoria History of the County" the churches will receive their due share of attention, both historically and architecturally. We therefore confine our observations on this church by saying that it is dedicated to St. Mary, and consists of a tower, nave with clerestory windows, and south aisle, and a chancel. Some of those present were interested in the Church Registers produced, one of which was dated in the earlier part of the seventeenth century. The next village visited was *Whitchurch*, and the members at once assembled at the Parish Church, where the Vicar, the Rev. G. T. Medd, received the party, and pointed out a list of the Rectors and Vicars commencing in 1218, although Willis's MSS. refer to Peter a Rector in 1189. The church, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, is thus described in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, Vol. LXVI., p. 841:—"The church is a neat building consisting of a nave and chancel with two aisles to the former, a south porch, and an embattled tower at the west end, on each side of the window of which is a handsome niche for a statue, one on the middle bar, and one above. The four arches of the nave are pointed on octagon pillars. Three broad steps lead to the altar." The sedilia and piscina in the chancel of this church, illustrated in Lipscomb's History of the County, are curious in their construction, and are thus described:—"In the south wall of the chancel near the steps leading to the Communion Table is

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* The Victoria History of the County of Buckingham. Vol. I., p. 223.

a low elliptic arch seven feet in span by five in height in its centre, the base forming three grades or sediles, the highest next to the altar having contiguous thereto a pointed arch, five feet by three, resting on clustered columns, each consisting of four slender shafts about two feet in height from their bases to their capitals at the spring of the arch, and that on the west side serving for an abutment to the low arch to the sedile above described." † The stalls in this church are worthy of careful inspection, and their history has yet to be written. Richard Hobbes, the last Abbot of Woburn, was a benefactor to the church, and it is supposed that the initials "R. H." carved on shields on the stalls in the chancel refer to him. These shields have a pastoral staff over the initials "R. H.," and over these letters two stars, a plain scroll below the shield, and at the back a shield with a single star. These may be the initials and arms of Richard Hobbes (see *Gentleman's Magazine*, Vol. LXVI., p. 841). Some of the party visited the site of the castle built according to tradition by Hugh de Bolbec. In this village there are strikingly interesting types of domestic architecture which attracted much attention. After taking refreshment at the Cock Inn the Society held its Annual Meeting at the Inn, Mr. A. L. Liberty, one of the Vice-presidents, presiding. The Earl of Rosebery was unanimously elected President. The following Vice-Presidents were elected:—Lord Cottesloe, Lord Boston, the Bishop of Oxford, the Bishop of Reading, Lord Burnham, Mr. Leopold de Rothschild, Sir John Evans, K.C.B., the Archdeacon of Buckingham, General Sir Henry Smyth, K.C.M.G., Mr. Coningsby Disraeli, M.P., Colonel Goodall, Mr. A. L Liberty, Mr. A. H. Cocks, and Mr. E. J. Payne. The following were elected members of the Committee:—The Rev. E. D. Shaw, (chairman), the Rev. C. O. Phipps, Messrs. T. Horwood, James Rutland, George Weller, Edward Wilkins, R. E. Goolden, F.S.A., Stephen Darby, J. T. Harrison, W. Bradbrook, R. H. Barrett, E. Swinfen Harris, F.R.I.B.A., and T. Thurlow. The Honorary Secretaries, Mr. John Parker and Mr. A. H. Cocks, were re-elected; also Mr. John Williams as Treasurer, and Mr. Thos. Horwood and Mr. Edward Wilkins as Hon. Auditors. In consequence of the absence of the Treasurer through illness, the annual financial report was not presented. Mr. Parker, in his report, called attention to the valuable papers by Mr. Brakspear on "Burnham Abbey," and by Lord Boston on "The Manor and Church of Hedsor," published in the last year's number of the RECORDS, to both of whom the Society was much indebted. He spoke of the Jubilee Celebration to take place in 1905, and the work the Sub-Committee was undertaking in organizing the Loan Exhibition, which would be the chief feature on that occasion. He then referred to the recent publication of "The History of Denham" by the Rev. R. H. Lathbury, a work prepared with much research and care, a copy of which had been presented to the Society by Mr. Lathbury. Mr. Cocks, in his report, explained the cause of the lateness of the Society's meeting—that it was desired by those who had to arrange the excursion that the members should not only inspect churches, but should visit the ancient homes of Buckinghamshire. In one case a polite refusal was received to the request to grant permission to the Society to view an ancient Mansion; in another no answer came to a similar request to visit an interesting house, probably in consequence of the absence from home of the owner. Mr. Cocks then announced the addition of two new cases to the Museum, for which they were indebted to the liberality of Sir Henry and Lady Smyth. He also spoke of the very inadequate accommodation of the present Museum, and the desirability of the Society's acquiring Mr. James Rutland's pre-historic antiquities,

† Lipscomb's History and Antiquities of the County of Buckingham. Vol. III., p. 517.

which the latter wished to dispose of, and added that it would be a misfortune if they were lost to the County. A vote of thanks to Sir Henry and Lady Smyth for presenting the two cases to the Museum was proposed, seconded, and carried unanimously. The following gentlemen were proposed, seconded, and duly elected members of the Society:—Mr. H. L. Vaughan, Eton College; Mr. Wimperies, Slough. From Whitchurch the party drove to *Ovina*, Arthur Alfred Hudson, Backcombe Warren, Wendover; Mr. E. W. and inspected the Church dedicated to All Saints, which stands on the brow of a hill. It consists of a tower, nave, south aisle, and chancel, and possesses details both externally and internally of considerable interest. From thence the next stop was made at *North Marston*, where the members and their friends were welcomed by the Vicar, Dr. James, who conducted them over the Church, which is dedicated to the Blessed Virgin. The building consists of a tower at the west end, a nave, and north and south aisles, and a perpendicular chancel of excellent workmanship and of fine proportions. At the conclusion of the inspection Dr. James read a paper, which he had kindly prepared for the benefit of those present. He referred to a former visit of the Society to North Marston when he was absent from the parish, and was then a young man. Sir Gilbert Scott had told him, standing at the time in the chancel, that he had known this Church from boyhood, as one of the objects of his keenest interest, and at the same time called particular attention to the roof of its nave, to a small window at the west end of the north aisle, to the flamboyant window at the east end of the south aisle, and to the site of the altar of the Blessed Virgin flanked by that window. The altar of the Virgin, Dr. James said, was now hidden with its piscina by the organ, but the hagioscope now closed was yet visible. There is also, he pointed out, an aumbry at the south of the Prayer Desk and close to the hagioscope. Dr. James said that the history of the Church and its architecture and archæological features were doubtless known to the members through the pages of Browne-Willis, Lipscomb, and other authorities. He had had no time to visit the Bodleian and the British Museum since the announcement of the Society's visit, and so was merely giving hints. He mentioned that there was a vestment chest in the Priest's Chamber over the vestry which the members might like to see, and also the chained Prayer Book. From this chamber the Priest used to watch the offerings, rich and costly offerings, sometimes made at the shrine of *Dominus* Johannes Schorne, Rector from 1290, to which pilgrims came from near and far. These pilgrims used to chant in honour of Schorne a Latin hymn, which has been sympathetically translated by their Rural Dean, the Rev. E. R. Massey, of Marsh Gibbon. The Pilgrims began to sing the hymn on Oving Hill, he believed, on sighting their Church. St. George's Chapel, Windsor, removed Schorne's shrine to the Chapel. The late Dean Wellesley, of Windsor, was keenly interested about Schorne, and the late Dr. Sparrow Simpson corresponded about him. Schorne gave them their unfailing holy well. The legend is that, water being then as scarce as it has ever since been abundant, Schorne struck his staff upon the ground and so brought up a bubbling spring of very pure and tonic water. Dr. James's theory was that Schorne had the dowser's gift of finding water and used it, but probably some people prefer the miraculous view of the story. The chancel was built out of the offerings of Schorne's shrine. The restored chancel is a restoration by Queen Victoria, who employed as her architect Sir Digby Wyatt. The east window has been much criticised, and the late Archdeacon Bickersteth was not one of its admirers. One of the interesting features of the chancel is the *Miserere* seats. If those seats were lifted some exquisite carvings would be found. On the wall east of the vestry door there was a stone tablet to the memory of John Virgin, perpetual curate

for over thirty years, from July 30th, 1663. It is worth notice, with its hand pointing downwards, and this inscription:—"He lies dust down there." There have been since the beginning of the 13th century 41 incumbents, including 9 Rectors, 11 Vicars, and 21 perpetual Curates. On the floor near the chancel door is the brass memorial of John Camden Neild, whose legacy of a quarter of a million to Queen Victoria became a matter of history. He used to come on foot from Chelsea to North Marston to collect his rents, and, before he had made a will in her late Majesty's favour, tried to commit suicide in a house near the Vicarage. He was saved by the housekeeper, to whom the Queen allowed an annuity as long as she lived in consideration of her interposition. Dr. James called attention to the gargoyles round the chancel roof on the north side, especially agonising and terrible in their appearance, as being supposed to depict lost souls vainly endeavouring to get within the Church. The heads within the chancel are noticeably serene and happy-looking; their souls having effected the entrance forbidden to those outside. There is a quaintly-inscribed brass on the south wall of the chancel, not quite orthodox and not quite grammatical, but which had a haunting solemnity and pathos, arresting Dr. James's thoughts at times for all the years of his long incumbency.

"'Tis, as you see, nought but the spoils of Death,
God's high controller and impartial taker,
Freehold we had of land, but not of breath,
All one Day must resigne unto their Maker.
I was the world's acquaintance in my time,
Acquainted and no more as thou should's be;
I had my part, as thou perhaps hast thine,
In wealth and friends such as were fit for me.
I vielded up my reckoning when I died
What wanted in the Sinner, Christ's blood supplied."

Dr. James referred to a brass on the opposite wall to that on which the verses were inscribed, connected with the family of Saunders, and on the floor of the sacrarium to a brass with an inscription in Latin, and to a small brass close to the north door of the nave. The door of the roodscreen was then, he was sorry to say, in the Vicarage entrance passage; it was put there before his time. The cause of the disproportionately large and stately chancel was the Schorne shrine offerings, and the cause of its restoration was the Neild legacy. Dr. James said that the bells in the tower were out of gear, or he would have arranged for a peal in honour of the Society, and he concluded by expressing the great pleasure it had given him and his people to see the members of the Society at North Marston.

Mr. John Parker then read the following paper on "Master John Schorne":—

It is creditable to the Bucks Architectural and Archæological Society that the most trustworthy account of Master John Schorne is to be found in the RECORDS OF BUCKINGHAMSHIRE. The first and fullest account of him was given by the Rev. W. H. Hastings-Kelke, in Vol. II. of the RECORDS, and the Rev. Dr. Sparrow-Simpson wrote another account of him in Vol. III. of the Society's publications.

I will give a very brief account of that remarkable person. He is not to be found in the Roman Calendar, though he was once recognised as a saint. He is sometimes called Sir John and Saint John, but more commonly Master John Schorne. He was once Rector of Monks Risborough, and was afterwards presented to North Marston, in about the year 1290, and continued to hold this

Rectory till his death.* It was at North Marston that he became renowned. Renowned for two miracles widely believed over all the Midlands; one was in reference to the Holy Well at Marston, said to be endowed with healing properties, and the other the extraordinary achievement of having imprisoned the devil in one of his boots. Of the general belief in the latter miracle there is considerable evidence. It is alluded to in almost every written traditionary notice of Master John Schorne.

There was formerly a representation of the miracle in the chancel window of Marston Church. He was pictured in glass with a boot under his arm like a bagpipe, into which he was squeezing a representation of the devil. Similar representations of him were introduced into churches in distant parts of the kingdom, and Dr. Sparrow-Simpson illustrates these representations:—One figure on the rood-screen at Cawston, and another on the rood-screen at Gatley, Norfolk; another on a rood-screen panel formerly in the possession of Gainsborough Dupont, Esq., and another on a rood-screen at Suffield, Norfolk. There are also five illustrations in Dr. Sparrow-Simpson's paper of pilgrim signs found in the Thames at Queenhithe. He is generally represented with a cap, cloak, and hood, the dress of a Doctor of Divinity, and holding a boot in his left hand, with a figure representing the devil rising out of the boot. His fame spread, therefore, over different parts of the country, but North Marston was the place to which his votaries were chiefly directed, on account of the wonderful healing properties of the Holy Well.

By his will he directs his body to be buried in the chancel at North Marston, before the high altar, in a chamber which he himself prepared for the purpose. His will is dated May 8, 1308.† His remains were enclosed in a shrine, and became the object of numerous pilgrimages. So profitable was this shrine, and it became an object of such importance, that it is said Richard Beauchamp, Bishop of Salisbury, and Dean of Windsor in 1478, obtained a licence from Pope Sixtus IV. to remove it where he pleased, and accordingly he removed it from North Marston to St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle. When it is realised that the offerings from the pilgrims amounted to something like £500 a year at that period, it will be understood that the Canons of Windsor were very glad to have the shrine transported to the Royal Chapel. Willis gives a different account of the removal of the shrine. From other notices of Schorne it seems that he was famed for curing the ague, and some pilgrims sought his aid for this purpose, and others supposed that the waters of the Holy Well were beneficial for gout. One would suggest that the conjuring of the devil into the boot was emblematic of a cure from this distressing complaint.

In the marriage register of North Marston there is an entry that "It is said that the chancel of this Church was built with the offerings at the shrine of Sir John Schorne, a devout man. He had been Rector of the parish about 1290, and that this village became very popular and flourishing by a well of water which he had blessed, and was ever after called Holy Well."

The entry was signed by William Pinnock, September 12th, 1810. The chancel is a fine specimen of the perpendicular style. Mr.

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* On the authority of Brown-Willis he was Rector of North Marston from about 1290 to 1314. It seems probable that he acted as official to the Italian Archdeacon of Buckingham, Percival de Lavannia, in the year 1280. See the Victoria History of the County of Buckingham, Vol. I., p. 288, and the quotation from *Gesta Abbatum* (Rolls Series) i., 443.

† The Will is not a usual one for the times. He bequeaths what is God's to God, what is the earth's to the earth, and his goods of this world partly to his "orators" and partly to be borne by the hands of the poor to heaven that he might find them there again.

Kelke says in his paper: "Some old people can remember a niche outside the chancel over the east window which contained two figures apparently talking together. One of these is said to have been Schorne and the other the devil with forked tail and cloven feet."

The vestry gives access by a spiral staircase on its western side to the priest's chamber, as the apartment above is still called. This room has a fireplace, and is lighted by three windows. It is said to be the chamber in which the priest lodged, whose duty it was to watch the shrine of Master Schorne, and that appears to be its correct description. The opening, which enables the occupant to survey the chancel, confirms this view of the use made of the chamber. From it there is access to the roof of the chancel, which would enable the priest to see the approach of pilgrims and prepare for their reception.

The tradition was that Schorne struck his staff into the ground and produced a well, called by his name until recently, and still known as the Holy Well. Dr. Sparrow-Simpson obtained an analysis of the water by Dr. Bernay, and he gives his report. It appears that the water contains chlorine, sulphuric acid, silica, lime, and magnesia, so that its properties may be of a healing character.

Able as the papers are by Mr. Kelke and Dr. Sparrow-Simpson, it may be that further information as to this remarkable character might be found by searching Dr. Browne Willis's MSS. in the Bodleian Library. It is singular that so little is at present known of this worthy, for the pilgrimage to his shrine was extremely popular, and next in popularity to that to the shrine of our Lady of Walsingham. Browne Willis says that many aged persons living in his time remembered a post in a *quinque viam* on Oving Hill, about a mile east of the Well, which had hands pointing to several roads—one of them directing to Sir John Schorne's Well, so that his fame in this locality must have lasted through many generations.

A pleasant drive took the members to *Grandborough*, where they were welcomed by the Rev. A. E. T. Newman. There was little time at disposal before the journey to Verney Junction was made. The church was visited. It consists of a tower, nave, and chancel, and is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. Special attention was called on account of its rarity to a "Chrismatory" of metal, containing three cruets to hold the consecrated oil, which was discovered in a niche in the wall near the chancel arch.

UPTON-CUM-CHALVEY PARISH REGISTER.

The Register up to the year 1851 is contained in 10 books, and commences in January, 1539.

Book I. (1539—1653) contains 55 parchment leaves in parchment covers, and has the following title on the first page:—"A Regester booke of Weddinges Christinge and Buryinge within the Parish of Upton in the Countie of Buck made and beginning the xxiiith of October 1538 and in the xxxth yeare of the reigne of Kinge Henrie the Eight according to an acte of Parliament in that behalfe made and provided."

This book is very neatly written, and is in the same handwriting up to the year 1603. Up to that year the entries have been transcribed from an older record made in accordance with the 70th Canon of 1603.

The baptisms, marriages, and burials are entered in three different parts of the book. The first page is headed "Weddinges in Anno dm 1539," and the first entry is:—

"In primis the xxixth of Januarie Robert Stainyat and margeri Hiller were maried."

After the entries in 1552 the following note appears:

"Weddings in Quene Maries daies are not entered in the booke."

There are no entries of marriages from the years 1553—1560, 1581—1586, nor from 1587 to 1590, but after the latter date they are recorded regularly to 1652.

In the year 1609 the following entry is recorded:—

"John Searle of lincons Inn in the Countie of Middlessmex and Ann Boulstrote doughter of Edward Bulstrote late of hedgele bulstrote within the parishe of Upton in the countie of Buck esquier weare married the 24 daye of June in a dom 1609."

Edward Bulstrode was a celebrated lawyer, the son of Edward Bulstrode, who was 'squire of the Body to Kings Henry VII. and VIII., and married the daughter of Sir John Croke, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

After the marriages the baptisms are entered, headed "Christenings in Anno dm 1539." No baptisms are recorded in Queen Mary's reign, from 1553 to 1556.

The following are extracts:—

1550. "Edward Bulstrod sonne of Mr. Edward Bulstrod was baptized."

1575. "Elizabeth Bulstrod daughter of Mr. Edward Bulstrod was baptized."

This lady became the wife of Sir J. Whitlock, Justice of the King's Bench.

1588. "John sonne of Joane Barnard of Slowe & the supposed sonne of Humphrey Michell blacksmyth was baptized."

In 1603 the following epitome of the 70th Canon of 1603 occurs, which gives the origin of the Parish Chest:—

"Thys Booke was made in the 26 daye of March in the first year of the rayne of our Soveraigne Lord King James by the grace of god King of England Scotland France and Ireland Defender of the ffaythe and in ye yere of our Lord God 1603 for the Parish of Upton in the County of Buck to write the day & yere of every weding christining and Burying donne in the saide Parishe and the names according unto the Kings Injunctions. And allso the Kings Grace doth commande us his loving Subjects for the safe keeping of this booke to ordaine a suer Coffer or a chest at the parishe charges to stande within ye church in a convenient place being made safte wth two lockes & two keayes the one to remayne with ye vicar and the other wth the Church Wardens. And the said booke is to be brought forthe everye Sondaye in the psents of the Church Wardens or some of them and there in sett the names of such as have bine either wedded christened or buryed the weake immediately goinge before so that it may

be allway in a readyness when it shall please the King or his Counsell to caule for it. And we the Churchwardens of the said Parish George Newington & Anthony Baven have performed our duties in providing the booke according as we have bine commended."

"God save the Kinge." *

The christenings are next recorded up to the year 1653. Extracts:—

1607. "Thomas halewaiye the sonne of William Halewaiye of St. Georges paryshe in Southwarke in the Countie Surre as the mother saide being borne in our paryshe of Upton of a poore wman beggar in a barn in the beforysd parish."

1613. "Thomas Child the sonne of Thomas Child a vagarant was baptie."

1635. "William Davis the sonne of one Mrs. Davis a stranger born at the crowne at Slowe & baptized."

After the baptisms in the year 1635 the names of the Churchwardens are given—

THOMAS DARIE } Churchwardens.
ANTHONIE BAVIN } 1635.

The 70th Canon above referred to ordered the Minister and Churchwardens to subscribe their names to every page of the register when filled with entries, but this was seldom done.

The burials are next entered, headed "Buryings in Ao Dm 1539."

There are no entries in Queen Mary's reign from 1553—1557.

The average number of burials in a year is 5, and the highest number in any one year is 15 in 1612. Extracts:—

1549. "Anthonie Cossen sonne of Edward Cossen was buried one new yeares daye for a newe yeares gyfte to Good."

* This epitome is not quite accurate, as the coffer was to have *three* locks and keys, "one to remain with the Minister and the other two with the Churchwardens severally."

1563. "Richard Spicer Yeoman of the Garde was died at Chalvey buried."

1569. "Richard Urlian the fermor of Upton was buried the 16 of October."

1570. "Richard Rayner being slaine wth a crossebowe by the keper of Langley pke buried xv of November."

This death was probably the result of an accident. A search at the Record Office reveals the fact that no inquisition was held on the body. The use of the cross-bow was forbidden by an Act of Parliament passed in the reign of Henry VII. * because the long bow had been found of far greater benefit to the nation.

1571. "Mother Gylte widowe a lame creature was buried."

1572. "Richard Pygott of the pyshe of St. Marie at the Hill in London as he was travelling to the Bath for recovery of his helth died & was buried."

1576. "Katherine a childe brought & laide under ffrenches windowe in the garden in this Pyshe buried."

1587. "Helen a strange mayden who died at Slowe at one withertons house & buried."

"Mr. John Dethicke Vicar of Upton buried in Eton Churchyard."

Mr. Dethick was Vicar from 1586—1589.

1594. "Aboute that tyme were buried the poore folkes wch were strangers & wente aboute for their lyvinge two men and two women."

1609. "Thomas Duk sergeant of the Kings maiest Seller esquier was buried."

This man lived at Slowe Farm, where "The Cedars" now stands. He was also lessee of Upton Farm when the Manor of Upton was granted by Queen Elizabeth to Robert Barker.

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* See 19 Hen. VII., c. 4; 6 Hen. VIII., c. 13; Strutt's "Sports and Pastimes" (1868), p. 54.

After the burials in the year 1615 the following is written:—

"The names of such p̄sones who are to make the Rayles aboute the Churchyard of the pishe of Upton in the Countie of Buck renewed from the names of suche psones as before time did make them whereof manie are dead into the names of suche psons as are nowe livinge the 14 of Aprill 1609 current by Owen Jones Vicare there George Newington & Anthonie Baven Churchwardens John Pytte Thomas Bisshopp the elder with others as followeth:—

Upton.	*Rayles.*
ffirst from ye mudde wall that ptethe ye churchyarde & Upton Courte yearde by ye great Elme from southe to northe Thomas Reade	1 & 2
Edward Woodwarde Gent	3
Richard Newington	4
Thomas Bisshopp the Elder	5 & 6
John Pytte late John Urlyns	7
Olliver Cogerlin	8
Edward Woodward Gentⁿ	9, 10, & 11
George Bartlett	12
George Newington	13
George Bartlett	14
George Newington	15
John Pytt late John Urlyns	16
Henrye Bartlett	17
Thomas Duck Gent for ye farme in Slow...	18
The same Thomas Duck for ye house in Upton Streete sometime Richard Reade	19
Thomas Bisshopp, the Elder	20, 21
John fforde	22, 23
Edward Woodward Gent late Robte Stiles	24 from east to west.

Chalvey.

ab orient usque ad occident

Thomas Duck Gent late made by Jo ffeduche	25
John Pytte for his house by Chalvey Gatie	26 & 27
The Church gate pte whereof is nowe turned into a pannell of railes and the same gate and railes contayneth altogether nine feet of assize and is to be made by all the wholle pishioners of Upton	
Robert Bell	28, 29
Henrie Bell	30, 31
Agnes ffeduche	32
Anthonie Bavin	33
Henrie Bell	34, 35
Thomas Davie	36, 37
Robert Bell the Raille and ye Stile nexte to the dyche ptinge Upton Churchyarde & Upton Courte groundds where ye water course devideth the same groundds & churchyeard aforesaid."	

A list of "rayles" is, I believe, not uncommon in Parish Registers, and reminds one of a custom—now almost obsolete—that of each person being liable for the repair of the rail in the fence adjoining his property. This liability was attached to the land, though custom decided whether the occupier or the owner was the person liable for the repairs.

The foregoing list contains a list probably of all the owners of property in the parish at the time.

Mr. Owen Jones, Vicar of the Parish, died in 1618, and his burial is recorded. Immediately afterwards the following note records the induction of his successor:—

"Abraham Man was inducted to the vickeredge of Upton 22 of August Anno Dm 1618 and did rede his artickles the 23rd of August in the presence of us whose names are under written."

"George Cape "Richard Newington

"John ffordE."

The writing from the year 1603 to the end of this book is bad, and in many places scarcely decipherable.

In Book I. there are 768 entries of baptism, 383 weddings, and 581 burials.

Book II. (1653—1701) contains 33 parchment leaves in parchment covers.

In 1653 Parliament directed registers to be chosen in every parish, and this book in the first place contains a note of the appointment of the paid Register, thus:—

"Memorand the 19th day of September 1653 Peter Hampton was elected chosen & sworne Register of Upton cñ Chalvey before us:—

"Robt. Aldridge.

"John Greene."

The Hampton family lived in the parish, and in 1654 John Hampton took possession of the living, but was not formally presented until 1661.

The following extract in the "Survey of Church Lands in 1649" refers to his predecessor:—

"Mr. ffoxton possesseth the vicaridge and receiveth the proffitts thereof but ytt does not appeare that he is legally settled or placed therein by the Right of any Patron or instituted and inducted thereunto."

The following is the first entry of a civil marriage under the Act passed by the Commonwealth in 1653:—

"Thomas Walter of Sitingham in the pish of ffarnham in the County of Bucks and Anney Davey of Chalvey in the pish of Upton in the County of Bucks was published according to the Act three seaverall Lords days ending the 18th of March 1654 and was married the 19th of March 1654."

As soon as Richard Cromwell had resigned, the Act seems to have been disregarded, and the entries henceforth assume their original form, though the grammar does not improve, *e.g.*:—

"Hendry Lawrance and Sisely Baldwin was marryed the 13th of January 1660."

The entries of births are headed "Bearth of Children," and in accordance with the provisions of the Act of 1653 the date of birth only is generally stated until the year 1660, when the date of baptism is again recorded, and in some cases both dates are found.

Extracts:—

1686. "Daniel Slater that his mother come with a pas was baptized."

1692. "A child was found at Chalfy in the Parish of Upton and was chrisned in the Parish Church and was named Elizabeth."

The burials are headed "Buryalls in the year 1653," and the following entries are extracted:—

1660. "John Godson Robert Pino's man derived his death by the wayy on wheele and was buried."

1663. "Mr. John Woodward Solr of Cliffords Inn one of ye sixe Clarkes of ye chancerie was buried in our chancell the 22 of October."

1678. "Thomas Hunt a stranger that died in a wagon uppone the Roade was buried."

The mention of deaths upon the road and the burial or baptism of travellers and strangers is to be expected, seeing that the Great Bath Road passes through the parish.

The following is the first entry of a burial in wool,† showing by affidavit that the provisions of the Acts had been complied with:—

1698. "John Baven son of John Baven was buried the 22 day of Aprill and Affidavie was broght in within 8 dayes from Mr. Gregory Parry Minester of Eton."

The word "affidavit" evidently puzzled the clerk who made the entries. The following different ways of spelling occur:—"Affidavie," "afidave," "afidaved," "afidavit," "affidavet," and "affdavit."

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† 18 and 19 Cha. II., c. 4; 30 Cha. II., c. 3; 32 Cha. II., c. 1.

On the inside cover and in other places a number of briefs are recorded thus:—

1657. "Collected by Thomas Darie & William Cosens Churchwardens in or pish towards the amending of gret Marlow bridg the some of 5s:1d."

1660. "Collected in our pish the 4th of March 1660 for psons suffered by fire in the pish of Gt Bartholomew Exchayng and Bennet finke in the City of London the sume of 3s. 9d."

1661. "Collected at Upton towards ye reedification of ye Church fallen downe in Dalbichalcome in ye county of Leicester 3s the 14th day of July and since sent to Tho: Berrington constable in ye year 1661."

"Collected at Upton for ye sufferers by fire at Oxford one shilling & ten pence and a broaken groat."

The parish seems to have escaped from the Great Plague in the years 1664, 1665, and 1666, as the number of burials recorded in those years are as follows:—

1664, 2. 1665, 6. 1666, 2.

The average number of burials in a year is 8, and the greatest number in any one year is 17 in 1695.

There are in this book 471 entries of baptism, 68 weddings, and 398 burials.

Book III. (1702—1712). This book contains only 9 parchment leaves bound in calf, and is entitled: "The Paris of Upton Ridgster Book bote by Willi: Hurst and David Peryman Churchwardens 2 yeres 1701.1702."

The first page is headed "The berths for the yere 1702."

After an entry of birth in 1710 is the following note:—

"This was ye last yt was given into ye justices in last year."

After this note christenings only are recorded.

The burials are headed "Burles of the ded."

This book contains 110 births and baptisms, 17 marriages, and 109 burials.

In 1710 an epidemic seems to have been prevalent in the parish, as 32 burials in that year are recorded, the average number in one year being 10.

The following note on the cover refers to the great storm of 1703:—

"On 26 of November 1703 the greate wind was"

This storm was probably the most terrible that has ever visited these islands. The loss in London alone was estimated at two millions sterling. The Eddystone lighthouse was destroyed, and the persons in it, including the inventor, perished, whilst the Bishop of Bath and Wells and his wife were killed in bed by falling chimneys.

Book IV. (1712—1737). This is a paper book in parchment covers, and is headed "The Register Book of the Parish of Upton beginning in ye year of our Lord, 1712."

Twins are mentioned for the first time in 1717, and the following is the entry:—

"Esau Hibbett and Jacob Hibbett sons of Thomas Hibbit and Ann his wife (Twins)."

Twin sons were frequently named after the biblical Esau and Jacob.

Thomas Appleby and Mary, his wife, were the parents of twins in 1720 and 1723, but all the children died in infancy.

The following are extracts of baptisms from this book:—

1722. "Mary daughter of Samuel Dean i.e. laid to him by Mary Jasby both gone off was baptized."

1736. "Andrew Cockran by a Presbyterian Teacher not in Church."

This entry has been obliterated. Andrew Cockran was married in Upton Church two months later.

He was buried in the Church, and his tombstone bears the following inscription:—

"Remember man as thou goes by
As you are now so once was I
As I am now so must thou be
Prepare for death and follow me."

The burials commence from the year 1710. At the end of each year the Vicar has certified that all were buried in woollen, but the necessary affidavits are seldom mentioned.

Extracts:—

1729. "Mrs. Mary Stiles of Ditton was buried in Linnen and paid ye penalty."

This is the only instance of the penalty of £5 having been paid for not being buried in woollen.

1736. "G Purser was buried. Affidavit made no mortuary because insolvent."

A mortuary * was a fee payable to the incumbent at the time of burial on account of the deceased's supposed negligence in paying personal tithes.

Mortuaries were regulated by Act of Parliament, and varied in amount according to the value of the deceased's estate. †

This book also contains the following miscellaneous records:—

(1) "The names of those who were confirmed at Beaconsfield by Edmund Lord Bishop of Lincoln on May 20 1718."

(2) "A list of ye persons carryed to be confirmed by Richard Lord Bishop of Lincoln at Agmondesham Bucks on May 20th 1724."

(3) "A list of those for whom a mortuary has been paid."

(4) "A Terrier of Upton Glebe 1764."

(5) "A copy of a copy of ye endowment of the Vicarage of Upton brought from Bugden ‡ by the Rev Mr Willis Rector of Fulmere. Bucks. 1764."

(6) "Plan of Glebe Land as allotted under the Inclosure Act 1809."

This book contains 429 christenings, 75 marriages, and 449 burials.

The average number of burials in a year is 17, and the greatest number in any one year is 29 in 1730.

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* See Tomlin's Law Dictionary, "Mortuaries."

† See 21 Hen. VIII., c. 6.

‡ Bugden (now Buckden) is a parish four miles from Huntingdon. The Bishops of Lincoln formerly had a Palace there. Bishop Grostête died at Bugden in 1253.

Book V. (1736—1799). This book commences with burials in 1736, and the following are extracts:

1753. "William Scot a natural son of the late Duke of Buccleugh."

The father was Francis, the second Duke, who lived at Ditton Park, in the parish of Stoke Poges.

1754. "The Rev Mr Grosmith the late Incumbent."

Mr. Grosmith was curate and subsequently vicar of this parish from 1746. He was also Rector of Hedgerley, Bucks.

1765. "Feb 3rd. Sarah Bramstone."

This was the Jacobite lady who (so runs the inscription on her tombstone) "dared to be just in the reign of George the Second."

She lived at Eton, but unfortunately nothing seems known of her history.

The following are extracted from the christenings:

1785. "John son of John and Sarah McCowen of the 38th Regiment of Foot. He had no money to pay either the minister or the stamps."

The stamp duty referred to was levied by 23 Geo. 3, c. lxvii,* and amounted to 3d. for each entry of birth or baptism, marriage and burial. The Vicar was paid 10 % for collecting the duty,† but in this case he not only lost his fee, but probably had to pay the duty himself.

1792. "May 8. John Frederick William son of Dr. Frederick William Herschel and Mary Herschel his wife."

This was the celebrated astronomer, son of the equally famous Sir William Herschel, who lived in the parish.

There are in this book 1,651 entries of baptisms, 218 marriages, and 1,299 burials.

The average number of burials in a year is 20, and the greatest number in any one year is 36 in 1772.

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* Repealed by 34 Geo. III., c. 11, s. 1.

† 23 Geo. III., c. lxvii., sec. ix.

On the inside cover notes are made of the Vicar's and Clerk's fees for christenings, marriages, burials, monuments, &c.

The Easter Offering to the Vicar was fourpence for "every adult in the Parish or adult sojourner."

There is also a copy of an opinion taken in 1743 with reference to "Real Composition" for the Vicarial tithes and "marks by which ye particular glebe lands may be more easily found out."

Book VI. (1754—1781). This is the Marriage Register, used to comply with the provisions of 26 Geo. 2nd, c. 33, s. xiv. Act, and contains 154 entries, none of which are of special interest.

Book VII. (1781—1812). This book contains 230 entries of marriage, and the only one of interest is the marriage record of Sir William Herschel, of which the following is a copy:—

No. 30. "William Herschel of this Parish Bachelor and Mary Pitt of this Parish Widow were married by Licence in this Church on the eighth day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty eight by me

"J. HAND. Vicar.

"This marriage was solemnised between us.

"In the presence of

"ALEXR HERSCHEL "WILLIAM HERSCHEL

"CAROLINA HERSCHEL. "MARY PITT."

Book VIII. (1799—1812) contains entries of baptisms from 1799—1812, and entries of burials from 1799—1806.

Extracts from burials:—

1803. "28. Nov. Harriet Catherine daughter of Charles Greville & The Right Honble Lady Charlotte Greville."

Lady Charlotte was a daughter of the 3rd Duke of Portland, who at that time owned Bulstrode Park, which was then in this parish.

1808. "Admiral Thomas Boston aged 70 years. Recd mortuary 10s.

1809. "The Rev. John Hand late Vicar of this Parish aged 82 years."

Mr. Hand was Vicar for 47 years, and was a Chaplain to King George III.

The ages of those buried are first given in 1807.

In the year 1809, out of 19 burials recorded, two of those buried were over 90 years of age, two over 80, three over 70, and four over 60.

The town of Slough is still noted for its longevity, and at the present time can boast of one centenarian, whilst several parishioners are over 90 years of age, and a large number over 80.

The death-rate of the town is, I believe, one of the very lowest in the kingdom.

There are in this book 443 entries of baptism and 365 burials.

Book IX. (1813—1846) contains 1,600 baptisms.

Book X. (1813—1851) contains 1,600 burials.

Extracts:—

1817. "Lady Frances Douglas age 56 years."

This lady was the wife of the Hon. John Douglas, son of Earl Morton and eldest daughter of the Earl of Harewood, who had property in the parish.

1822. "Sir William Herschel Kt age 83 years."

Sir William Herschel came to the parish in 1786, and there made some of his great astronomical discoveries. Part of his telescope still remains, and circles can be seen on the lawn of Observatory House, where his great telescope was erected. The house is now occupied by his grandchildren.

BLETCHLEY MONUMENTS AND EPITAPHS.

The Rev. W. Cole, describing the Church, writes (Brit. Mus. Add. MSS., No. 5821): "Here are no ancient arms or anything memorable in the Church, save that Ao. 1706 it was new paved and pewed, the Pillars painted and sentences of scripture hung up painted on boards and framed in convenient places, only an old crucifix which I patcht up: and the chancel neatly fitted up with a decent screen between the church and that: and an Altar piece of Norway oak erected at the east end, and roofed at top with wainscote and painted, and the whole embellished with diverse paintings at great charges and expences in an uniform manner throughout: and the north chancel hung round with the arms of the Lords of the Manor since the Conquest in frames." He also states that there was nothing ancient left or remaining in the memory of man in the Church more than appeared in his time: as care was taken in 1706 not to destroy anything. There was then in the east window of the south aisle the effigies of our Saviour on the cross and the two Marys: and in a north window St. Edmund the Marytr. . . . . "there being not the least ancient gravestone remaining except the Grey monument."

Monuments and Epitaphs at Bletchley.

There is but one "brass" left in the Church; this is situated on the north wall of the chancel. It is 14 inches high by 12 inches wide, enclosed within a frame of alabaster, on the top of which is a mutilated crest described by Cole as "a demi-talbot rampant arg. spotted with torteaux and fire issuing from the mouth." It is so finely engraved as to resemble a copper-plate engraving rather than a sepulchral brass, consequently it defies the skill of the most expert "brass-rubber." From the style of the work its execution is attributed to Dr. Haydock, who engraved a similar but much larger memorial to Erasmus Wilson in Tingewick Church. It represents an altar tomb

qui multos ad Iustitiam adducunt Vt stellæ semper splendebunt. Dan. 12. 3
En renovata tamen
Hostica duca rosa est
Mors tegit
Fama libros
Non extincta sed
pulta licet scintil
la famille
EST
Fatali tollit
ab Urna
Vindex
Ater et ingenio
Sic
SCINTILLA
THO. SPARKE S. THEOL. D. CELEBER. HVIVS ECCLE. RECTOR VIGIL ANTISSIMVS
Scuta Fidei
Bis geniti reti me fidem zelumq parentum
Hæredes vestri sic decet esse Patris
Sic decet Omen tunc qua molliter ossa cubent
Si licet in Natis sic superesse meis
SCINTILLAM SCINTILLA meam si vestra
Orba sua flamma non erit Ara Dei
Vt sacram Populo signatur epistola Pauli
Sic mea in hoc sancto lucet Imago Grege
Corporis in Tabula datur imperfecta, sed illa
Cordibus in vestris viua figura mei est
Viua mei dicet Christi at sit vera figura
Sat mihi si Populus vera figura Dei
Hoc Monumentum Tho Sparke filius et Hæres pietatis ergo mœrens posuit

THE SPARKE BRASS, BLETCHLEY CHURCH.

in the lower half; in the middle of the side of the said tomb is a portrait of the Rev. Dr. Sparke. On his right is shewn the kneeling figures of his sons, and on his left various figures representing the general public. On the top of the altar tomb and occupying the upper half of the brass is a skeleton with a shovel filling an urn; a figure, "Fame," full of tongues and ears, blowing a trumpet; and at the top of the brass an angel with a trumpet and, in one hand, a rose. Along the top is this inscription following:—

Qui multos ad justiciam adducunt, ut Stellae semper splendebunt. Dan. xii. 3. On the urn is inscribed, *Non extincta, sepulta licet, scintilla favilla est.* Issuing from the angel's trumpet and on scrolls of cloud are the words, *En renovata tamen ista caduca Rosa est,* and, *Mors tegit: at retegit nuncius iste Tuba, Vindex Fama Libros fatali tollit ab urna: Sic Scintilla micat, quam tegit atra cinis.*

Also the titles of his works, viz.: Exhortatio ad Conformitatem Ecclesiae Anglicanae, Libellus de Successione: Responsio ad Johan. de Albinis: Catechism: Concio. Funeb. Vis naturae ac Virtus, Vitae, Explicatio: Myster, Pietatis: Conscientiae gravatae Levamen.

Encircling the portrait of Dr. Sparke are the words: *Tho. Sparke SSœ. Theol. Dr. celeber hujus Eccl. Rector vigilantissimus,* and, *Mortuus Aº. Dom.* 1616. *Oct.* 8. *Aetatis suae* 68. Also on two small shields, *Scutum Fidei,* and, *Arma nostra sunt spiritualia.*

Also, over the kneeling sons, *Filioli charissimi, cavete vobis ab Idolis.* I. Joh. v. 21 and

Bis geniti, retinete Fidem, Zelumque paternum;
Haeredes vestri sic decet esse Patris;
Sic decet; O mea tunc qũa molliter ossa cubabunt.
Si licet in Natis sic superesse meis.
Scintillam Scintilla meam si vestra sequatur,
Orba sua flamma non erit Ara Dei.

And over the "congregation": *Deum adorata.* Rev. xxii. 9, and,

Ut sacra in Populo signatur Epistola Pauli
Sic mea in hoc sancto lucet Imago Grege.
Corporis in Tabula datur imp'fecta, sed illa
Cordib' in vestris viva figura mei est.
Viva mei dixi? Christi at sit vera figura,
Sat mihi si Populus vera figura Dei.

And along the bottom of the brass, *Hoc monumentum Tho. Sparke filius & Haeres pietatis ergo moerens posuit.* Lipscomb adds to this, *Non ita vixi, ut me pudeat vixisse; neque mori timeo, quia bonum Dominum habemus.* (Now disappeared.)

There are two stone slabs in the church bearing indents of brasses which had vanished in Cole's time; he mentions them both. The smaller of the two is in the pavement of the north chancel; it is 52 inches by 24 inches. The indent is that of the figure of a priest, tonsured and in alb, etc., and measures about 20 inches in length, the indent of the inscription at the foot of the figure being about 20 inches wide by $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches high.

The other slab is in the pavement of the chancel; it is 6 feet 4 inches long by 3 feet wide, and is indented for figure and shields. The figure indent is 37 inches long, and the inscription indent is 22 inches wide by 5 inches high. Cole says of this: "But if one may conjecture I take it to be laid for a rector: it is designed for a dignified clergyman; shape of cope and tonsure is noticeable, four escutcheons at four corners."

The margins of these indents are now become indistinct, and Cole's description was made when more precise definition of the border facilitated a probable surmise as to the nature of the brasses so long "reaved and gone."

On a slab of black marble 80 inches by 40 inches within the altar rails and close to the south wall with

the foot to the east, inscribed as follows:—

Thomae Willis
Thomae Medici celeberrimi filius
quem
pietas in Deum et Ecclesiam sincera
Fides in principem integra
constantia in amicitiis conservandis illibata
indulgentia in conjugem summa
Bonis omnibus Maxime commendebant
Aetatis suae Anno XLI°
Annoque Salutis MDCXCIX°
Morte Heu H.S.E. immatura abreptus
Browne Willis Thomae filius Primogenitus
dum erga deum et parentes Pietatem Ostenddere
conabatur et monumentum optimis parentibus
Haud indignum erigere voluit templum hoc
in quo eorum ossa sunt recondita anno salutis
Reparatae MDCCV° exornavit.

Arms: A fess between 3 lioncels rampant within a border charged with 8 roundels: impaling; a chevron charged with 3 escallops between as many storks. Crest: A demi-lion gorged issuant from a mural crown.
(Willis impaling Browne).

On a similar slab to the last, placed within the altar rails, on the pavement close to the north wall,

M.S.
Aliciae Roberti Browne Dorsettensis Arm. Filiae
Thomae Willis de Blecheley Arm. conjugis
quae
Tredecim Liberorum Mater
cum carissimi Mariti Desiderium Ferre Non Potuisset
die post ejus obitum LIX°
Luctu et moerore confecta
conjugem quaesitura
Anno aetatis XXXV° salutisque MDCXCIX°
V° id Januarias e vivis excessit
Browne Willis Matri benemerenti
Pietatis et Doloris sui testimonium
H.S.P.C.

Arms: On a lozenge. Same as last, but no crest.

The two preceding Latin epitaphs are said to have been written for Browne Willis by the Rev William Wotton, B.D., Rector of Milton Keynes.

On a tablet of white marble, 29 inches by 17¼ inches, fixed to the south wall of chancel,

To the Glory of God and in Loving Memory of
Gertrude Caroline
Wife of the Rev. W. Bennitt. M.A.
Rector of this Parish. Who died Novr. 2nd, 1903.

THIS TABLET WAS ERECTED BY THE PARISHIONERS TO COMMEMORATE A PEAL OF GRANDSIRE TRIPLES, 5,040 CHANGES, RUNG IN THREE HOURS AND TEN MINUTES BY

Fred. Sear	Treble	James George	5
Ernest Gale	2	Charles W. Clarke..	6
Harry Sear	3	Richard Nichols ...	7
Walter Sear	4	Valentine Sear	Tenor

Fredk. Meager
George Cook } Church Wardens.

James Cook
Peter Broome Giles
George French } Sidesmen.

In the north aisle of the chancel against the east wall is fixed a black tablet, 16½ inches by 14 inches, inscribed:

Here under resteth ye body of Rose / daughter of Andrew Inckforby, Mar/chant of Ipswich in ye coounty of Suff:/ The onely wife of Thomas Sparke / Doctr of Divinitie and Parson of this / Church. She lived wth him a lovinge / helper fortie yeares and bare unto him / ten children of whom five went to / heaven before her and five she left heare / behind her to followe her vertues and / godly example. She depted ye viith of Augst. 1615 / Sixtie eight yeares, A fragrant Rose she

lasted / noe vile reproach her vertues ever blasted / Her autume past expects a glorious springe / a second better life more flourishinge. /

Thomas Sparke filius natu maxim' et moestissm' posuit / Eccl. 39. 13.

Harken to me ye holie children and / bringe forth fruites as the Rose.

Lipscomb describes the above as being in the chancel and enclosed in a white marble frame, now gone, and which bore this inscription:

HAEC MODO QUAE TOTO RUTELAVERAT IGNE COMARUM PALLIDA COLLAPSIS DESERITUR FOLIIS.

On the east wall of the aforesaid north aisle is fixed an ornamental escutcheon of white marble bearing these arms: "Argent two bendlets sable, in chief a martlet," impaling "argent on a chevron between three roundels sable as many crescents of the field." Tayler impaling Walker.

This escutcheon, which is about 13 inches square, is all that remains of a "very whimsical and large mural monument" formerly existing in the chancel on the north side within the altar rails. Cole gives a pen and ink sketch of it (Add MSS. No. 5821, p 172 (168), which conveys a better idea of its appearance than any written description.

The inscription (extracted from Lipscomb's History of Bucks) is as follows:—

On a mural monumental tablet of black marble, with a border of white, profusely decorated with carving, tracery, emblems, etc.—

Corona Fidei reposita est
atque dabitur sed vincenti

Over the above words was a large gilt diadem supported by two angels, the words being within a circle enclosing a cross formed by four sceptres. On the dexter side, a head traced in faint outline, with a crown above it, and the words "Sepelitur Ars." On the sinister side: Arg. on a chev. sa. 3 crescents of the field betw. 3 ogresses. *Crest:* The sun rising. *Motto:* Walk in the light. In the centre, the head of a woman traced

in outline, within a gilt circle; and with this inscription: "Keepe Faith till Death." On each side of the portrait:

Faieth Walke
Walker by Faith.

Well did thy life, word, anagram, agree,
To Will and Walke Aright, was all to thee.
Thy tender yeares were gracious; all thy life
Was virtuous while a virgin, when a wife;
Here thou didst walke by Faith, but now above
By sight with him thy soule did dearly love.
A happy change, thy life now full of blisse,
Thy Christ thy Husband, Heaven thy jointure is.

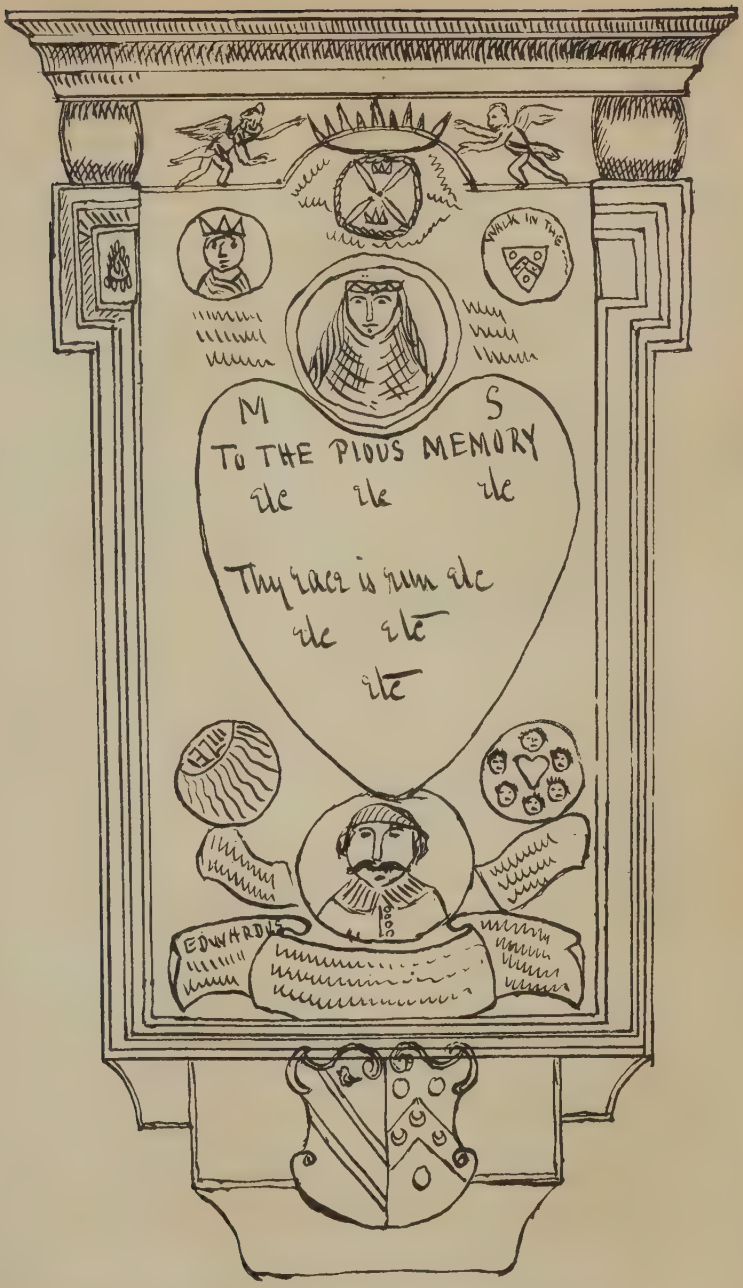
Within the tracing of a heart:

M. S.

To the pious Memory of that religious Gentlewoman, Mrs. Faieth Tayler, Daughter of Mr. William Walker, Minister of Chisweeke, in the Countie of Middlesex, and Grandchild of the Reverend Mr. Robert Key, Minister of Ware, in the County of Hartford. The deare wife of Mr. Edward Tayler, with whome shee lived nineteen years within five days, a most loving, faithful, and obedient wife; having issue three Sonnes, EDWARD, LIONEL, THEOPHILUS; and four Daughters, ANNE, JANE, ELIZABETH, MARY; whereof Anne, in her tenderest infancy went before her to Heaven; the other six survive to follow her godly example. Shee fell asleep in Christ, Anno Domino 1657, July 22d in the 47th year of her age.

Thy race is runn, deare hart, and what though Death,
Through thy swift pace hath made thee lose thy breath:
A little resting shall the same restore
Yea make't immortal to be lost no more;
And while to rest thy body here lyes downe,
Thy soul takes sweet possession of the Crowne.

Requiesce in Fide placidè: requiesce desiderat etiam ad migrandū,
Et te cum esse cum Christo maritus tuus moestissimi utriūq.
Coarctatus Edwardus Tayler, M.A. Hujus
Ecclesiae Pastor indignus in tempore opportuno etiam reversurus.



THE TAYLOR MURAL MONUMENT (DESTROYED),

On a circle round the outlines of a man's head:

SERVAVI FIDEM CONSUMAVI CURSUM.

Towards the dexter side a Greek inscription, and within a glory, another in Hebrew. Below which are the following words reversed:—

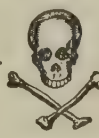
Quantum ad hoc mihi lucrum est mori.

On the sinister side, beneath six heads, placed like medallions, surrounding a gold heart, is another Greek inscription, with the following:—

Quantū ad hos p'manere in carne magis necessari.

And, below, the delineation of a skull:

EDWARDVS TAYLER:
conjux desolatissim' heu'.
lugubre hoc amoris
monumentu amaro



SVPSTES ANIMO FIDI
suae dilectissimae quod nollet
nec non sibi posuit.
An. Salutis 1657.

In the middle of the tablet

Non obiit EDWARDVS TAYLER, sed abiit mortalitate magis finita quam vita Anno. Dom. 1693, *aetatis* 83, *minist* 33. qui coelesti nunc arce receptus ex parte sui dimidius una cum anima. FIDES suae charissimae cum CHRISTO vivit. Utrorumq. vero corpora in cubilibus suis hic juxta requiescentia expectant: beatam illum spem et illustrem illum adventum gloriae magni illius DEI et servatoris nostri JESU CHRISTI Qui transmutabat corpus humilitatis nostrae ut sit in similitudinē corporis. gloriae suae. AMEN. AMEN. VENI IGITUR DOMINE JESU.

On a shield of veined marble, below the tablet: *Arms.* Arg. 2 bendlets sa. a martlet in chief: imp: arg. on a chev sa. betw 3 ogresses, 3 crescents of the field. *Tayler* imp. *Walker.*

Affixed to the east wall of the chancel aisle is a group of kneeling figures, *in relievo*, 14 inches high by 12 inches wide, representing a man with eight younger people behind him, all facing sinister. The costume is late 16th century, the man being in half-armour:

the colouring is now nearly gone and the little group much defaced. There is no inscription.

Cole states that this little monument was brought from the old church at Deptford by Dr. Browne Willis, who said that he was induced to do so because he also had eight children!

On the floor of the chancel aisle, with the foot touching the east wall, is a slab of stone 34 inches by 24 inches, inscribed thus:

Julia Essex Lowndes / Born October 23rd 1851 / Died Janry 23. 1852 /

The Lord giveth and the / Lord taketh away. Blessed / be the name of the Lord /. Reginald William Selby Lowndes / Born Jan. 19th 1853 / Died February 6th 1853. / The Beloved children of / Richard and Mary Selby / Lowndes.

On the floor of the above aisle is also a lozenge of white marble, with a side of 30 inches, with this inscription:

Eliot Willis. A.M.
Coll: Trinitatis Oxon: Scholaris
Hujus Ecclesiae B.V.M. Rector
obiit July 14. 1752.
Anno Aetatis suae 33.

Also, on the floor of the chancel aisle close to the north side of the Grey tomb, is a stone 50 inches by 26 inches, with the following inscription:—

Here / Lyeth the Body of Jane / the daughter of / Browne Willis. Esq. / and Katherine his wife / Who Dyed at Whaddon Hall / November ye 25 1710 / Aged 10 months and 14 Days. / Also / Cath. Susan Amelia / Daughter of the Reverend / Thos Willis / Rector of this Parish / and of Cath. his Wife / Ob. March 5th 1778 Æt. 9 months. /

In the north-east angle of the chancel aisle, and close to both walls, is a raised altar-tomb 6 feet 3 inches by 3 feet 2 inches. On the top is a white marble slab 72 inches by 34 inches, with an escutcheon of Willis, impaling Eliot, at the head, followed by this inscription:

Here under Resteth
The Body of Catherine only child of Daniel Eliot
of Port-Eliot
in the County of Cornwall. Esq^{r}.
Wife of Browne Willis. Esq^{r}.
Lord of these Mannours
By whom she had issue ten children,
of which Four Sons
and Four Daughters survive Her.
viz. Thomas, John, Henry, Eliot,
Gertrude, Katherine, Mary, Alice
Both She and Her Husband
Were Descended
From the Antient Lords of this and the Adjoining
Parish of Waddon
Where departing this Life
at Waddon Hall
October 2^{d} Anno 1724
In the 38th year of her age
She was according to her desire
Here Interred.

At the west end of the tomb is an escutcheon of Willis impaling Eliot: and on the south side of the tomb are three escutcheons. The middle one is Willis impaling . . . ? . . . and the other two are Willis with a shield of pretence of Eliot. These shields are all tinctured and the tomb ornamented with colour, but the tints are now faded, and in places obliterated.

The most prominent and important sepulchral monument in the church is the handsome and interesting 15th century altar-tomb with recumbent effigy, situated under the arch between the chancel and north aisle. Lipscomb hardly notices this monument, and gives no details of it, but Cole gives a pen-and-ink drawing of it in his Vol. 20th.

The altar-tomb is 8 feet long, 31 inches wide, and 37 inches high; the ends are plain. Each side is embellished with three quatrefoils and other tracery. Within each quatrefoil is an escutcheon. On the north side the middle shield is "barry of six argent and azure, in chief 3 torteaux;" on either side of it the bearing is "barry of six argent and azure a label of

5 points gules:" and on the south side the middle shield is "barry of six argent and azure, in chief 3 torteaux." One of the other shields is blank, and the one bears "barry of six argent and azure, a label gules."

On the top of the altar-tomb is the recumbent effigy of a man in full plate armour. The figure is 6 feet 5 inches in length; the head is bare, and rests on a helmet, with mantling and crest which somewhat resembles a bunch of flowers on long stalks; the feet rest on the figure of a lion. The hands are bare and in the attitude of prayer. There is a ring on fourth finger of right hand, a ring on fore-finger of left hand, 3 rings on the fourth and 3 rings on the fifth finger of the same hand. The collar of esses (ss) is worn round the neck; the gauntlets hang with the sword at the left side.

The figure and the slab on which it lies are carved out of a block of white marble; and round the edge of the slab is the following inscription:—

"In hac eccl. jacet sepult Richard Dom. Grey. Baro. Grey de Wilton qui obiit apud Walter Hall." ob. 1442.

There is loose about the above tomb a tilting or funeral helmet, with spike on top to support a crest.

There are two black slabs, each 43 inches by 21 inches, in the pavement on the south aisle, placed with their lower ends close against the east wall. They are inscribed as follows:—

Sacred / to the Memory of / Henry Stubbings / who died Feb. 15th 1794, / aged 57 years. / Also of Sarah his wife / who died May 31st 1814 / aged 76 years. / Also of / Henry Watkins Stubbings / grandson of the above, / who died April 11th 1810, / aged 5 years. / Also of Thomas Hogg / who died Oct. 8th 1818 / aged 82 years. / Also of Jane his wife / who died Sept. 9th 1813 / aged 78 years. / Also of Ann their daughter / who died Oct. 9th 1815 / aged 43 years. /

This monument / is placed here to perpetuate the memory of the / best of parents, by William Henry Stubbings, / a native of this village: late Master of

the Academy / in Winslow, in this County, but now of Newnham / near Daventry, in the County of Northampton. / A.D. 1822 /

Sola salus servare Deo Palma non sine pulvere.

Sacred / to the Memory of / Henry Watkins Stubbings / who died on the 17th of August / 1824, aged 50. / He was formerly Master of / Winslow Academy in this / County, and late of Newnham / Academy in the County of / Northampton; and was uni/versally respected by all to / whome he was known.

Lipscomb records the following epitaphs, which are now disappeared. On a slab in the pavement (chancel):

"Here lieth the body of Mrs. Faith Disney, the widow of Mr. Thomas Disney, Rector of Stoke-Hamond. She departed this life April the 5th 1706. aged 80 years."

The remains of the last stone, with the inscription undecipherable, are now in the chancel aisle.

On another slab: "Here under resteth the body of Mrs. Faith Tailer, the wife of Mr. Edward Tailer, who departed this life the 22d of May 1657."

On another: "Hic subtus jacet corpus / Edwardi Tayler, Clerici / Hujus Ecclesiae nuper / Rectoris."

Formerly there hung in the chancel aisle this framed record:

"Arg. a fess gu. charged with 3 fleur-de-lis, or."

Matt. Disney. A.M. hujus.

Eccl. Rector pacificus, residens, et homo antiquae familiae, doctrina modestia, caritate, et bonis moribus praeditus. Obiit Jan. 23. 1715. Aetatis 60."

Cole records (Add. MS. 5,821) the following epitaphs which had probably disappeared when Lipscomb wrote, as he does not mention them.

On a freestone near the middle part of this chapel, and about three feet from My Lord Grey's tomb, is this:

"In memory of / Mr John Jauncev of this Parish / who dyed June the 19. 1698 / Mrs. Mary Jauncey his wife / who dyed November 1st 1693. / Mr Constantine Barnett, Brother / in Law of Mr. John Jauncey / dyed May the 3d 1692. / Mr William Dewsbry Brother / of Mrs Mary Jauncey dyed / April 3d 1693 and was buried / near this place or the Chancel / Door."

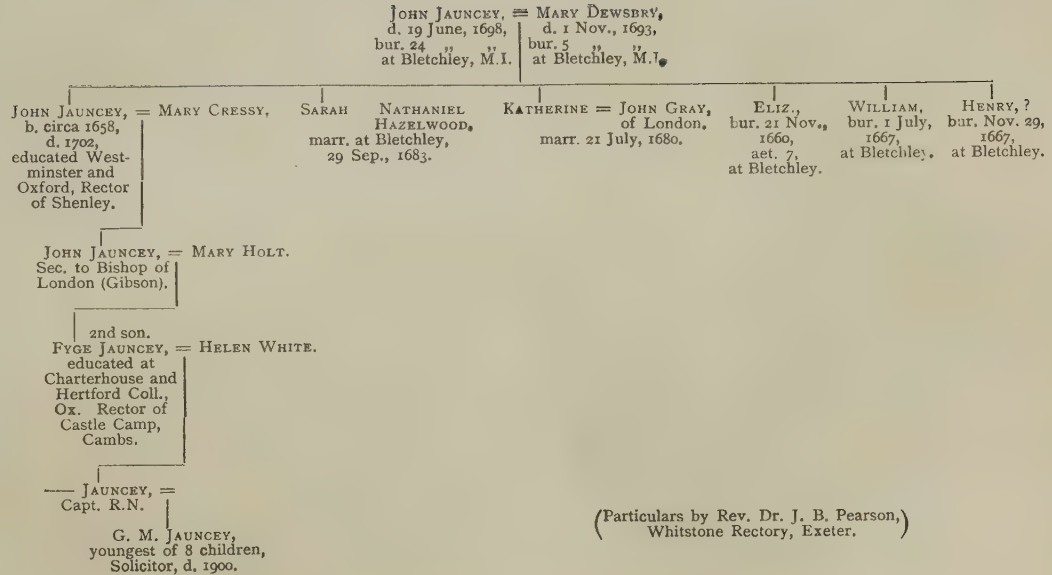
A little altar-tomb six feet from south chancel door: "Here lieth interred the / Body of Elizabeth / Jauncey the daughter / of Master John Jauncey / and of Mary his wife / who departed this / Life November the 21 / Anno. Dom. 1660 in the / 7 year of her age /. Here also resteth / the body of William Jauncey."

Mr. J. Jauncey was Bailiff of the Manor to the Duke of Buckingham and Dr. Willis. Mr. W. Dewsbury kept the Post House at Stratford as I have heard. (Cole.) Mr. J. Jauncey kept the "Black Bull" Inn in 1650, and in 1681 pulled down the "George" because it hindered the custom of his house the "Red Lyon."

One of his descendants states the tradition that John Jauncey was an ex-officer of cavalry, and was disinherited by his father, possibly for political reasons, but no evidence is given in support of this tradition.

Cole writes of the Rev. Fyge Jauncey in his Vol. IV. (5805), p. 94:—

"I think I remember this person several times at Mr. Cartwright's, at Bletchley, while I was Rector there. If he is the same person, he was first admitted at Jesus Coll., Cantab., and after a short stay there removed himself to Oxford, married early a young lady from Lichfield, and was a tutor in a private family in Essex, where he had a living. His father was an officer in some Bishop's Court, and lived in a street near Bloomsbury Square, where my friend Mr. Gray always lodged when in town. His grandfather, if I mistake not, had been Rector of Shenley, next parish to Bletchley, where some of the family lie buried, the great-grandfather keeping a public house at Fenny Stratford."


JOHN JAUNCEY, = MARY DEWSBRY,
d. 19 June, 1698, d. 1 Nov., 1693,
bur. 24 „ „ bur. 5 „ „
at Bletchley, M.I. at Bletchley, M.I.
JOHN JAUNCEY, = MARY CRESSY,
b. circa 1658, d. 1702, educated Westminster and Oxford, Rector of Shenley.
SARAH NATHANIEL HAZELWOOD, marr. at Bletchley, 29 Sep., 1683.
KATHERINE = JOHN GRAY, of London. marr. 21 July, 1680.
ELIZ., bur. 21 Nov., 1660, aet. 7, at Bletchley.
WILLIAM, bur. 1 July, 1667, at Bletchley.
HENRY, ? bur. Nov. 29, 1667, at Bletchley.
JOHN JAUNCEY, = MARY HOLT.
Sec. to Bishop of London (Gibson).
2nd son.
FYGE JAUNCEY, = HELEN WHITE.
educated at Charterhouse and Hertford Coll., Ox. Rector of Castle Camp, Cambs.
—— JAUNCEY, = Capt. R.N.
G. M. JAUNCEY, youngest of 8 children, Solicitor, d. 1900.

(Particulars by Rev. Dr. J. B. Pearson, Whitstone Rectory, Exeter.)

WILLIAM BRADBROOK.

OLD COINS:

Recent Finds in or near High Wycombe.

Although, as indicated by the title, this paper deals chiefly with coins found during recent years in Wycombe and its neighbourhood, it will, perhaps, render its subject-matter more complete if I indicate very briefly the localities and nature of the principal "finds" of coins in Buckinghamshire, arranged in alphabetical order:—

Bierton.—Roman coins have been dug up in several places in this parish, but chiefly in the vicarage garden. They were principally of the Emperors who lived or ruled in Britain.

Brill.—A large brass coin of Commodus was found here, with a female figure on the reverse bearing in her left hand a shield.

Buckingham.—A large number found here at various times. One, dug up in 1819, had on the reverse a figure of Ceres with her sickle, and the letters "S. C." Supposed to belong to the reign of Antoninus.

Claydon (Steeple).—In 1620 an earthen pot full of brass coins was found under the root of a tree that stood by the great pond "in the wood of Sir Thomas Challoner, Chamberlain to Prince Henry." Some belonged to Carausius, and others to Allectus, who usurped the imperial dignity in Britain at the end of the third century.

Dunton.—Several dug up in a field near the village in 1824; one of Antoninus Pius, one of Justinian, one of Constantine, and some others.

Hughenden.—Upon Piggott Common, in this parish, a labourer, in May, 1795, in throwing up a bank, discovered 24 Roman coins (copper) in an earthen vessel about 18 inches below the surface.

Hazlemere.—A short time ago a coin of the Emperor Claudius was found here.

Kimble (Little).—Coins of Antoninus Pius, Vespasian, etc.

Ludgershall.—At the hamlet of Kingswood: a coin of Licinius, bearing a laureated bust, and on the reverse a figure with a quiver full of arrows; legend unintelligible.

Mentmore.—A coin of Constantius.

Olney.—Coins extending from the reign of Nerva to that of Constantine, the earlier ones being mostly silver, the later brass; found in a field called Ash Furlong.

Risborough (Princes).—In a cutting in one of the Chiltern Hills, called "Soldiers' Mount," numerous Roman vestigia have been found. The spot is near the famous White Leaf Cross. One of the coins was of the reign of Constantine the Younger, who succeeded Constantine the Great A.D. 337; on the obverse, the head of Constantinus; on the reverse, two soldiers armed with spear and shield, with a Roman standard between them. This coin was struck at Treves. "NVS JVN" was all that was visible of the inscription. Two coins of Constantine the Great A.D. 325, showing helmeted head with wreath and "CONSTANTINVS MAX," on the obverse; on the other side two figures of Victory over an altar with the legend "VICTORIA LŒ ET PRINCEPS." Another one belonged to the reign of Claudius Gothicus A.D. 268: Obverse, "IMP. CLAVDIVS AVG.;" reverse, Security, leaning and holding a sceptre, with "SECVRIT AVG."

Stone.—Two or three brass coins of the Lower Empire, one of Mazentius, were found in 1842, when the road near the village was lowered.

Stoke Mandeville.—Coins of Vespasian and Adrian.

Turville.—Several copper coins of the Middle Empire were found here in 1772.

Tingewick.—Forty coins, silver and brass, were turned up by the plough in 1860, extending from the reign of Heliogabalus A.D. 218, to 395. The in-

scriptions were very legible; one, of Crispus, was struck in London.

Weston Underwood.—On Dec. 31, 1858, an earthen vessel was discovered by some labourers, containing a large number of coins, 166 of them being Imperial denarii, extending through the reigns of 13 Emperors.

Whaddon.—Some hundreds of British gold coins were found in the Chase in 1849; and near the site of the old Priory of Snelshall in this parish was discovered in 1857, during the process of draining some land, an earthen vessel containing about 140 small brass Roman coins.

Woolstone (Little).—Several Roman coins found here in 1860; one bore the legend "ROMVLVS ET REMVS."

Wycombe (High).—In 1724 several Roman coins were found with a Roman pavement in the meadow next the Rye, one of Nerva and some of Antoninus Pius and Marcus Aurelius. Some Roman coins were also found when digging the cellar of No. 14, High Street, with part of a Roman vessel. Roman coins have been also found in Desborough Field, and one or more of Commodus during the formation of Desborough Road.

KEEP HILL: BRITISH.

It has been stated, and the statement has been repeated over and over again, that in 1826, eleven ancient British gold coins, in excellent preservation, were dug up on Keep Hill. These coins were not *dug up*, but as they were found under somewhat peculiar circumstances it will, perhaps, be as well if I give the particulars of their discovery. One evening two men, named Pen Burnett and Charles Wootton, were coming down the side of Keep Hill, near the old encampment, overlooking the valley, and were amusing themselves by throwing stones at various objects lying on the hillside. Suddenly one of them struck something which split open, and to their surprise out fell these gold coins. On their way homewards, Pen Burnett called at the house of the Rev. W. Edelman, who lived facing the Rye, and related

to him the circumstances under which the coins were found, and, upon being requested to do so, he left them with Mr. Edelman for a few days. Impressions were taken in sealing wax of each of the coins. As British gold coins are rarely found in this locality, I have endeavoured to trace those impressions, and have been so far successful as to discover by whom the impressions were taken, and the person who subsequently had them in his possession; but, unfortunately, he was unable to find them. The coins were sold for about £1 each. Five of them were purchased by a local antiquary, Mr. John Norris, of Hughenden Manor, who presented three of them to the British Museum and one to the Antiquarian Society at Edinburgh. Mr. W. Edmonds, of High Wycombe, also bought one; but what became of the remainder I have not been able to ascertain. From a description of these coins given me some years ago by a gentleman who had seen them, they appear to have been of an age and type similar to the British gold coins discovered in February, 1849, in Whaddon Chase, stamped on one side with a rudely-constructed figure of a horse with disjointed limbs and a grotesquely-shaped head.

On Keep Hill, where these gold coins were found in 1826, there are still visible the remains of one of those ancient British encampments which are to be seen on nearly every eminence along the line of the Chiltern Hills in Buckinghamshire. Beneath the turf of a meadow near the foot of the hill are hidden the foundations of the walls, towers, and apartments of a large Roman villa. Between the hill and the site of the Roman remains ran an ancient vicinal road, known in later times as the Windsor Way; so that the spot is one of no little historical interest.

W. Wyc. Tinker's Wood: Ang.-Sax.

Coins of Offa, King of Mercia, have been found in this neighbourhood—one in West Wycombe Park and another in Tinker's Wood, between High Wycombe and Downley. The silver pennies, which bore on one side —"OFFA REX," were remarkable for the beauty of their execution and sharpness of their impression.

1899. H. Wyc. Roman. During this year, while cutting up some land in Oak Mead, High Wycombe, a coin of Constantine the Younger was found. It was much corroded, very little of the lettering being visible except the "S. C." in exergue.

Medmenham. A leaden coffin containing the remains of a full-grown person and some old coins were found during alterations at Medmenham Abbey.

1900. H. Wyc. Chas. II. A milled crown of Charles II. was dug in the neighbourhood of High Wycombe. It was in an excellent state of preservation, and the obverse showed a laureated bust of the King to the right, with "CAROLVS II. DEI GRATIA." On the reverse were four shields, arranged so as to form a cross, England, France, Scotland, and Ireland, with interlinked C's between them, and this inscription: "MAG. BR. FRA. ET HIB. REX," and the date 1677. Round the edge—"DECVS ET TVTAMEN ANNO VICES NONO REGNI." (The years of Charles II. are reckoned, not from the Restoration, but from the death of Charles I.).

1901. H. Wyc. During the rebuilding of an old house in White Hart Street, High Wycombe, several ancient coins were discovered. I did not see them, as the workmen had parted with them before I heard of their discovery; but from a description of them I was able to obtain, they were of Roman and mediæval type.

H. Wyc. Edw. VI. A testoon of Edward VI. of the usual type was dug up in a garden in the Jubilee Road, High Wycombe. These coins were issued in the third year of the King's reign, and are the earliest silver English coins bearing a date—1549.

1902. Wyc. Marsh. Eliz. Mary.

In the March of this year a large number of coins of Elizabeth were found at Wycombe Marsh, ranging in date from 1570 to 1576, and one of Mary, of 1554. They were dug up close to the spot where the old village stocks used to stand.

H. Wyc. Roman.

During the same year a very interesting Roman coin was found in a newly-laid-out garden near Oak Mead. It was a silver coin, about the size of our modern shilling, and beautifully stamped, the figures and lettering extremely sharp and well-defined considering its age. It bore:—

Obv. a bust of the Empress to the right, and the inscription, "IVLIA. PIA. FELIX. AVG.;"

Rev. "VENVS. GENETRIX," with the Goddess of Love seated to the left, her right hand extended, and the left resting upon the seat: the figure draped over the shoulder.

"Julia, Pious, Happy Empress," whom this coin commemorates, was originally an obscure Syrian damsel, but having won the heart of the Roman General, Septimus Severus, she became his second wife. It is an interesting fact that coins of Severus and Julia should both have been found in this neighbourhood.

When I visted the Roman city of Uriconium this summer (1906), I learned that a quantity of clay moulds for making Roman coins had been found on the site. They had on them the head of Julia, the wife of Severus, and the inscription—"IVLIA AVGVSTA."

Beaconsfield. Edw. VI.

Whilst the new G.C. and G.W. joint line was being made a testoon of Edward VI. was found near Beaconsfield. It was in a fairly good state of preservation, but somewhat chipped at the edges in places, by which some of the lettering

had been destroyed. It bore:—

Obv. a demi-bust of the King, crowned, with profile to the right, and the inscripton—"EDWARD. VI. D.G. AGL. FRA. Z. HIBER. REX."

Rev. In centre, an oval shield of arms, bearing France and England quarterly. Motto, indistinct, but read "TIMOR. DOMINI. FONS. VITE. M.D. XL. IX." This year is the earliest date appearing on an English silver coin.

1903. FINGEST. EDW. III. Ploughed up in a field at Fingest, a groat of Edward III. in a very good state of preservation.

Obv. full-faced bust of the King, crowned, within a tressure, and this inscription—"†EDWARD. DI. GRA. REX. ANG. Z. FRANC†"

Rev. a long cross extending to the edge of the coin, with three pellets in each angle, surrounded by two circles. In the outer circle is the usual motto, "POSVI. DEVM. ADIVTOREM. MEVM." The inner circle shows the mint, "CIVITAS. EBORICI"—that is, York.

H. WYC. HEN. III. Found in West Field, High Wycombe, a silver penny of Henry III., in a very good state of preservation.

Obv. The King's head, full faced, crowned, within an inner circle, complete except where the sceptre is held in the dexter hand. The inscription was as follows:—"HENRICVS. REX. III." This side of the coin was very distinct, and the knuckles of the hand in which the King held the sceptre were plainly visible.

Rev., divided by a long double-barred cross, and in each angle of the cross three pellets inclosed by an inner circle. The inscription on this side of the coin was not so distinct, but probably indicated the name of the moneyer and mint.

BOOKER. CHAS. II. A hammered half-groat of Charles II. (second issue), or, as we should call it, a twopenny piece, having behind the head "II.," indicative of its value in pence, was dug up, near the Isolation Hospital at

Booker, by the caretaker. It bore the usual inscription on each side.

H. WYC. CHAS. II. Another and more valuable coin is the only gold coin among recent finds that has been brought to my notice. It is a Broad, or 20 shilling piece (second issue) of Charles II., and in an excellent state of preservation, though somewhat worn in parts.

Obv. a laureated bust of the King to the left, and this inscription—"CAROLVS. II. D.G. MAG. BRIT. ET. HIB. REX."

Rev. a coat of arms showing quarterly 1 and 4, France and England; 2, Scotland; 3, Ireland; and the motto—"FLORENT. CONCORDIA. REGNA."

1904. DOWNLEY. ROMAN. A very interesting Roman coin was found this year in a field near Downley Common.

Obv. showed a bust of the Emperor Galerius to the right—an extremely distinct and well-executed figure. Inscription—"MAXIMIANVS. NOB. CAES."

Rev. On this side was a standing figure representing the genius of the Roman people, with this inscription round it—"GENIO. POPVLI. ROMANI."

The full name of this Emperor was Galerius Valerius Maximianus—the last name being the one on the coin. He died 311 A.D.

NEW RAILWAY. ROMAN. The following was found during the formation of the new railway line through the Wycombe valley. It was a small coin, and the lettering indistinct; date, about 322 A.D.

Obv. had bust to the right with this inscription—"CRISPVS. NOBI. C." In the centre of the reverse, an altar inscribed, "VOTIS XX.;" around it, "BEATA TRANQVILLITAS," and below, "P. LON." The "XX" probably means that Crispus was in his 20th year at the time.

The "P. LON" beneath the altar indicates that the coin was minted in London, which becomes a doubly-

interesting fact when we come to consider who this Crispus was. His full name was Flavius Julius Crispus, which occurs in a shortened form on some of his coins. He was the son of Constantine the Great by his wife Minervina, and was born about the year 300. He was an amiable youth, and brought up under the care of Lactantius, and at the age of 17 was invested with the title of Cæsar. Entrusted with the command of the Rhine Provinces, Crispus distinguished himself in several battles against the Franks and Alemanni, and by a great naval victory in the Hellespont largely contributed to obtain for his father undivided possession of the Empire which had been under six rulers—three in the East and three in the West. It was the peace thus secured by Crispus which is commemorated on the coin as "beata tranquillitas"—blessed tranquility. His popularity, however, excited the jealousy of Constantine, who caused his son to be put to death, 326 A.D.

H. Wyc. Roman.

A copper coin of Constantine the Great was found on Castle Hill, High Wycombe.

Obv. bust to the left, helmeted, and the inscription "VRBS. ROMA."

Rev. the well-known representation of the she-wolf suckling Romulus and Remus, illustrating the legend that ascribes the founding of Rome to the twin brothers whom a shepherd found being nourished by a she-wolf on the banks of the Tiber, at the foot of the Palatine Hill.

Newnton Longville. Jas. I.

The next coin was found by Mr. F. Smith in a field belonging to his farm at Newnton Longville, near Bletchley. It was in excellent condition. This coin was a one-eighth sovereign piece of James I., of gold, and weighed 21 grains.

Obv. bust of the King to the right, crowned. Inscripton—"I. D. G. ROSA SINE SPINA."

Rev. a shield of arms, crowned, between "I" and "R," encircled with the motto—"TVEATVR VNITA. DEVS." These coins are somewhat rare.

1905. H. Wyc. Ed. I.

Silver Penny of Edward I., found at High Wycombe.

Obv. a bust of the King, full-faced, crowned, with this inscription—"† EDW. R. ANGL. DNS. HYB."

Rev. a long single cross extending to the edge of the coin, with three pellets in each angle, encircled with the mint mark, "CIVITAS. LONDON."

Cuddington. Roman.

In the early part of this year Mr. Pullen, gardener to Mrs. Napier Higgins, found some interesting coins at Cuddington, in an orchard separated only by a narrow lane from Tyringham Hall, which is now used as a Reading Room, but was formerly the Manor House, and was certainly in existence at the time of the Revolution. It is mentioned in Lipscomb's "History of Bucks," and there are references to it in Mrs. Napier Higgins' account of "The Bernards of Abingdon and Nether Winchendon—a Family History."

In the find was a Roman coin, bearing:—

Obv. a bust of the Emperor to the right, and this inscription—"CONSTA NTINVS:" thus divided by the head.

Rev. showed in the centre an altar inscribed with the word "VOTIS;" but the "IS" was placed under "VOT:" below the altar "P. LON." The lettering round the coin was not easily decipherable, but appeared to be—"BEATI[TU]DO. FELICITAS." This coin is interesting from the fact that it was struck in London.

Cuddington. Jas. II.

Another coin was a James II. piece, a gun-money half-crown of the first issue. It bore:—

Obv. a laureated bust of the King to the left, and the inscription, "IACOBVS. DEI. GRATIA."

Rev. had round it "MAG. BR. FRA. ET. HIB. REX." In the centre were two sceptres in saltire passing through a crown between "I" and "R," with "x x x" for thirty pence above the crown, and above

that "1689," and "OCT.," the month when the piece was issued, below the crown. This coin is interesting chiefly because of its connection with some of the most stirring events in the history of this country during the latter part of the 17th century.

CUDDINGTON. GEO. PR. WALES.

Another coin found at the same time and place bore:—

Obv. "GEORGE PRINCE OF WALES," with a bust of the Prince wearing a wig and cravat according to the fashion of his day.

Rev. had in the centre the Prince of Wales' feathers and the motto, "ICH DIEN;" below, the date, "1795;" above, the word "HALFPENNY." This coin was issued by George Augustus Frederick, the eldest son of George III., afterwards George IV., when acting as Regent during the first period of his father's insanity.

H. WYC. ELIZ.

In April of this year a silver penny of Elizabeth was found at High Wycombe.

Obv. a bust of the Queen to the left, crowned, with the Tudor Rose behind the head. Inscription—"ELIZABETH. ANG. FR. ET. HIB. REG."

Rev. had in the centre a shield of arms bearing (1) France, (2) and (3) England, (4) Ireland; over all a single cross extending to the edge of the coin; date, "1575," over the shield and divided by the upper arm of the cross, two figures on each side. Inscription—the usual—"POSVI. DEV. ADIVTOR. MEV."

H. WYC. CHAS. II.

A farthing of Charles II. was dug up in a garden in Oak Mead, High Wycombe. It was in perfect condition, the lettering and effigy being as distinct as on a coin just issued from the mint.

Obv. laureated bust of the King to the left, in armour, and "CAROLVS. A. CAROLO."

Rev. a figure of Britannia, seated, a palm branch in the right hand, and a spear in the left. "BRITAN NIA" (thus divided by the figure), and the date, "1678," below.

H. Wyc. Ed. III.

The next I have to describe is a somewhat rare gold coin, a quarter-noble of Edward III. As the shield of arms on the obverse contained the fleur-de-lis as well as the lions of England, the date of the coin must have been subsequent to our Edward III.'s laying claim to the throne of France. There was no effigy of the King as usual, but its place was occupied by the shield of arms just referred to, within a tressure, surrounded by the monarch's name and titles. The reverse bore a cross fleury in the centre, with fleurs-de-lis and lions alternately in the angles.

H. Wyc. Roman.

In July a coin of the Emperor Diocletian was dug up in a garden in the Totteridge Road, High Wycombe. It showed a laureated bust to the right, and on the reverse a figure of Pax, with a laurel leaf in the right hand, and a sceptre in the left.

H. Wyc. Ed. VI.

A silver penny of Edward VI. of the usual type was found on Castle Hill, High Wycombe, having the Tudor rose in the centre, surrounded by "EDWARD VI. ROSA SINE SPINA," and on the other side a cross with a shield of arms, England and France, quarterly, surrounded by "CIVITAS. LONDON."

H. Wyc. Ric. II.

The next coin found during this year was interesting because it is somewhat rare, and, as far as I can recollect, it is the only example found in this locality. It was a groat (silver) of Richard II., the weak and unfortunate son of the Black Prince, who reigned 1377-1399. It was in a fairly good state of preservation, and was found by Mr. A. J. Barrow, gardener to the late Mr. John Parker, of High Wycombe.

Obv. a full-faced bust of the King, crowned, within a tressure, encircled by his name and titles thus:—"† RICARD. DI. GRA. REX. ANGL. Z. FRANC."

Rev. had a long cross extending to the edge of the coin, with three pellets in each angle, surrounded by two circles. In the outer circle was the motto used by the later Plantagenets, the Lancastrian, and Yorkist

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Rev. had a long cross extending to the edge of the coin, with three pellets in each angle, surrounded by two circles. In the outer circle was the motto used by the later Plantagenets, the Lancastrian, and Yorkist

monarchs, viz., "POSVI. DEVM. ADIVTOREM. MEVM.," and within the inner circle the name of the mint, "CIVITAS, LONDON."

H. Wyc. Ric. II. Along with this groat was found a silver penny of Richard II., which had been damaged apparently by being struck with the spade in digging it up. It was similar to the groat described above, but much more worn. The arms of the cross sprang from a quatre-foil, and had three pellets in each of the angles. The inscriptions were scarcely legible, but that on the obverse appeared to be the same as on the groat, while the reverse had, judging by the portions of the letters visible, "CIVITAS. EBORACI," showing that it was minted at York.

H. Wyc. Roman. Towards the end of the year an Imperial Roman brass coin was found at the West End of High Wycombe. It was of a very interesting type, and in an excellent state of preservation. It bore:—

Obv. "IMP. CAES. VESPATIAN. AVG. PM. TRP. P.P. COS. II.," with bust of Vespasian to the right, wearing the paludamentum.

Rev. "ROMA. RESVRGES;" in exergue, "S. C.;" a group of three figures—a warrior, standing, helmeted, to the right, holding a shield; by his side a captive, kneeling, and extending his right hand, which is held by another standing figure to the left, in civil costume.

On the obverse of this coin Vespasian is described as Emperor, "IMP.;" and invested with his attribute of deity, "AVG.," which the Roman Emperors claimed. To him is also assigned the title of high priest, "P.M.; as having the authority of a Tribune, or representative of the Roman people, "TR. P.;" and, finally, as the father of his country, "P.P." The "COS. II." shows that when this coin was struck Vespasian had entered for the second time into the most honourable office of Consul. The letters "S.C.," a contraction of "Senatus Consulto," are only found on the Imperial brass or copper coins which were struck by the direction of the Senate.

As Vespasian reigned from 70 to 79 A.D., it is easy to fix approximately the date when this coin was

struck, and as Agricola, whom Vespasian sent as Commander-in-Chief into Britain, arrived in the autumn of 78 A.D., the coin was in all probability brought hither by one of his soldiers.

1906. W. Wyc. Roman.

A Roman brass coin of the Emperor Antonine was dug up in a garden at West Wycombe in a very good state of preservation. It bore:—

Obv. "ANTONINVS. AVG. PIVS. PP. TR. P. XVIII.:" Bust of the Emperor to right.

Rev. "LIBERTAS. COS. IIII. S.C.," with a standing figure of liberty to the left, robed, holding a patera in the right hand and a sceptre in the left.

"COS. IIII." shows that when this coin was struck Antonine had entered for the fourth time into the most honourable office of Consul. Coins of Antonine are often found in this country, and it may be interesting to note that one of the series bears on its reverse a female figure seated on a globe, surrounded by waves, in her left hand a javelin, and a large shield by her side. The germ of the device which appears on the reverse of our present bronze coinage is to be found on the coins of Hadrian and Antonine.

H. Wyc. Roman.

Four Roman coins were found at High Wycombe in March of this year. Taking them in chronological order, the first one was of the Emperor Commodus, who succeeded Marcus Aurelius A.D. 180. During his reign a serious disturbance arose in Britain; but the Roman General, Marcellus, drove the Caledonians back again beyond the Wall, when Commodus assumed the name of Britannicus, as appears on his coins. The next in point of age was a base denarius of Claudius II., who ruled 268-270. Then came another base denarius of the Emperor Probus A.D. 276-282. The last, but most important, was a copper votive coin of Constantine II., about A.D. 330. This coin was struck in London. Accompanying these Roman coins was a farthing of William and Mary, 1694.

R. S. Downs.

THE WOOBURN VERSION OF THE MUMMERS' PLAY.

Down to perhaps 1870, or possibly a year or two earlier, a visit from "the Mummers" was an annual Christmas event at my old home at Great Marlow. The play was the same year after year, and was handed on orally. Into its origin it is not my present intention to enquire,* but merely to put on record the version used in one Buckinghamshire parish—Wooburn. The play was in use in many parishes, in probably many counties, but became in course of time gradually altered or specialized in each parish.

All whom I saw taking part in these performances at Great Marlow have been dead, I believe without exception, for some years; and for a good many years before my departure thence in 1900 I had vainly tried to "bring to book" the last survivor who, though I believe he had never taken part in the performance, knew the words, or most of them.

In 1895, among friends made among my fellow members of the Diocesan Guild of Church Bell-ringers, I found that Mr. James Garrell, pork butcher, of Wooburn, remembered most of the version formerly current there, and he wrote it out for me, aided by

* The late Dr. Jos. Stevens, for many years Hon. Curator of the Reading Museum, in his "History of St. Mary Bourne, Hants," 1888, p 340, says of the version there current: "The plot was evidently Eastern, and founded probably on the Legend of St. George. And there can be no doubt that the usage, continued onward from sire to son, is as old as the myth itself. There were various versions of the play, all of which were alike in the principal characters." Dr. Stevens gives that version in full; in it the characters, six in number, were: Old Father Christmas; Mince Pie; A Turkish Knight; St. George; An Italian Doctor; Little John. In Hone's "Every Day Book," 1827, vol. II., col. 1646, is reprinted (omitting some ribald lines), "Alexander and the King of Egypt; a mock Play, as it is acted by the Mummers every Christmas. Whitehaven. Printed by T. Wilson, King St." (No date.) The characters, numbering four, are: Alexander; The King of Egypt; Prince George (his son); Doctor. Mr. George Clinch informs me that he has seen a version printed in an old child's book. There are a few remarks on Mumming, elsewhere in Hone; and on Early Mumming in Brand's "Popular Antiquities," 1813, 1. 354.

the only other survivor possessing any recollection of it. On August 16, 1895, Mr. Garrell wrote:—"I have enclosed what you asked me for. I am sorry I could not send it before, but I had forgotten one small portion of it, and I did not see the person that knew it until our Flower Show day." Not long afterwards Mr. Garrell died, and with him the Wooburn version would have died out if he had not just previously written it down, as the other man's recollection was very imperfect. The play is given exactly as written for me, except for my selection of where to use capitals, the addition of punctuation, and the correction of one or two slips in orthography. I am responsible also for practically all the stage directions; and for the names of the speakers prefixed to their lines. The publication has been purposely deferred in hopes of securing the Great Marlow version before doing so, so as to avoid all suspicion of "cribbing" or collusion. One character in the latter version was St. George, who does not appear in the Wooburn version, and the only lines I can remember were spoken in a repentant vein by the character who fought and slew the Duke (whether of Cumberland, as in the Wooburn version, or what other title I forget):—

> "Oh, doctor! doctor! do thy part,
> The dook is piercéd to the 'eart."

In the four versions that I have met with, the action or principal incident (it can hardly be dignified by the name of "plot") is the same—a duel, and cure of the fallen hero by the Doctor, which character alone is constant. The other characters vary, as do the words, though very similar in style; perhaps a couple of lines in one version will be found in another, helping to show a common origin.

The properties considered requisite were of the simplest; a change of head-gear to a top-hat, or a paper cocked hat; perhaps a bit or two of frilled coloured paper pinned on the coat of one character; and a couple of wooden swords, completed the outfit. Each character, as he entered, either announced his own name or the friendly office was performed by someone already on the stage.

THE PLAY.

Enter HEY DOWN DERRY.

HEY DOWN DERRY.

Hey Down Derry,
I am come round this Christmas time to make you all merry;
I must have room
For me and my broom
All round this house to-night.
Come in Fly!

Enter FLY.

FLY.

In comes I,
As light as a Fly;
I've got no money,
And what cares I.
Come in the Duke of Cumberland!

Enter The DUKE.

DUKE OF CUMBERLAND.

In comes the Duke of Cumberland
With his broad sword in hand.
Where is the man that bids me stand?
I'll cut him down with my courageous hand,
As small as a horse, as numerous as flies,
And send him to the cook-shop to make mince pies
Between now and next Christmas.
Come in Captain Kearley!

Enter CAPTAIN KEARLEY.

CAPTAIN KEARLEY.

In comes Captain Kearley all from the Isle of Wight,*
And with the Duke of Cumberland I'm come here to fight;
Where is the man that bids me stand?
I'll cut him down with my courageous hand,
As small as a horse, as numerous as flies,
And send him to the cook-shop to make mince pies
Between now and next Christmas.
A battle! a battle! between you and I,
To see which on the ground shall first lie.
If I should happen to gain the day,
On the ground you first shall lay;
So mind your head, and guard your blows,
Or else you'll get a pop on the nose.

They fight. The DUKE *falls.*

HEY DOWN DERRY *(calls off).*

Five pounds would I give for a doctor, if a doctor was but here!

* I shall be obliged for any information as to this character.

DOCTOR *(without)*.

The doctor won't come for five pounds.

HEY DOWN DERRY.

Ten pounds would I give for a doctor, if a doctor was but here!

DOCTOR *(without)*.

The doctor won't come for ten pounds.

HEY DOWN DERRY.

Twenty pounds I give!

DOCTOR *(without)*.

The doctor will come for twenty pounds. *(Enters.)*
In comes the noble and jolly doctor!
I'm doctor here,
I'm doctor there,
I'm doctor everywhere!
I don't go about like you sham Quack Doctors,
I go about to cure, not to kill.

HEY DOWN DERRY.

What can you cure?

DOCTOR.

The hipsy, pipsy, palsy, and the gout,
Pains within, and pains without.
Bring me an old woman that has been dead ten years,
In her coffin twenty, and buried thirty.
If she has a sound hollow tooth in her head
I'm bound for her life to be saved.
George,* George, you have been to France, I've been to Spain,
Take one of these pills, and rise and fight again.

CAPTAIN KEARLEY.

We have had a ring, we have had a right,
And now we'll have a jolly good fight. †

They fight. The DUKE *falls.*

CAPTAIN KEARLEY.

Come in Jack Finny!

Enter JACK FINNY.

JACK FINNY.

How dare you call me Jack Finny?
My name is Mr. Finny, otherwise John Finny.
I can do more than you, or any other man.

---

* George not being the Christian name of the third Duke of Cumberland, who is probably here intended to be represented, it seems likely that the character was St. (or Prince) George until some time subsequent to the death of the duke, which took place in 1765.

† Probably "the text is here corrupt;" this second fight seems out of place.

?CAPTAIN KEARLEY.

What can you do?

JACK FINNY.

Cure a magpie of the tooth-ache.

?CAPTAIN KEARLEY.

How do you do that?

JACK FINNY.

Wring off his head, and throw his body in the ditch.
I can cure this man if he is not quite dead.
He is dead and stiff, by the spring of his leg,
But this is a case I've seen before,
Take one of these pills, and rise, and fight no more.
Come in Big Head!

Enter BIG HEAD.

BIG HEAD.

In comes I, as ain't been yet
With my big head and little wit.
My head's so big, my wit so small,
But I'll sing you a song that will please you all.

(Sings.)

[THE END.]

"Referring to Big Head's song, he is supposed to sing the latest song of the day, or any song he knows.

"I wrote it all from memory, excepting about three or four words I had from my friend. I have never seen it in print or writing, but learned it off the bigger boys; I do not know anywhere else where they play it. . . . . .

"I remain, Dr. Sir, yours respectfully, J. GARRELL."

Ten syllables seem missing from the beginning of the first line of the play, and two from the beginning of Fly's lines; while in several places the oral transmission of the (? 18th century) libretto has evidently failed, and the consequent *lacunæ* have been crudely patched up by the subsequent players; to particularize one example only: Captain Kearley's last line before the first fight—"Or else you'll get a pop on the nose" —is surely a "corrupt reading." Further than this I will not attempt to criticize.

ALFRED HENEAGE COCKS.

ETON COLLEGE.

[A pathetic interest attaches to these notes, inasmuch as they were compiled by the late Senior Hon. Sec. in order to be read during the visit of the Society to the College on July 18, 1906. Somewhat ailing when he put them together, he was prevented from reading them on the intended day, which proved to be the last occasion on which his fellow members saw him, by the exhaustion that almost prostrated him before mid-day, and later on compelled him to give up the struggle to keep with the party, and to make the best of his way home alone, leaving so quietly and unobtrusively that only one or two members were at first aware of his departure.—A. H. C.]

In the few remarks that I propose to make with reference to Eton College, I shall almost entirely confine myself to a slight account of the buildings of the College, and more particularly of the Chapel.

The pious Founder, Henry VI., established the College by his Charter of Foundation dated 11th October, 1440, "to endure to all time to the praise, glory, and honour of our Crucified Lord, to the exaltation of the most Blessed Virgin Mary His Mother, and the support of the Holy Church His Bride, to be called the King's College of our Lady of Eton beside Windsor."

The Founder sketched out a constitution of the College which was originally intended by him to consist of a Provost, 10 Fellows, 4 Clerks, 6 Choristers, a Schoolmaster, 25 poor and indigent scholars, and the same number of poor and infirm men, but the Almshouses were suppressed during the Founder's own lifetime.

A great deal of the property acquired for the College was obtained from the suppression of the alien priories.

All the building accounts of John Hampton, the Surveyor of the Works, have been preserved among the muniments at Eton. His journal commences on the 3rd July, 1441.

Very interesting light is thrown on the manner in which the works proceeded, on the number of men employed, the wages paid, and the rules observed in carrying on the works. Common labourers were paid at the rate of 4d. per day. The Schools were opened in 1442, and William of Waynefleet, afterwards Bishop of Winchester, was practically the first master.

The dimensions of successive plans of the Church as given by the Founder are shown in three documents—(1) the King's will, dated 11th March, 1447-8; (2) an undated manuscript, with measurements of greater extent than those in the first plan; the third a paper at Eton not signed, but expressly styled "The Kinges owne Voyse," which contains the measurements evidently intended by the King to be adopted for his Collegiate Church. These measurements I give:—

Total length of Choir	150 ft.
Breadth of Choir	40 „
Length of Nave and Aisles	168 „
Breadth of Nave	40 „
Breadth of each Aisle	20 „
Length of High Altar	18 „
Height of Battlements of Choir above-ground	80 „
Height of Pinnacles of Choir above-ground	100 „
Number of Lights in Great Eastern Window	9
Number of Lights to each Side Window of Choir	5
Number of Windows on each side of Choir	8
Number of Bays in Nave	8

This shows a much larger nave than intended by the earlier plans. The existing Chapel is only the choir of the intended Church, and corresponds closely with that ordered in the "Kinges owne Voyse," with the additions at the West End to be hereafter mentioned.

The area of the great quadrangle was to measure 155 feet North and South from the gateway to the Hall, and 230 feet East and West, so that it would be more

than three times the size of the cloisters which now occupy part of the site intended for this quadrangle.

The buildings surrounding were to have windows above the ground, and a series of small projecting towers on both sides. Many of the towers were to serve as staircases to the upper rooms, which were only accessible in this manner.

The library was to be situated on the east side of the quadrangle looking over the gardens to the river. The hall and pantry were to occupy the position on the south side which they still retain. The provost's lodging was to extend for a length of 70 feet on both floors, from behind the upper end of the Hall to a corner tower situated close to the North-east angle of the new Church. Exactly opposite, but only on the ground floor, was to be the Schoolroom of similar length adjoining the gateway.

As I have said, the document containing what is styled the "Kinges own Voyse" is the only real clue to the shape which the Church, so far as the original plans have been carried out, has actually assumed. The length and breadth of the present Choir correspond with those ordered by the Founder, as also do the buttresses and the eight windows of five lights apiece on either side.

Had the Church as originally intended by the King been erected, there are only two Churches now in England which surpass King Henry's last design in width, one being the Cathedral of York and the other St. Paul's Cathedral.

King's College Chapel, Cambridge, is a much larger building than the existing choir of Eton, but if both structures had been carried out to their common founder's last design the nave of Eton would have been thirty feet longer than that of King's, though not exceeding it in breadth.

The Hall was available for use as early as 1448, and it is recorded that about that date nearly 200 feet of glass were provided for the windows, and a high table was purchased.

On the deposition of Henry and the accession of Edward IV. to the throne, a sad contrast is exhibited in considering the condition of the College. The

College revenues, which once amounted to about £1,500 a year, by 1466 sunk to £370. However, brighter days came, for the building of the new College Church appears to have been resumed in 1470, under the auspices of Bishop Waynefleet.

Leland expressly states that a considerable portion of the building of Eton College, left imperfect by King Henry, was finished by the liberality of Waynefleet. The Audit Rolls fully corroborate this, and show that the College appealed to the Bishop for money several times every year.

No separate accounts of the time of Edward IV. have been preserved at Eton, but the walls of the Church bear evidence of the exact stage at which Waynefleet resumed the work. "A sudden break in the mouldings," Maxwell Light remarks, "round the curved head of the great east window is noticeable from without as well as from within." "It proves that the arch was intended to have been more acute, and that consequently the whole building was to have been loftier." The lower pitch of the present arch was more in accordance with the prevalent (Perpendicular) style at the time of the resumption of the work. Waynefleet was an old man when he resumed the work, and he had to abandon the Founder's scheme for erecting the vast nave proposed, and to substitute for it the small structure which would conveniently accommodate the parishioners. Thus the origin of the westernmost portion of the present building, formerly called the nave, but now the ante-chapel, is apparent. This ante-chapel is built of Headington stone, and has the appearance of greater antiquity than the Choir, to be accounted for by the fact that the material of the Choir was from Yorkshire quarries, and Headington stone is known to decay rapidly.

When the interior of the building was undergoing restoration some few years ago, traces were found of a lofty arch which had originally been designed to separate the Choir from the nave. The present arch and window over it were evidently erected in the reign of Edward IV.

The frescoes are concealed from view by the canopies of the stalls. "There was originally a double row of

paintings on the north and south walls of the Choir, each row being divided longitudinally into 17 compartments alternately wide and narrow. The former contained historical compositions, the latter single figures of Saints represented as standing in canopied niches. Most of these saints may be identified by their emblems. Under each of the large compartments there was a Latin inscription explaining the subject of the picture, and giving a reference to the book whence its story was derived. No less than six of the compartments were occupied by scenes from the life of a mythical Roman Empress. Mr. G. E. Street, writing in 1847, had no hesitation in saying that "these paintings are the finest which have yet been discovered in England, most artistic and full of religious feeling." Maxwell Light expresses the opinion, possibly from his communication with experts, that the work was executed by or under the direction of Flemish artists. The Audit Rolls enable the date of their execution to be fixed with tolerable certainty, the entries about them ranging between 1479 and 1487.

Just one word on the College Library. It seems to have been sadly neglected till the time of Sir Henry Saville, who became Provost of Eton in the time of Queen Elizabeth. Saville persuaded the Fellows of his time of the desirability of increasing the collection of books, and year after year the College accounts record large payments for the purchase of books; the London dealers were eager, it is said, to secure such excellent customers, and used to tempt the Authorities to further outlay by allowing them a discount of 20 per cent. Saville seems to have borrowed his plans for the repair and improvement of the library by employing someone to view the library at Oxford, then lately founded by Sir Thomas Bodley, a library which must have been the great admiration of the savants of the period.

I am indebted to Mr. Maxwell Lyte's "History of Eton College," 1877, for the information which this paper affords.

JOHN PARKER.

OBITUARY NOTICES.

EDWARD JOHN PAYNE.

Mr. Edward John Payne was a native of Wycombe. He received his early education at the Wycombe Grammar School under the Rev. James Poulter. After leaving the School he became associated with Mr. Pontifix, a Surveyor and Architect at Wycombe. He studied architecture under the distinguished Architect, Mr. William Burgess, and designed the Easton Street Almshouses at Wycombe, opposite to the Grammar School. Whilst residing in his native town he was organist of the Parish Church, and took an earnest interest in the Church, its history, and services. From Wycombe, Mr. Payne in 1867 went as a student to Oxford, matriculating at Magdalen Hall; from thence he went to Charsley's Hall, and took his degree in 1871 with first-class honours in Literæ Humaniores. He was subsequently elected Fellow of University College. In 1874 Mr. Payne was called to the Bar by Lincoln's Inn. As an appreciation of his talents and an evidence of the esteem in which he was held, Mr. Payne was appointed Honorary Recorder of Wycombe in 1883, and held the office till the time of his death. Mr. Payne was essentially devoted to literature, and he has left behind him evidences of his literary labours which will be of lasting benefit, not only in this country, but also in America. And here they may be briefly referred to. He edited Burke's "Select Works," with introduction and notes, in 1874-5, published by the Clarendon Press: "The Voyage of Elizabethan Seamen to America," published by the Clarendon Press in 1893. The Clarendon Press also published his edition with notes of "The Vanity of Human Wishes" (Johnson), and just before his death he wrote a small and valuable work on "The Colonies and Colonial Federation," published by Macmillan. To the *Encyclopædia Britannica* he contri-

buted articles on the *Violin*, and one on *Earl Grey*. He also contributed some papers of considerable interest to THE RECORDS, the publication of the Bucks Architectural and Archæological Society, of which Society he was Vice-President. But his *Magnum opus* was the two volumes on "The History of the New World called America." His enormous labour and research in undertaking this work can only be realised by referring to the foot-notes to these volumes, quotations from the classics, from Portuguese and Spanish literature in the golden days of letters in Portugal and Spain, at a time when enterprise and discovery were the absorbing purpose of the foremost men of the age; quotations, too, from English and German literature bearing on the momentous discovery of the New World. Volume I. appeared in 1892, and Volume II. in 1899, and there may be still MSS. of an unfinished volume. In reviewing the second volume in *The Athenæum* (No. 3739), the Reviewer says: "Mr. Payne's work is an historical work of a high class, but it will never be widely popular. . . . . Such learning is both too profound and subtle for the production of a history which shall outvie a romance in charm, but it will entitle Mr. Payne, if his completed work shall be equal to the first two volumes, to a place in the first rank among historians." And surely the time will come when Americans will realise the foundations of history which the author has discovered for them, and will mourn the untimely death of one whose task is so incomplete; and it may be hoped that his laborious investigations will stimulate and encourage some historian to continue his great undertaking. Nothing could more strikingly exemplify the appreciation entertained by scholars of Mr. Payne's knowledge of the subject to which he had mainly devoted his attention than his selection by Lord Acton to write the first two chapters in Volume I. of "The Cambridge Modern History;" the first on "The Age of Discovery," the second on "The New World." Before concluding this very imperfect appreciation it should not be forgotten that as an enthusiastic musician Mr. Payne was at one time President of the Cremona Society. To those who knew Mr. Payne intimately,

his geniality, his unselfishness, his many acquirements, musical as well as literary, his willingness at all times to impart information which his deep reading and astonishing memory made so valuable, to those his loss is an irreparable one, the loss of a true friend whose friendship can never be effaced from memory.

On a bronze tablet erected in the Parish Church of High Wycombe is the following inscription to the memory of Mr. Payne:—

In Piam et Sanctam Memoriam
EDVARDI JOANNIS PAYNE A.M.
Coll: Univ: apud Oxonienses Socii
Litterarum, Juris, Artis Musicae periti,
Historiae Scriptoris,
Necnon huius Ecclesiae olim organistae,
qui natus apud High Wycombe, die xxii Julii
MDCCCXLIV
per xxi Annos Recordator eius Municipii usque dum
mortem
obiit apud Wendover
die xxvi° Decembris MCMIV.

JOHN PARKER.

HENRY GOUGH.

Mr. Henry Gough, of Sandcroft, Redhill, was an honorary member of this Society, and died on the 15th May last, at the advanced age of eighty-four. He was called to the Bar as a member of the Middle Temple in early life, but after a short time retired from legal practice and devoted himself to heraldic and antiquarian studies. He will be chiefly remembered in Buckinghamshire for his contribution of a list of books relating to the County issued with the annual parts of THE RECORDS OF BUCKINGHAMSHIRE for the years 1885—1890, subsequently collected in a separate form and styled *Bibliotheca Buckinghamiensis*. This list treats of books and papers under different headings, such as Topographical Dictionaries, Roads, Tours, Churches, Parishes, Civil War Tracts, Local Newspapers, and Local Acts of Parliament. An exhaustive paper on "The Swan of Buckingham," by Mr. Gough, also appeared in Vol. III. of THE RECORDS

[and one on "The Territorial, Corporate, and Local Armory of Buckinghamshire" (with 6 plates) in Vol. IV. In Vol. VII. appeared a note by him on "Cowper and Newton," and a paper on "Olney Church." (A. H. C.)] The useful work, therefore, which Mr. Gough accomplished for the County will ever be gratefully remembered by local archæologists. Mr. Gough's literary labours in a still wider sphere should here be referred to. *The Athenæum* gives a summary of his works, from which we here take some few examples. He was the original author of the "Glossary of Heraldry." He made a voluminous index of the publications of the Camden Society in its first series. In 1855 he published "The Quotations in the New from the Old Testament collated with the Hebrew and Greek Texts." Amongst his other literary labours for the late Marquis of Bute he edited, in 1888, "Documents relating to the Campaign of King Edward I. in Scotland in 1298," and in 1900 the "Itinerary of Edward I. throughout his Reign," in two volumes. We are told that he had almost completed before his death the printing of the register of a Guild at Luton "in sumptuous form" from a MS. in the possession of the Marquis of Bute. He has left behind him numerous MSS. of great antiquarian value, and his reputation among specialists is that "he was one of the most accurate genealogists of the present century."—JOHN PARKER.

THE REV. W. H. SUMMERS.

Born at Dorking June 27, 1850; in 1878 he entered Hackney College as a student for the ministry of the Congregational Church. In 1883 he undertook his first pastorate, at Beaconsfield. Here, having a considerable knowledge of botany, he began a long tale of literary work with a series of papers in the *South Bucks Free Press* on the Wild Flowers of Bucks. About the year 1890 he was elected a member of our Society, and to the VIIth Vol. of THE RECORDS, between 1893-7, he contributed four papers (besides adding considerably to the present writer's second instalment of Bucks words in that volume, which he did in an extremely kind manner, leaving a very pleasant recol-

lection of the ensuing correspondence), also one paper to Vol. VIII. in 1899. In August, 1897, he was elected an Honorary Member of the Society, his membership having lapsed by 1895, when he removed from Beaconsfield to Reading. In 1901 he removed thence to Hungerford, where he died after a long and painful illness, April 30, 1906. Besides the papers above mentioned, Mr. Summers was the author of numerous newspaper articles, lectures, etc.; several of which were reprinted in book form; those referring to this county being: "Our Lollard Ancestors," "Memorials of the Jordans and Chalfonts," "History of Congregational Churches in Berks, Bucks, and S. Oxon," etc.—[A. H. C., with kind assistance from the Rev. G. P. Jarvis, of High Wycombe.]

GENERAL SIR H. A. SMYTH.

General Sir Henry Augustus Smyth, Colonel Commandant Royal Artillery, K.C.M.G., F.S.A., F.R.G.S., etc. Born 1826; entered the Royal Artillery 1843; served in the Crimea 1855-6; was a member of the Ordnance Committee 1881-3; in command of the Woolwich district 1883-7; commanded the troops in S. Africa 1887-9, including the decisive operations against the rebellion in Zululand, 1888; and was Governor and Commander-in-Chief at Malta 1890-3. He then retired, and came to reside at S. John's Lodge, Stone. In 1895, he was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. Since 1901 Sir Henry showed a warm interest in this Society, to which he has been a very liberal benefactor, besides being a regular attendant at its Committee and other meetings until July, 1905; since which date he was prevented by gradually-increasing feebleness from doing so. His death took place Sept. 18, 1906. Sir Henry's courtesy and the gentleness of his nature will never be forgotten by those who experienced them.

His father was Admiral W. H. Smyth, F.R.S., etc., well-known as an astronomer, and author of "Ædes Hartwellianæ," published in 1851, with a volume of "Addenda," published 1864, and other works, who was an original member of this Society, and a frequent

contributor to the first two volumes of THE RECORDS. The last fifteen years of his life were spent in retirement at S. John's Lodge, which was built for him by his friend Dr. John Lee, of Hartwell House; his death taking place there in September, 1865.—[A. H. C.]

JOHN WILLIAMS.

The late Treasurer of our Society was born in 1832, and passed his early years in Oxford. In 1855 he was created a Freeman of that city. Shortly afterwards he was appointed Manager of the Bucks and Oxon Bank in Aylesbury, which from that time forward became his home; until he finally retired from banking life soon after his bank was amalgamated with Lloyd's widely-spread business. In 1858 he joined the Bucks Lodge of Freemasons, and outlived all his contemporaries therein except Colonel Horwood and the Rev. O. J. Grace (late of Saunderton). Taking great interest in the craft, Mr. Williams became a member of several other Lodges, and held numerous high offices in them. Mr. Williams was elected a member of this Society in May, 1859; and on the resignation by the late Rev. Chas. Lowndes at the beginning of 1884, of his tenure of all the offices of the Society, Mr. Williams was appointed Treasurer, and was annually re-elected to that office until July, 1905, when, completely prostrated by extreme weakness, he wrote tendering his resignation, being quite unable any longer to give that attention to its duties which during so many years he had bestowed on them. Though wholly confined to his bed for some time previous to that step, he sank very gradually, and lingered until Sept. 23, 1906. Mr. Williams leaves a widow, a son, and two daughters, one of whom is married to Mr. G. L. De Fraine, whose father is among the oldest members of this Society, and has published THE RECORDS since the second volume. Mr. Williams took a great interest in the affairs of the Society, and on several occasions kindly undertook the organization of the Annual Excursion, the complete success of all of them being the best proof of the care bestowed on their arrangement.—[A. H. C.]

JOHN PARKER.

By the death of Mr. John Parker, F.S.A., the senior Honorary Secretary, and Editor of The Records, the Society has lost a faithful friend and supporter, who, it is not invidious to say, has done more for its maintenance and welfare than anyone since the Rev. Charles Lowndes.

Born at High Wycombe in May, 1833, and educated at Thame, Mr. Parker was admitted a solicitor in 1856, and soon afterwards joined his father in business at Wycombe. In, or shortly after 1860, he became a member of this Society, and in January, 1880, was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. Since 1876, he contributed nearly forty papers (inclusive of prefaces, obituary notices, etc.) to The Records, and four papers to the publications of the Society of Antiquaries, besides others of a more ephemeral character, lectures, etc.

At the beginning of 1884, the Rev. Charles Lowndes having met with an accident, was obliged to resign his able management of the Society, and his duties were divided between four members; the Rev. R. H. Pigott and Mr. Parker becoming Joint Hon. Secs., the latter taking the Editorship of The Records; Mr. Robert Gibbs, F.S.A., undertook the office of Curator of the Museum and Librarian; and Mr. J. Williams was appointed Treasurer.

Mr. Parker was the last survivor of the four, having outlived Mr. Williams by seventeen days; his death occurring on October 10, 1906. He had been ailing for some little while, and more especially since the Annual Excursion on July 18th, which had proved altogether beyond his strength. On the following day, however, he wrote pluckily to his Co-Secretary as follows:—"I was very sorry that I was obliged to leave you and the Members so abruptly yesterday, but I was so overcome by the heat that when I found you were pursuing your way to the new Eton buildings I took the first cab I could find for Slough station, as I was quite unfit for more sight-seeing. To-day I am resting. The Provost was most kind in his attention

to us. If no formal thanks was given at the time, he should be written to; as you followed out his leading perhaps you will write—but if you want me to do anything please wire to-morrow, as should I feel fit I propose to go to Winchester on Saturday for two or three days. The day was a great success both as to weather and objects to be seen, and I think our party must have been pleased." After that he wrote several more letters to his Co-Secretary, showing his constant solicitude for the interests of the Society, cheerful in tone, in spite of his incidentally admitted weakness. A visit to S. Wales (including S. David's and other places of special interest) had to be taken very quietly, but he wrote, still cheerfully, hoping to be able very shortly to fix a date for a Committee Meeting.

He thus died in harness, after over twenty-two and a half years' persevering and painstaking service in the Society's behalf; in the face, during much of that time, of very great discouragement; in fact, it is by no means an unlikely supposition that without him the Society would have collapsed, and the issue of The Records ceased.

Mr. Parker's father, author of "The Early History and Antiquities of Wycombe" (4to, 1878), who was also a member of this Society, died in December, 1880, and his son continued the business, at first alone; later on he took into partnership Mr. E. Wilkins, now the Society's Treasurer, and domiciled in Aylesbury. This partnership was dissolved in 1896, and in the following year Mr. Parker took into the firm his son, Mr. John Clement Parker, B.A., who has just been elected a member of the Society—an election memorable in its annals as being, apparently, that of the first member of the third generation.

In 1881 Mr. Parker had the misfortune to lose his wife, and the exceptionally handsome font cover which he presented to Wycombe Parish Church in memory of her is worth mentioning here.

To him belongs the entire credit of initiating (early in 1903) the celebration of the Society's Jubilee, so successfully carried out by the co-operation of many kind helpers in July, 1905.

Mr. John Parker was essentially a busy man, and filled many important official positions in his native town; he was Registrar of the County Court, Magistrates' Clerk, and Clerk to various Boards, Trusts, Commissioners, etc. Originally a Nonconformist, he was Vicar's Churchwarden at High Wycombe for about 25 years, and had been associated with almost every Church work in the parish, being at different times a teacher in the Sunday School and Night School, a member of the Choir, member of the Diocesan Conference, and connected with numerous other movements in the town and neighbourhood. In 1869 he was elected to the Town Council of Wycombe, and in 1879 filled the office of Mayor.

To this brief outline of a life of usefulness (for some of the facts in which he is indebted to an appreciation of Mr. Parker which appeared in the *South Bucks Standard)*, the writer would like to add his conviction of the impossibility of finding a colleague, in any association whatever, more uniformly kind and forbearing; and among the happiest reminiscences to carry to the end of life, will be the memory of JOHN PARKER.—[A. H. C.]

Besides the above, of whom short obituary notices are given as having been active members, the Society has to deplore the deaths of the following, making a total of ten, during the year 1906:—Lady Cottesloe, of Swanbourne House, where, with Lord Cottesloe, she kindly received the members in 1889; elected to the Society in July, 1890; died November 4th. Mr. Wilberforce Bryant, of Stoke Park, High Sheriff of Bucks 1892; elected April, 1898; died February 3rd. Mr. William Geo. Mount (formerly M.P.), of Wasing Place, Reading; elected July, 1890; died January 14th. Mr. Joseph Elliott Viney (of Messrs. Hazell, Watson, and Viney), Creed Lane, Ludgate Hill, London; elected July, 1892; died April 21st. And the Rev. C. F. Wyatt, of Broughton Rectory, Banbury; elected 1884 (died early in the year).

The editing of the present Part of The Records was incomplete at the time of Mr. Parker's lamented death. According to the wish of the Committee I have gladly done, to the best of my ability, what little was still required to bring it to completion; and I wish to take this opportunity of thanking the Committee very sincerely for the honour done me by the offer of the Editorship, and also those other members who wrote expressing the wish that I should undertake the duty. I felt, however, that the important office would be in far abler hands if committed to Mr. W. Niven, F.S.A.; and I am happy to say that on my nomination he was unanimously elected by the Committee, unless on further consideration, I could see my way to undertaking it myself. My decision remaining unaltered, Mr. Niven was, at a General Meeting held on November 14, unanimously elected Editor, and commences his duties immediately on the publication of this Part, with the best wishes of every member of the Society.

Under the circumstances, I shall probably have rightly interpreted the wishes of all that, although the usual amount of copy was not in type at Mr. Parker's death (and I have material in hand), the Number should be issued as nearly as possible as he left it. The only addition, therefore, besides obituaries and the necessary business portion, has been that of the last Notes that can ever come from Mr. Parker's pen.

A. H. Cocks.

The Annual Meeting of the Society for 1905

Was held in the Society's Rooms on the 17th August, A. Lasenby Liberty, Esq., V.P., in the chair.

The minutes of the last annual meeting were read.

The President and the Vice-Presidents were duly re-elected, viz.:—

PRESIDENT:

The Earl of ROSEBERY, K.G.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

The Right Honble. Lord Cottesloe
The Right Honble. Lord Boston
The Right Rev. The Bishop of Oxford
The Right Rev. The Bishop of Reading
The Right Honble. Lord Burnham
Leopold de Rothschild, Esq.
Sir John Evans, K.C.B., D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A.
The Ven. The Archdeacon of Buckingham
General Sir Henry A. Smyth, K.C.M.G., F.S.A.
Coningsby Disraeli, Esq.
Colonel L. E. Goodall
Arthur Lasenby Liberty, Esq.
Alfred Heneage Cocks, Esq., M.A., F.S.A.

The following are the names of the Committee elected:—

The Rev. E. D. Shaw, M.A., Chairman.

The Rev. C. O. Phipps, M.A.	Mr. Wm. Bradbrook, M.R.C.S.
Mr. T. Horwood	Mr. E. Swinfen Harris, F.R.I.B.A.
Mr. James Rutland	Mr. Thos. Thurlow
Mr. George Weller	Dr. J. C. Baker, M.B.
Mr. R. E. Goolden, F.S.A.	Mr. C. G. Watkins.
Mr. Stephen Darby	
Mr. J. T. Harrison	

The Honorary Secretaries were re-elected, viz., Mr. John Parker, F.S.A., and Mr. A. H. Cocks, M.A., F.S.A.

It was proposed by Mr. Thurlow, seconded by Mr. Cocks, and resolved, that the Committee's nomination of Mr. Edward Wilkins as Treasurer be confirmed, and that he hold the office on the same terms as those on which Mr. Williams was the Treasurer.

Mr. Thomas Horwood and Mr. C. G. Watkins were elected Honorary Auditors.

Mr. Parker, in his report, remarked that his preface to Vol. IX. of THE RECORDS really constituted his report of the Society's work during the time Vol. VIII. was being issued, and the remarks he had to make as to the future prospects of the Society. He congratulated the Society on having prominent archæologists outside the County as contributors to THE RECORDS. In his paper on Wycombe Church, Mr. St. John Hope had solved several difficult points in connection with that important Church. A perusal of the paper, with the advantage of the ground plan and illustrations, would enable them to realise how exceptionally valuable it was. They were also indebted to Mr. Swinfen Harris for his paper on St. Lawrence Church, Old Bradwell. They also thanked Mr. Bradbrook for his paper on Wavendon Parish Register. With reference to the Jubilee Celebration, he called attention to the work done in connection with the Loan Exhibition by Mr. Cocks, Dr. Baker, Mr. Watkins, and Mr. Marsh, and referred to the memorable and historical address given by their President, the Earl of Rosebery, in opening the Exhibition, and for which the Society was much indebted. He referred to a letter from Lord Cottesloe, in which he expressed the pleasure and instruction the Exhibition had given to a great number of people, and would have done to a larger number had it been possible to keep it open for some days longer. He also had received a letter from Sir Edmund Verney suggesting the desirability of holding an Exhibition every year on some special subject, such as historical portraits during a particular period, woodwork, ironwork, or textile fabrics. When the financial position of the Society had been placed on a satisfactory footing there was every prospect of the Society extending its usefulness to a marked degree.

Mr. Cocks presented his report as Curator of the Museum. Lady Smyth had given another case for Egyptian antiquities, and they were indebted to her for the trouble she had taken in mounting the specimens. They had also received a present of dried Arctic plants from the Nares Arctic Expedition from Mrs. H. A. P. Cooper; quarternary bones found in the construction of the railroad near Thame from Mr. Codrington; Egyptian specimens from Miss Hansard, niece of Lady Smyth; British and Roman antiquities, spinning wheels, etc., from Mr. S. G. Payne; dried flowers from Lord Addington; and two Saurian vertebræ from Mr. J. Ricards, Aston Abbotts. Mr. Cocks also reported that he had visited Hanslope Church, by request, to inspect what was being done in the course of the restoration of the building. That a letter had been written to the Vicar and Churchwardens by the Secretaries, suggesting that Mr. Oldrid Scott should be called in to advise as to the proposed removal of any objects of interest in the Church, and that they had received what he considered a flippant reply, asking them for a subscription towards the building fund. Hanslope was one of the most interesting Churches in the County, and it was to be deplored that it should be under restoration without due consideration and care.

Mr. Wilkins submitted the accounts of Mr. Williams, the late Treasurer, for the years 1903-1904, as follows:

1903.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Balance	41	17	7	Payments	96	9	2
Receipts	76	19	10	Balance	22	8	3
	£118	17	5		£118	17	5

1904.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Balance	22	8	3	Payments	83	13	3
Receipts	73	2	4	Balance	11	17	4
	£95	10	7		£95	10	7

Mr. Wilkins also submitted accounts up to the meeting for the year 1905:

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Balance	11	17	4	Payments	47	5	0
Receipts	49	13	0	Balance at Bank	14	5	4
	£61	10	4		£61	10	4

A list of arrears of subscriptions was also produced, amounting to £82, but it was considered doubtful if they were all recoverable.

The following Bills against the Society were also produced, viz.:—

	£	s.	d.
Mr. De Fraine	90	11	4
Congress of Archæological Societies	1	0	0
W. Y. Green and Co.	2	1	7
Ditto	1	8	7

Resolved, that the Treasurer apply to each member for his subscription, and that a special application to those members in arrear be made.

Resolved, that the necessary authority to Lloyds Bank be given to honour cheques drawn by Mr. Wilkins.

Resolved, that in consequence of the death of the Caretaker of the Museum, Mr. Phipps undertake to find a suitable person to fill the post.

Mr. Parker reported that in consequence of the liberality of certain lady members of the Exhibition Committee, the deficit on that fund had been made up.

Resolved, that the hearty thanks of the Society be given to these ladies for their generosity.

It was decided that the presentation to Dr. Baker, Mr. Watkins, and Mr. Marsh be made by Lady Smyth on a day to be fixed by the General Committee.

The Chairman, in calling attention to the very successful Exhibition, suggested the making practical use of it by a definite effort to provide a permanent Museum in Aylesbury for the County, and that if the

present Endowed School buildings were considered suitable for a Museum, steps should be taken to start a guarantee fund.

After a short discussion, it was proposed by Mr. Bradbrook, seconded by Mr. Darby, and resolved, that a practical scheme be considered for purchasing the property at Aylesbury, being the Endowed School buildings, for a County Museum, and for raising funds for the purpose, and that General Sir Henry Smyth, Mr. Liberty, the Rev. C. O. Phipps, the Honorary Secretaries, Dr. Baker, and Mr. Watkins form a Committee to consider and report on the project.

The Chairman generously offered £100 to initiate the new Museum.

It was proposed by Mr. Phipps, seconded by Mr. Cocks, and resolved, that the thanks of the Society be presented to Mr. John Williams for the able manner in which he had conducted the finances of the Society for so many years, and the Society expressed its great regret for the cause which has induced him to relinquish the office of Treasurer.

Resolved, that the thanks of the Society be presented to Mr. James Ricards for the gift of fossil Saurian Vertebræ to the Society.

The following ladies and gentlemen were proposed, seconded, and duly elected members of the Society:—

Mr. Frank Fass, The Grange, Chalfont St. Peter.

Mr. G. D. Hardinge Tyler, 35, Courtfield Road, London, S.W.

Miss Green, Haddenham Hall, Thame.

Miss May Couper, Ellesborough Manor, Butler's Cross.

Miss Grace Broome-Giles, Holne Chase, Bletchley.

Surgeon-Captain Charles John Deyns, Bletchley.

A. Lasenby Liberty, *Chairman.*

The Proceedings of the Bucks Architectural and Archæological Society

FOR THE YEAR 1906.

Condensed from the "Bucks Herald."

The annual excursion of the Society took place on Wednesday, July 18. The members and their friends met at Slough Station, where carriages awaited them. Among the party were: Mr. J. Parker, Mr. A. H. Cocks, Mrs. C. T. Adams, Dr. J. C. Baker, Mr. R. H. Barrett, the Rev. Canon and Mrs. Blagden, Mr. Coningsby Disraeli, the Misses Giles, Mr. J. T. Harrison, Mr. A. L. Liberty, Mr. C. W. Raffety, Mr. F. W. Raffety, Mr. E. L. Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Vernon, Mr. C. G. Watkins, etc., the whole party numbering about forty.

The first place visited was "Observatory House," on the left-hand side of the road leading by Upton Park to Eton. Here the party was met by Professor A. S. Herschel, F.R.S., D.C.L., who very kindly gave an explanation of the remains still extant of the world-renowned giant 40-feet Reflecting Telescope used by his grandfather, Sir William Herschel, K.H. The Professor gave a short account of his illustrious grandfather and the discoveries which he made, and pointed out in the grounds at the back of the house the circular ridge upon which the telescope was worked, the brick foundation of which still exists. It was taken down in 1840, and at the end of the lawn is preserved a portion of the tube. An ash tree in the grounds indicates the spot on which stood a smaller (20 feet) telescope, and near it is a small building containing copies of Sir William's works, pictures, and drawings in illustration of the discoveries he made. In the entrance hall was shown the mirror belonging to the giant telescope.

Sir William was a native of Hanover, and, having passed a few years in the Hanoverian Guards, commenced his life as a musician and organist. On his arrival in this country he joined the Band of the Durham Militia, and afterwards officiated as organist at a church in Halifax, and the Octagon Chapel at Bath. Besides his musical occupations he found time to study higher mathematics and astronomy, and turned his attention to the construction of large telescopes. In order that he might devote himself exclusively to astronomy, George III. granted him a pension of £400 a year. Herschel settled down first at Datchet, and then at Slough. In 1789 he constructed his largest telescope, with the help of which he continued to make his astronomical observations until his death in 1822. His sister Caroline lived with him at Slough, and assisted him in his labours, and also made researches of her own. After Sir William's death she returned to Hanover, where she died in 1848, at the advanced age of 98 years. At Slough was born in 1792 Sir John Herschel, a still more celebrated astronomer than his father, who spent the whole of his life in the pursuit of science. His chief contribution to physical science was his discovery of hyposulphurous acid and its salts, so useful in photography. He was made a baronet at the Coronation of Queen Victoria. He published several learned works upon mathematical and scientific subjects, and died in 1871.

After passing a very hearty vote of thanks to Professor Herschel and his sister, the party, leaving Herschel House, drove to St. Lawrence's Church, Upton; where Mr. E. L. Reynolds acted as cicerone. A description of this church was published (unsigned) in THE RECORDS, I., 200 (1856), with a plate of the Norman sculptured representation of the Holy Trinity. Some notes on the church by Mr. R. S. Downs were printed in RECORDS VIII., 320, after the Society's visit to it in 1899; and these amplified are reproduced in the article on which this report is based. The brasses now occupy places in two of the arches at the east end of the south aisle. A shrouded effigy, kneeling in prayer, is in memory of Agnes Bulstrode, circa 1472. In 1860 this was apparently on the floor, and the slab showed matrices of her husband, William Bulstrode, also of nine sons and two daughters, with an inscription, now lost. A rubbing of this brass was taken in 1819, and is in the possession of the Archæological Institute. The inscription ran thus:—"Orate pro animabus Willi' Bulstrode et Agnetis uxor' ejus filie Willi' Norrys de Bray, ac pro animabus Ric'i, Roberti, Isabelle, Johannis, Edmundi, Agnetis, Thome, Rogeri, Henrici, et Georgii liber' (?) p'dcor' Willi' Bulstrode et Agnetis que quidem Agnes mater obiit XII die Aprilis Anno d'ni M° CCCC° 72° et Anno Regni Regis Edwardi quarto XI° et predictus Will'mus Bulstrode pater etatis 50 (?)." The next brass is one to the memory of Edward Bulstrode, "Esquire for the body with Kings Henry VII. and VIII.," 1517, and his three wives, Mary, Ellen, and Margaret. There are figures of four sons, and of six sons and two daughters. The effigy of the first wife and the inscription are lost, and were so in 1860. The third effigy is that of Edward Bulstrode, Esq., 1599, and his wife Cecily, a daughter of John Croke, Esq.; with five sons—Henry, Thomas, Edward, William, and ————, and six daughters, whose names were Elizabeth, Margaret, Anne, Cecill, Magdalen, and Dorothy. The armour of the male effigy is particularly good, and so is the lady's dress Haines says that the Hebrew inscription belongs to this brass; there appears some doubt as to the meaning of the words, but they have been construed to mean "I know that my Redeemer liveth." The remaining brass commemorates Maria, first wife of Henry Bulstrode, Esq., son and heir of Edward Bulstrode and Cecily Croke. She was the daughter of Thomas Read, of Barton, near Abingdon. She died in 1614, and had issue Thomas, Henry, Elizabeth, Maria, Edward, Cecilia, and Dorothy. The latter was also probably buried in the same place. There is also a marble monument to the memory of Henry Bulstrode (eldest son and heir of Edward Bulstrode and Cecily Croke), and Bridget, his second wife, relict of John Allen, citizen of London, daughter of Henry Evans, and Jane, daughter of John Wake, of Cleveden, in Somersetshire. She was married in 1615, and died in 1631. A space is left to record the date of the husband's death, but has never been filled in. Sir William Herschel and his wife are both commemorated here. They died in 1822 and 1832 respectively. A new lych-gate has been erected at the entrance to the churchyard, inscribed on the outer side—"Mors Janua Vitæ," and on the inner—"In Memoriam H. W. P. 1902." Mr. Barrett showed the visitors a picture of the interior of the church before its restoration, taken from the *Gentleman's Magazine*, December, 1846.

On leaving the church the party proceeded to Upton Court, which stands in pleasant grounds close to the church, and was formerly a cell to the Augustinian Abbey of Merton, in Surrey, to which the manor of Upton had been granted by Pagan Beauchamp, and it continued in their possession down to the time of the Dissolution.

Upton Court was formerly a much larger edifice than it is now, but about the beginning of last century the east wing, running at right angles from the south end of the building, was pulled down.

The remaining portion forms a very picturesque old house, and its 13th century roof is much admired. There are traces still visible of the monastic fishponds in the grounds at the back of the house. It is now the property of the Earl of Harewood.

The east front of the house consists of a central porch and a gable at each end with rooms connecting them.

Mrs. Burton, the tenant of the house, showed the visitors over the various rooms, pointing out the different objects of interest which they contain. In the window of the dining-room or Abbot's parlour are some squares of Dutch glass with inscriptions, and in one square an inscription in Latin—"In solo Deo salus." On one of the panes is the date 1667. In the drawing-room are two recesses divided by a very thick wall, which are remnants of cells for the monks. They are now fitted with modern fire-places. Two of the apartments have handsome ceilings, panelled in squares, and in one of them—the refectory—is a very large old-fashioned chimney, which contains a secret room.

After a cordial vote of thanks had been passed to Mrs. Burton for her kindness, the members drove through Eton to Tull's Restaurant, in Thames Street, Windsor, where luncheon had been provided.

Immediately afterwards,

THE ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING

was held. Mr. A. Lasenby Liberty having been voted to the chair, Mr. John Parker gave a report of the transactions of the Committee during the year.

Mr. Watkins suggested that it would be a good plan to send to the members of the Society a copy of the resolutions and the agenda for the annual business meeting at the same time that the notices for the excursion were sent out. They would then know what subjects were coming on for discussion.

No decision was come to on this point.

The election of officers was the next business. The Earl of Rosebery was re-elected President, and the Vice-Presidents were reappointed, with the addition of the name of Mr. James Rutland, of Taplow. Mr. Stephen Darby, of Cookham Dean, had written intimating his desire to retire from the Committee, and it was decided to send him a vote of thanks for the services he had rendered the Society. The remainder of the Committee were reappointed, and to supply the two vacancies, Mr. E. L. Reynolds, of Upton, and Mr. A. A. Hudson, of The Warren, Wendover, were elected. The Honorary Secretaries, Treasurer, and Auditors were also re-elected.

In the absence of Mr. E. Wilkins, the Treasurer's report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1905, was read by his son, Mr. S. E. Wilkins. (See page 259.) The number of members was exactly 200.

Mr. Watkins thought that it would be to the advantage of the Society, seeing that the other offices were honorary, if they had an honorary Treasurer, and he moved that the meeting be adjourned, and a special meeting called to take the matter of the treasurership into consideration, and also the subject of the revision of the rules.

Mr. Raffety proposed, and Mr. Harrison seconded, that the whole matter be left to the Committee, with power to act and report to the next Annual Meeting.

After some discussion this was carried.

The suggested purchase of a suitable site in Aylesbury for the County Museum was also referred to the Committee.

The following new members were elected:—Mr. F. W. Raffety, Rev. A. H. Stanton, Mr. A. H. Benson, Mr. E. Tudor Owen, and Major J. J. Stephen.

Mr. John Parker, in his report, referred to the interesting character of the contents of the last number of the RECORDS.

The Archæological Exhibition was a great success, and he was pleased to say that a well-earned testimonial, presented by Lady Smyth, had been given to those who worked so hard and so well on that occasion. They had lost by death a valuable member, Mr. Henry Gough, the compiler of the "Bibliotheca Buckinghamiensis," which had appeared in the RECORDS. He hoped to be able to give a memorial notice of Mr. Gough in the next issue. Mr. Parker appealed for more literary support among members in Bucks. He hoped the Bucks County Council would exercise its power for the preservation of objects of historical interest.

On the proposition of the Rev. E. D. Shaw, it was agreed that the Committee be instructed to bring the matter before the notice of the County Council.

Mr. A. H. Cocks said the Museum had practically overgrown its space, and the time was more than ripe for a removal to be made. Some skeletons had been obtained from a barrow situated between Stone and Hartwell belonging to the early iron age. These were ready to be put into the Museum if they could find room for them. He and Dr. Baker were going to commence making some excavations in the barrow during the next week, by kind permission of Colonel E. D. Lee, when probably more remains would be discovered.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman brought the meeting to a close; and the party proceeded on foot to Eton College, where they were met by the Provost, Dr. J. J. Hornby, who conducted them to the principal points of interest connected with the school.

The visitors were much interested in viewing the Provost's Lodge, the Library, Long Chamber, and the different schoolrooms with their old-fashioned desks, and panels upon which thousands of names had been cut. The room originally intended for the Library contains some stained glass in the windows of the time of Henry VIII., illustrative of the various kinds of books which were kept there. The school chapel was specially admired. The party emerged into the school-yard just as "absence" (roll-call) was about to begin, which furnished an interesting opportunity of seeing most of the boys.

The Society is much indebted to the Provost for the trouble he took in conducting the party; also to Mr. L. S. R. Byrne, one of the masters, for much work in making the arrangements beforehand, and attention at the time; also to Mr. M. D. Hill, the Curator, and to Mr. W. M. Webb, the Assistant Curator, of the School Museum, for specially opening the Museum, and attendance on the visitors.

Tea, provided by the kindness of the Provost in the College Hall, was much appreciated, and then a drive back to Slough brought a most enjoyable and pleasant day to a close.

THE

Architectural & Archæological Society

FOR THE COUNTY OF BUCKINGHAM.

Established November 16th, 1847.

RULES OF THE SOCIETY.

I. Object.—That the object of this Society shall be, to promote the study of Architecture and Antiquities, by the collection of books, drawings, models, casts, brass-rubbings, notes, and local information, and by mutual instruction at meetings of the Society in the way of conversation and by reading original papers on subjects connected with its designs.

II. Constitution.—That the Society shall consist of a President, Vice-Presidents, two or more Secretaries, a Treasurer, two Auditors, Honorary and Ordinary Members; of whom the Archdeacon of the County, being a Subscriber, shall be considered *ex-officio* one of the Vice-Pesidents; and that the remaining Vice-Presidents shall be nominated by the Committee, and with the other Officers be elected by a majority of the Members present at an Annual Meeting of the Society; and that every candidate for admission to the Society shall be proposed and seconded at a General Meeting, or at a Committee Meeting, and shall be elected, if he shall be proposed at a General Meeting and four-fifths present shall assent to his Election, or if proposed at a Committee Meeting he shall receive the unanimous votes of those present; but if any Member at such General Meeting shall demand that the candidate shall be elected by Ballot, the candidate shall be Balloted for at such Meeting, one black ball in five to exclude, and that on the election of a Member, one of the Secretaries shall send him notice of it and a copy of the Rules.

III. Government.—That the affairs of the Society be transacted by a Committee consisting of the President, Vice-Presidents, Secretaries, Treasurer, and Twelve Ordinary Members, elected annually at a General Meeting of the Subscribers; and that three do constitute a quorum; and that Members of the Committee in any neighbourhood may associate other Members of the Society with themselves for local purposes in communication with the Central Committee.

IV. Finances.—That each Member shall pay an Annual Subscription of not less than Ten Shillings, to be due on the first of January for the current year, or shall compound for the same for five years by one payment of Two Pounds, or for life by one payment of Six Pounds Ten Shillings. And that if any Member's Subscription be in arrear for one year, he may be removed from the Society after three months' notice to him from the Treasurer, at the discretion of the Committee. When extraordinary talent in Architectural or Archæological pursuits is shown by any person, it shall be competent for a majority of the Committee to elect such person an Honorary Member without Subscription.

V. Meetings.—That a General Meeting of the Society be held at least once a year, at such time or times as the Committee shall fix, of which due notice shall be given; and that each Member be allowed to introduce Visitors at all General Meetings, except during the transaction of private business.

VI. Property.—That all books, drawings, papers, and other property of the Society, be kept by the Secretaries for the use of Members, subject to the regulations of the Committee, and that no books be taken from the rooms except with the sanction of the Librarian.

VII. Rules.—That no new Rule shall be passed, and no alteration made in any existing Rule, unless notice of the proposed new Rule or alteration shall have been given at the preceding General Meeting.

Note.—"The Records of Bucks" are issued annually. All Communications relating to the publication should be addressed to the Editor, Mr. William Niven, F.S.A., Marlow Place, Great Marlow, whether from Members or other Contributors.

All communications relating to financial matters should be addressed to the Treasurer, Mr. Edward Wilkins, 23, Walton Street, Aylesbury.

All other Communications relating to the Society should be addressed to the Honorary Secretary and Curator of the Museum, Mr. A. H. Cocks, F.S.A., Poynetts, Skirmett, near Henley-on Thames.

December, 1906.

Officers.

(With date of election to present Office.)

[This is the first time that dates have been appended, and it has proved impossible to make the List complete. Members are requested kindly to supply the Hon. Sec. with any information in their power as to omissions, or errors.]

President.

1901, Dec. THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF ROSEBERY, K.G.

Vice-Presidents.

1894. The Right Hon. Lord Cottesloe. D.L.
1900, Aug. The Right Hon. Lord Boston, D.L.
1901, Dec. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Oxford
1894. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Reading
1894. The Right Hon. Lord Burnham
1892, July. Leopold de Rothschild, Esq.
1895, Aug. Sir John Evans, K.C.B., D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A.
1897, Aug. The Ven. the Archdeacon of Buckingham
1899, Feb. Colonel L. E. Goodall, D.L.
1899, Feb. Coningsby Disraeli, Esq.
1900, Aug. Arthur Lasenby Liberty, Esq., D.L.
1900, Aug. Alfred Heneage Cocks, Esq., M.A., F.S.A.
1906, July. James Rutland, Esq., F.G.S.

Committee.

1897, Aug. The Rev. E. D. Shaw, M.A., *Chairman.*
1890, July. Mr. T. Horwood
1893. Mr. George Weller
Mr. E. Swinfen Harris, F.R.I.B.A.
1896, Aug. Mr. R. E. Goolden, F.S.A.
1897, Aug. The Rev. C. O. Phipps, M.A.
1899, July. Mr. J. T. Harrison
Mr. Thomas Thurlow
1900, Aug. Mr. Wm. Bradbrook, M.R.C.S.
1905. Dr. J. C. Baker, M.B., M.B.O.U.
1905. Mr. C. G. Watkins
1906, July. Mr. E. L. Reynolds
1906, Dec. Mr. R. Harold Russell

Editor.

1907, Jan. Mr. William Niven, F.S.A.

Honorary Secretary, and Curator of the Museum.

1892. Mr. A. H. Cocks, M.A., F.S.A., M.B.O.U.

Assistant Curator.

1906, Oct. Dr. J. C. Baker, M.B., M.B.O.U.

Treasurer.

1905, July. Mr. Edward Wilkins

Auditors.

1891. Mr. Thomas Horwood | 1905, July. Mr. C. G. Watkins

Ordinary Members.

*(Names marked with * are Life Members. The date attached to each name is that of the Member's election.)*

1906, Feb. Adams, Hy. Aug., M.A., The Puzzle, Aston Clinton, Tring
1906, Feb. Adams, Mrs. Elizabeth Harriet, Manor Farm, Wendover
1858, Aug. Addington, Rt. Hon. Lord, Addington Manor, Winslow
Allfrey, Francis, Bury Lawn, Newport Pagnell
1900, Aug. Armstrong, James T., Desburga, Walter's Ash, Hughenden
Arnatt, Mrs. Cecilia, Manor House, Tingewick
1896, June. *Astor, Hon. William Waldorf, Cliveden, Taplow

1896, Aug. Bailey, W., Terrier's Green, High Wycombe
1896, Aug. Bailey, Mrs. W., Terrier's Green, High Wycombe
1903, Aug. Baker, J. C., M.B., Aylesbury
Barber, Ven. E., Archdeacon of Chester
1899, Feb. *Barlow, Sir Thomas, Bart., 10, Wimpole Street, London, W.
Barrett, R. H., Grove Lodge, Slough
Baynes, Miss H. C., Buckingham Street, Aylesbury
1906, Feb. Beck, Septimus F., Great Missenden
1906, July. Benson, A. H., Ankerwycke, Wraysbury
1899, Feb. *Bentley, Richard, F.S.A., Upton, Slough
1906, Oct. Berry, Jas., F.R.C.S., 21, Wimpole Street, W.
1869, July. Blagden, Rev. Canon, Peverel Court, Stone, Aylesbury
1906, Oct. Blaikie, Robert M., 27, High Street, High Wycombe
1898, July. Boston, Right Honble. Lord, Hedsor House, Maidenhead
1896, Aug. Bourke, Ven. Archdeacon, Hill House, Taplow
1897, Dec. Bradbrook, W., Bletchley
Bull, F. W., Risdene, Kettering
1896. Burney, Col. H. E., Wavendon Tower, Bletchley
1893. Burnham, Rt. Hon. Lord, Hall Barn Park, Beaconsfield
1900, Aug. Butcher, Francis Joseph, Chesham Bois

1904, Feb. Carr-Gomm, F. C., Farnham Chase, Slough
1906, Feb. Carrington, George, Missenden Abbey
1860. Cartwright, Rev. F. W., Aynhoe Rectory, Banbury
1902, Feb. Chadwick, John, Bletchley
Challis, Rev. J. L., Stone Vicarage, Aylesbury
Cheesman, J., M.D., Buckingham.
Cheyne, E., Springfield, Hatch End, Middlesex
1906, Feb. Chilton, C. C., Buckingham Road, Aylesbury
Clarke, Daniel, Havenfield, High Wycombe
1872, July. *Cocks, A. H., Poynetts, Skirmett, near Henley-on-Thames
1873, July. Cottesloe, Rt. Hon. Lord, Swanbourne House, Winslow
1905, Aug. Couper, Miss May, Ellesborough Manor, Butler's Cross
1902, July. Cripps, C. A., K.C., Parmoor, Hambleden, Henley-on-Thames
1905, July. Cromwell, Rev. Canon John Gabriel, M.A., 10, Upton Park, Slough
1880, July. Crouch, W., Aylesbury
1902, July. Cruikshank, Rev. J. W., The Vicarage, Bledlow
1901, Nov. Crum, Rev. J. M. C., Cuddesden Palace, Wheatley, Oxon

1894. Darby, Stephen, Starlings, Cookham Dean, Berks
1905, May. Davies, A. Morley, F.G.S., Underwood, Winchmore Hill, Amersham
1902, Feb. Deane, Lieut.-Col. Richard Woodforde, Royal Hibernian Military School, Phœnix Park, Dublin
1860, Oct. *De Fraine, G. T., Aylesbury

1900, Dec. *Deverell, F. H., 7, Grote's Place, Blackheath, S.E.
1905, Aug. Deyns, Dr. Charles John, Bletchley
1885. Dickson, Rev. R. B., Speen Vicarage, Berks.
1897, Dec. *Disraeli, Coningsby, Horsendon House, Prince's Risborough
1906, Feb. Dormer, The Lord, Peterley Manor, Great Missenden
1897, Dec. *Dove, Miss, The Abbey, High Wycombe
Dover, J. G., Brightwell Hill, Wallingford
Drake, Rev. W. T. Tyrwhitt, Great Gaddesden Vicarage, Herts
1906, Nov. Duncan, Lieut.-Col. Wm., Shenley

1906, Feb. Elliston, R. J., Tring Road, Aylesbury
1898, July. Elsom, C. H., Highfield, High Wycombe
1856. *Evans, Sir J., K.C.B., D.C.L., F.S.A., Britwell, Berkhamsted, Herts

1860. Farmborough, Rev. J. C., 19, Evesham Place, Stratford-on-Avon
1905, Aug. Fass, Frank G., The Grange, Chalfont St. Peter
1906, May Field, Rev. Fred. Francis, Woughton-on-the-Green Rectory, Bletchley
1899, Dec. Flood, Alfred E., Rowborough, Cookham
1898, July. Foat, W., Aylesbury
1902, July. Forsyth, W. A., F.R.I.B.A., 16, Great Marlborough Street, London, W.
1895. Francis, E. C., Chesham
1906, Oct. Franklin, Mrs. (Caroline), Chartridge, Chesham
*Fremantle, Hon. T. F., Wistow House, 15, Chelsea Embankment, S.W.
1905, Nov. French, Edwin John, High Street, Winslow

1898, Feb. Garry, Rev. Canon, The Rectory, Taplow
Gilbey, Alfred, Wooburn Park, Maidenhead
Giles, Miss, London Road, High Wycombe
1905, Aug. Giles, Miss Grace Broome, Holne Chase, Bletchley
1894. Goodall, Col. L. E., Dinton Hall, Aylesbury
Goolden, R. E., F.S.A., Horton Grange, Maidenhead
*Graves, John Hicks, Manor House, Bradenham, High Wycombe
Graves, Rev. M., The Vicarage, Turville, Henley-on-Thames
1905, Aug. Green, Miss F. E., Haddenham Hall, Thame
1900, Dec. Green, G. A. B., High Wycombe
1905, May Grove, Walter Morris, Watercroft, Penn, Amersham
1897, March. Gurney, F. G., The Chestnuts, Wing, Leighton Buzzard
1906, Nov. Gurney, Rev. Gerald, Little Colstrop, Hambleden, Henley-on-Thames.
1860. Gurney, T., Hartwell, Aylesbury

1899, July. Haddock, Frank, High Wycombe
1902, July. Harben, H. A., F.S.A., Newlands, Chalfont St. Peter
1870, July. Harris, E. Swinfen, F.R.I.B.A., Stony Stratford
1860. Harrison, J. T., The Poplars, Buckingham
1906, Nov. Harrison, Robert G., Slough
Hart, E., The Abbey, Aston Abbots
Hazell, W., Aylesbury
1906, Oct. Hewitt, T. W. G., Turville Court, Henley-on-Thames
1899, July. Hobart-Hampden, Rev. A. K., The Rectory, Great Kimble

1860, Oct. Horwood, T., Aylesbury
1904, May. Horwood, Mrs. T., Aylesbury
Howe, Rt. Hon. Earl, Penn House, Amersham
1904, May. Hudson, A. A., Bacombe Warren, Wendover
1898, July. Hudson, R. W., Danesfield, Great Marlow
1902, July. Humphry, H. V., Bucks Asylum, Stone
1895. Hunt, Rev. Robert Walter Carew, Reading

1899, Dec. Ieby, The Hon. Cecil S., Hitcham Grange, Taplow

1906, Feb. James, Julian M., Temple Square, Aylesbury
*Jaques, Leonard, Easby House, Richmond, Yorkshire

1899, Feb. Keating, Miss G., Cannon Mill Cottage, Chesham
1902, July. Kerr, Hugh, M.D., Bucks County Asylum, Stone, Aylesbury
1900, Aug. Keyser, Charles Edward, M.A., F.S.A., Aldermaston Court, Reading
1906, Oct. Kinnear, W. R., Lindisfarne Cottage, Stone

1901, Dec. Lathbury, Rev. R. H., The Rectory, Denham
Layton, T., F.S.A., 22, Kew Bridge Road, Middlesex
1905, April. Lee, Mrs., Hartwell House,
Leigh, E. C. Austen, M.A., The College, Eton
Levi, W. J., Wonghton House, Bletchley
Liberty, A. L., Lee Manor, Great Missenden
1904, May. Liberty, Mrs. A. L., Lee Manor, Great Missenden
Liverpool, The Earl of, 2, Carlton House Terrace, S.W.
Lowndes, C., Stratford-on-Avon
Lowndes, J. L., Aylesbury
Lowndes, W. L., 27, Marine Parade, Dover

1860-63. *Mair, Hugh, Nightingale, Amersham
1890, July. Manning, P., M.A., F.S.A., 6, St. Aldate's, Oxford
Martyn, Rev. T. W., Aston Abbots Vicarage, Aylesbury
1903, Oct. Morison, L. J., Northend, Nr. Henley-on-Thames
1888, July. *Myres, J. L., Norham Gardens, Oxford

1902, April. Niven, W., F.S.A., Marlow Place, Great Marlow
1905, Nov. Norris, Rev. C. L., Newnton Longville

1899, Feb. Oliver, Rev. H. F., Fenny Stratford Vicarage
1860. *Ormond, Rev. J., The Oast, Hale, Farnham
1906, July. Owen, E. Tudor, Littledene, Loudwater
1901. Oxford, The Right Rev. The Lord Bishop of, The Palace, Cuddesdon

1905, July. Parez, Rev. Claud H., Mentmore Vicarage, Leighton Buzzard
1906, Nov. Parker, J. Clement, B.A., Desborough House, High Wycombe
Parrott, F. B., Aylesbury
1906, Nov. Parrott, Francis Hayward, Walton House, Aylesbury
1860-63. Parrott, T., Aylesbury
1904, May. Parry, E., H. Stoke House, Stoke Poges, Slough
1858, Aug. Payne, S. G., Aylesbury
1896, Aug. Pearson, Rev. C. W., M.A., Walton Vicarage, Aylesbury
*Pegge, J. W. Garrett, Chesham House, Chesham Bois

	*Penton, Capt. F. T., Goring Park, Nr. Worthing
1866, Aug.	Phipps, Rev. C. O., M.A., The Vicarage, Aylesbury
1898, July.	Pigot, Rev. J. C., Cublington Rectory, Leighton Buzzard
1896, Aug.	Pigott, C., Brook House, Aylesbury
1905.	Pigott, Mrs., Brenley House, near Faversham
	Rafferty, C. W., High Wycombe
1906, July.	Rafferty, Frank W., 2, Garden Court, Temple
	Reading, Rt. Rev. Bishop of, Abingdon
1903, Aug.	Redington, W. A., High Wycombe
1899, Feb.	Reynolds, L. W., The Priory, High Wycombe
1903, Oct.	Reynolds, E. L., Winsford, Upton, Slough
	Richmond, R., Leighton Buzzard
1882, Aug.	Risley, Rev. W. C., Shalstone Rectory, Buckingham
1900, Aug.	Roberts, Miss Frances M., Haddenham, Thame
1898, July.	Robson, Rev. W., The Vicarage, Lacey Green
1902, May.	Roscoe, E. S., The Court, Hornhill, Chalfont St. Peter
1888.	*Rosebery, Rt. Hon. Earl of, Mentmore, Leighton Buzzard
1892, July.	Rothschild, L. de, Ascott Park, Leighton Buzzard
1888, July.	Russell, R. H., Radcliffe Grange, Buckingham
1866-7.	Rutland, James, F.G.S., The Gables, Taplow
1900, Aug.	Saville, H., Stewkley, Leighton Buzzard
	Shaw, James, M.D., Aylesbury
1895.	Shaw, Rev. E. D., M.A., The Vicarage, High Wycombe
1905, May.	Skull, F., Fairwood Cottage, High Wycombe
1869, July.	Smith, Rev. A., Wendover Vicarage
1891.	Smith, Hon. W. F. D., M.P., Greenlands, Hambleden
1901, Nov.	Smyth, Lady, The Lodge, Stone, Aylesbury
1906, July.	Stanton, Rev. A. H., Hambleden Rectory, Henley-on-Thames
1903, Aug.	Stearns, J. P., Ray Mill House, Maidenhead
1906, July.	Stephen, Major James J., Amersham
1902, July.	Stephens, Pembroke Scott, K.C., Little Missenden House, Amersham
	Stowe, A., Trolly Hall, Buckingham
	Sutton, F. L., Breakstones, Langton Green, Tunbridge Wells
1892, July.	Tatham, Rev. F. H., M.A., Wing Vicarage, Leighton Buzzard
1900, Aug.	Tebb, R. Haden, Priory Ford, Bourne End
	Thomas, John, J.P., Brook House, Wooburn
1901, Feb.	Thomas, Miss H., Aylesbury
	Thurlow, T., High Wycombe
1905, Aug.	Tyler, G. D. Hardinge, 35, Courtfield Road, S.W.
1904, Aug.	Vaughan, H. L., Eton College, Windsor
1884, April.	Verney, Sir E. H., Bart., Claydon House, Winslow
	Verney, Freder., M.P., 12, Connaught Place, Marble Arch, W.
1878, July.	Vernon, Arthur, Borsbams, High Wycombe
	Vernon, R. D., Bower Hayes, High Wycombe
1900, Dec.	Watkins, C. G., Aylesbury
	Watson, Miss, Loosley Hill, Prince's Risborough
	Weller, G., The Plantation, Amersham
	Weller, W., Springfield Lodge, High Wycombe
	Weller, Mrs., Springfield Lodge, High Wycombe

1905. April, West, L. H., LL.D., The Grange, Wendover
1865, Aug. Wethered, Colonel O. P., El Robado, Teneriffe
1865, Aug. * Wethered, T. O., Seymour Court, Great Marlow
1904, Feb. Whaley, Mrs., Taplow Lodge, Maidenhead
1904, Aug. Wimperis, E. W., Slough
1905, May. Whittingstall, Rev. H. O. F., The Rectory, Chalfont S. Giles
1903, May. Whitbread, W., Hanslope, Stony Stratford
Wilkins, E., Aylesbury
1901, Dec. Winter, Rev. S. M., Dial Close, Great Marlow
1902, Nov., Wood, Henry J. T., Fingest Cottage, near High Wycombe
Wood, Rev. Canon, Hill House, Babbacombe, Torquay

1903, Aug. Young, H. E., 147, Banbury Road, Oxford

Honorary Members.

Ord. Mem., 1876, June. *Hon. Mem.*, 1890, July. Downs, R. S., 5, Castle Terrace, Wycombe

1893, Aug. Hope, W. H. St. John, M.A., Society of Antiquaries, Burlington House, London, W.

Macray, Rev. W. D., F.S.A., Ducklington Rectory, Witney, Oxon

Parker, James, The Turl, Oxford

Bucks Architectural and Archaeological Society.

SUMMARY of RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS for the Year ending 31st December, 1905.

RECEIPTS.

		£	s.	d.
To	Balance brought forward	11	17	4
,,	Arrears of Subscriptions	21	10	0
,,	Subscriptions for 1905	65	13	6
,,	Subscriptions paid in advance	22	10	6
,,	Life Members' Subscriptions	6	10	0
,,	Donations, viz.:—			
	The Lord Bishop of Reading (£ s. d.)	1	0	0
	John Parker, Esq. (£ s. d.)	5	0	0
	T. G. Gurney, Esq. (£ s. d.)	1	10	0
		7	10	0
,,	Sale of Records	2	10	0
		£138	1	4

PAYMENTS.

		£	s.	d.
By	Copies of Archæological Index	1	5	0
,,	Rent	6	0	0
,,	Caretaker	5	4	6
,,	Printing Records, &c., 1903, and on account of 1904	98	11	8
,,	Subscription to Congress of Archæological Societies	1	0	0
,,	Repairs and Work done	2	16	10
,,	Parker and Son—Counsel's Fee, &c., paid by them	4	6	6
,,	Insurance Premium	0	5	0
,,	Incidental Expenses	1	5	7
,,	J. Williams, Salary and Commission	5	15	4
,,	E. Wilkins, ditto	5	13	2
	(£ s. d.)			
,,	Balance at Bank — 6 2 9			
,,	Less outstanding Cheque — 0 5 0			
		5	17	9
		£138	1	4

Audited and compared with Vouchers and Pass Book and found correct.

20th April, 1906.

THOS. HORWOOD,
C. G. WATKINS, } Auditors.

Donations to the Aylesbury Museum, 1906.

JANUARY.

Two Horse-shoes. Eythrop	Mr. Holloway, Stone.
Bronze-gilt Crucifix, surface, arable land, near Beaconsfield	Rev. R. B. Dickson, Speen.
Bucks Constable's Staff, 1764	
Three Roman Coins, garden, Cadmore End	
Half-crown of Charles I., surface, arable land, Fingest	
Small green-glazed pottery Jug, 14th century (found 1872), walled up in recess in E. wall, Hardwick Church	Deposited by Vicar and C.W.'s, Hardwick.
Emanuel Bowen's Map of Bucks, c. 1760. Divided into Hundreds	Mr. John E. Pritchard, F.S.A., Hon. Sec. for Bristol, Bristol & Gloucestershire Archæological Society, 8, Cold Harbour Rd., Redland, Bristol.
Separates from RECORDS II. and III., 1861-66, of his four papers on "The Sepulchral Brasses of Bucks." A roll with rubbings of some Bucks brasses. Rolls with inscriptions from brasses in the Deaneries completed by the donor. Notes of other brasses *verbatim et literatim*.	Rev. J. A. Boodle, Boughton Vic., Faversham.
Two Mahogany Cabinets with drawers, containing (respectively) Insects and Fossils from various localities.	Miss Browne, The Cedars, High Wycombe.

FEBRUARY.

Extra copies of his papers as above.	Rev. J. A. Boodle.

MARCH.

Leaden tobacco-box (the lid missing). Parchment Lace-patterns..	Lady Smyth.
Antique Horse-shoe, Great Missenden	Mr. P. H. Kyle, Aylesbury.

APRIL.

Akerman's "Tradesmen's Tokens of London," 4to, 1849	Mr. Chas. Lowndes, Hartwell, Rowley, Stratford - upon - Avon.
Ogilby's Map of Bucks, 1675	Mr. S. G. Payne.

MAY.

Antique Horse-shoe. From an old wall, Stone	Mr. Huttleston, Stone.
Beads and other Antiquities, Egypt	Miss Hansard, Frant, Tunbridge Wells.
"Essays on Gothic Architecture," by Warton and others, 3rd Edit., 8vo., 1808	Dr. J. C. Baker.
Stuffed Long-eared Owl (*Asio otus*)	Mr. Leo Bonn, Wotton House.
Oyster shells containing traces of pigments (gold and red); a Lombardic C in brass (from an inscription let into marble matrix?); and other objects; found during restoration of Hanslope Church	Mr. W. Whitbread.

JUNE.

Two human skeletons of the Early Iron Age, with iron spear-head, Burne Hill, Stone	Colonel E. D. Lee.

JULY.

Various animal bones, Bone pin, Roman minimi, and other objects excavated by Subscription, Burne Hill, Stone. (Not yet exhibited)	Colonel E. D. Lee.

Set of 9 whole-plate photographs of the above excavation	Mr. S. G. Payne.

OCTOBER.

53 Volumes and Parcels of MS., Newspaper Cuttings, Engravings, Brass-rubbings, etc., relating to Bucks, collected by the late Mr. Henry Gough and Mr. W. P. Storer	Mrs. Henry Gough and Mr. Alfred B. Gough, Sandcroft, Redhill, Surrey.

NOVEMBER.

Wooden mask and feet from Mummy Case. Abydos. Head in stone, probably a sculptor's trial piece intended to represent Horus. Luxor	Mrs. C. M. Firth (*née* Hansard), Tunbridge Wells.
Stuffed Golden-crested Wren (*Regulus cristatus*). Stone	Lady Smyth.
Stuffed Magpie (*Pica rustica*), and stuffed Jack Snipe (*Gallinago gallinula*). Wingrave	Dr. J. C. Baker.

transversely bisected; and as if the soil thus removed had been heaped up on the two sections left standing, so as to form a pair of gigantic circular barrows.

The outside one (*i.e.* the furthest from the plateau), known as Burne Hill (perhaps more correctly Bourn Hill), bears N. by W. $\frac{3}{4}$ W. of the inner one (from centre to centre), and is somewhat the larger. Measuring from the limit of the old ploughed area (now permanent pasture) its diameter from W. to E. was ascertained by Mr. Whitbread to be 280ft.; and the height of the north face (opposite the central line north to south) from the lower side of the (?) vallum, 45ft. 9in. Dr. J. C. Baker, M.B., and Mr. James Berry, F.R.C.S., ascertained its circumference to be 869ft. (agreeing very closely with Mr. Whitbread's diameter); and found it to be 260ft. over all, and about 15 to 20ft. in actual height, measured no doubt from E. or W., because its height is greatest on the N. side (owing to the falling away of the river valley), and least on the S. side, where it is joined to the second hill by a *col*. The map in *Ædes Hartwellianæ*, Addenda, Plate IV., opposite p. 85, shows the former "coach-road," of which we were constantly hearing locally, running between the two mounds, across what is above called the *col*, along the line of the hedge seen on the right of Plate I. A large portion of the line of the base is roughly indicated by what looks very like a vallum or encircling bank, which, however, is not continuous all round, but it would naturally have been destroyed in making the coach-road.

The sides are very steep until near the top, whence the slope becomes a gentle one. A ring of trees *

*The Rev. J. L. Challis, Vicar of Stone, kindly furnished the following extract from the parish register:—"Memdm. That the Ashen Trees were planted upon Bourn Hill in October, 1722. By Scawen Kenrick Vicr." These would seem to have been the predecessors of the present trees, which are limes and wych-elms (no ashes), and which were evidently planted somewhere about half a century ago, outside the former ring, as we met with decayed roots some yards inside the present circle. This is the oldest documentary evidence either Mr. Challis or I have found for the form of the name of this hill; and though both *Burn* and *Bourn* have meanings according to Halliwell, the latter seems the more likely to be correct, and its first meaning, "a limit, or boundary," is by no means an unlikely explanation of the name. Mr. Challis thinks that the name formerly included both the hills, which are called "The Mounds" in some maps. In the map already alluded to in

(limes and wych-elms) is planted just at the edge of the gentle slope, and the large enclosure resulting forms a fairly well defined summit or top, about 100ft. in diameter.

In April, 1906, the gamekeepers of Colonel E. D. Lee, of Hartwell House, the owner of the land, found a sett here occupied by badgers, which they proceeded to dig out. This, as is well-known, entails the moving of a great quantity of "ground," and in the course of following the unfortunate animals (of which they eventually secured the old female and her three cubs), they were a good deal surprised at encountering two human skeletons, the greater part of the bones of which they unearthed, and fortunately preserved.

The keepers notified the police, the police notified the coroner, who in turn communicated with the Home Secretary! Fortunately, however, Dr. J. C. Baker heard of the find, and having apprised me, I at once wrote to Colonel Lee asking for the things for the County Museum. Colonel Lee most kindly consented, and forwarded them to me, and I took the steps necessary for their preservation. Colonel Lee also very kindly gave permission to the Society to make further search in the hill, and has since offered to provide a show case for the new Museum; for all which I have the pleasure to acknowledge the Society's indebtedness to him, and my own personal indebtedness and thanks to him and Mrs. Lee for their hospitality and kindness to me at Hartwell House during the progress of the exploration, and also to the late Sir Henry Smyth and to Lady Smyth for a similar hospitality at S. John's Lodge, Stone, notwithstanding the precarious state of Sir Henry's

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the Addenda to *Ædes Hartwellianæ*, in which the two mounds are figured, "The Mounds" is inscribed above them, and "Burn Hill" below them. Mr. Challis knows the name "Nitten Hill" for the second mound (but cannot find any record of it), but has not heard the other two names that the labourer supplied (see p. 267). "Pincushion" is given by Halliwell as a local name for the sweet scabious. Mr. Challis writes: "You may take it that the hill last opened is *now* commonly known as Burn Hill, and the other as Nitten Hill. In the account of the opening of this latter in the Ædes Hartwellianæ, the *name* of the hill is not once mentioned." There is a Hemp Hill, just north of Hartwell village and about three-quarters of a mile east of the mound, and there seems every likelihood that the labourer (who was born within a stone's throw of Nitten Hill) transferred the name of the other hill to it in error.

health at the time. The Society is also much indebted to Professor W. Wright, D.Sc., F.S.A., etc., of the Middlesex Hospital, for kindly examining and reporting on the human remains, and for the trouble he took in order to secure clear photographs of the two skulls reproduced as Plate II.

Mr. W. Whitbread, of Hanslope, a member of this Society, proved an invaluable foreman; and Mr. W. R. Kinnear, of Stone, who is now a member of the Society, was also a most valuable and reliable helper. These two, with myself and four or five labourers, formed the regular working staff, while various gentlemen paid us visits, to several of whom thanks are due for valuable aid. Dr. J. C. Baker kindly undertook the treasurer's department, which he carried out most successfully.

From July 23 to August 2, 1906 (both inclusive), we turned and thoroughly explored the whole of the top already described, to within four or five yards of the trees (so as to avoid disturbing their roots). The area thus examined formed a circle 70 feet in diameter.

This space, until the raid by the keepers, had evidently been a regular thicket of old-established nettles, which must have largely screened the entrances to the badger and fox setts. So many trenches had been cut in various directions in pursuing the badgers that there was no very large surface left undisturbed; but so long as there was any sign of turning in the soil, whether in prehistoric times, or by the keepers three months previously, or by badger or fox between these extreme dates, we followed downwards; and until we became perfectly familiar with the soil, even because occasionally we could not satisfy ourselves that it had never been moved. In this way about one-third of the area was dug 3 feet deep and more; in one wide trench in the northern half, extending in a N.E.-S.W. direction on the site of the principal ramifications of the badger sett, we followed these to a depth of 8ft. 6in., while the whole of the remainder was turned to a depth of 2ft. 6in. We also cut a section from the N.N.E. edge of the summit, straight down the side of the hill, and through the mound near the base, which, running nearly half-

way round the hill, may be the remains of a *vallum*. (See Plate I.,* where the temporary rails we fixed to keep cattle from falling into this deep trench, are visible on the left-hand side.)

We are able to state positively that the hill is entirely a natural one; nowhere could we trace that so much as a single spadeful of soil had ever been added to it; even the "vallum"† is of unturned earth.

This, however, does not prevent the hill having been artificially rounded from a naturally irregular outline, nor does it prevent the "vallum" having been artificially laid out by excavating soil from its upper and lower sides. Only, there is not a vestige (as one would expect to find) of soil removed from one point, being used to raise a low place elsewhere. If any shaping has taken place, the soil has been entirely removed from the hill and scattered.

This conclusion is in complete agreement with the result of the investigation of the twin mound (locally known as Nitten Hill, Pincushion Hill, or Emp‡ Hill) by the late Dr. Lee in 1849, as recorded by Admiral Smyth in *Ædes Hartwellianæ*, p. 5. "In Eythorpe fields, near Stone, there are two conical mounds, nearly touching at their foot, which appear to be artificial; but in the spring of 1849, at my request, Dr. Lee excavated the one which stands on his own ground. It is about 30 feet high, and of 200 feet radius at its base". . . . . "the geological details gave indisputable evidence of its being a natural deposition, like the strata of the district, from which the outer masses had been swept off by the floods which scooped the valley below." He adds the fol-

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*Reproduced from one of 9 excellent photographs kindly taken by Mr. S. G. Payne (see p. 262).

†I am very doubtful whether this bank is the remains of a vallum, because the level ground immediately up to it was formerly ploughed, and a headland always produces in the course of time a considerable drop or small precipice where it abuts against steeply rising ground; then if a fence divided the plough from the mound, and cattle pastured on the mound continued through a number of years to walk to and fro along the barrier, a vallum-like result is naturally produced. The fact of no turned soil being found on the bank shows that if it was purposely made by human agency, it must have been carved out of the solid by cutting away the soil on both its upper and lower sides,—a very unlikely proceeding.

‡Query *Hemp?* See foot-note, p. 265.

lowing "tabulated depths of the section" as taken by the Rev. J. B. Reade:—

FT.	IN.	
1	7.	Vegetable mould.
0	5.	Shelly oolite, containing ammonites, trigoniæ, etc.
0	7.	Sandy loam.
0	2.	A bed of green sandstone pebbles.
0	9.	Yellow clay.
5	0.	Greyish yellow clay.
0	2.	A well-defined and undisturbed green line, indicating an ancient surface.
3	9.	Dark grey clay.
0	4.	Band of iron-stone.
9	10.	Light grey clay.
0	8.	Kimmeridge clay.

The first of these two columns agrees fairly with what we found in the other hill, and as a small radius at the centre of the top of Burne Hill had some few inches of a yellowish clay above the "shelly oolite," it may be inferred that that stratum had been detrited from the remainder of the rounded top, as well as from that of "Nitten" Hill; and our maximum depth (8ft. 6in.) would therefore leave a few inches of the "greyish yellow clay" unseen. It must, of course, be remembered that Mr. Reade's next stratum, the "well-defined and undisturbed green line, indicating an ancient surface," refers to mesozoic (Upper Oolitic) times, and not to any sign of human occupation.

In due course we came upon most of the remaining bones of the two skeletons overlooked during the badger hunt. At the exact point indicated by the keeper, we found, 2ft. 6in. below the modern surface, most of the leg bones of the principal skeleton—a very muscular man of middle age, whom I will not more particularly describe, as Professor Wright's report will furnish an accurate description. The previously-missing right femur and patella, both tibiæ and fibulæ, and the metatarsals, were *in situ*. The man had been buried extended, on his back. Not one phalange remained in place, all having been scraped away at some time by a badger when excavating a tunnel, and we kept finding them singly, several as much as some yards away. The distal ends of the tibiæ were 7ft. 3in. west of the centre of the hill. The body had been oriented, the feet pointing E. by

N. ¼ N. The sacrum, whether long ago disturbed by badgers, or perhaps more probably quite recently by their exterminators, lay 15in. deep, 15ft. 4in. W. ½ N. from the centre, or between 5 and 6 feet out of position.

A day or two after the keepers' raid there was found in the soil thrown out close to this burial, and evidently belonging to it, a socketed iron spear-head 6½in. long, having the socket continued forwards up the blade, gradually tapering to nothing just short of the point. This form is identical with that of bronze weapons, and typical of that age, not only in this country, but elsewhere. In *Sveriges Forntid* af Oscar Montelius (Stockholm, 1872) is figured an almost similar Swedish specimen of the Bronze Age, and an equally similar example in iron of the Early Iron Age. The type is also illustrated by Norwegian examples in both metals belonging to these two Periods, in *Norske Oldsager* af O. Rygh (Christiania, 1885).

One or two of the examples in my own collection from Norway, now in the British Museum, are more or less modified varieties of the type, and I have to thank Mr. Reginald A. Smith, F.S.A., for finding me in the collection there a practically similar example, of the Early Iron Age, found in England. The blade of the present example is 3½ inches long, by about 1·4 inch broad. The socket which extends 3 inches clear of it is $\frac{18}{16}$ of an inch in outside diameter at the butt end; the grain of the wood of the shaft is still visible inside.

The second skeleton found by the keepers' digging party lay about 14ft. 2in. S.W. by W. of the centre, that is about 9ft. south of the shoulders of the extended skeleton, and probably about 3ft. below the present surface. It had been buried in a contracted position, the hands up in front of the face, and the keeper states that it was face-downwards, but usually in contracted burials the body is found lying on the side, generally the left side. This skeleton was that of a quite young person, of whom I leave it to Professor Wright to give all particulars. Various scattered phalanges belonging to this second skeleton were also recovered by us; as well as vertebræ, ribs, portions of the sterna, etc. belonging to both; in great

measure the bones were so scattered that they could not be assigned to the body owning them, merely by their position. A bone pin, $2\frac{19}{20}$ in. long, made from the scapula of a small sheep, was found not many yards from the contracted body, and had possibly—indeed probably—been associated with that burial.

From the undoubtedly unturned, stratified mass forming the hill, it is obvious that there is no "primary" interment on or near the ground line in the centre of the mound, and it seems curious that these two interments on the top (which one naturally supposed, until the contrary was proved, were "secondary" burials) should have constituted "*omne quod mortale est*" in what appears to one's modern eye so remarkably eligible a burial site from a prehistoric point of view. I venture to suggest that a tree standing at the time in the exact centre may account for the burials being placed to one side.*

We found no further human remains, but the oldest traces of man on the mound were nearly three dozen flint flakes, and two scrapers, one of which has exceptionally fine and minute chippings. It is not a flint district, and therefore it seems possible that out of about an equal number of small flint chippings that do not fulfil the orthodox conditions of flake-dom, there may be some that have nevertheless been brought to their present form by the industry of neolithic men.

Three *minimi*, and four tiny fragments of pseudo-Samian pottery, are the only evidences of the Roman period. One of the pottery fragments has been ground into a circular disc, apparently as a draughtsman, and again broken—only the smaller segment being found.

Two of the *minimi* are of Constantine the Great, A.D., 306-337.

The first has, Ob. Bust to left, with helmet. CONSTANTINO. . . . . Rev. Winged figure with spear.

The second (of the same reign) has, Ob. Head to right. [CONSTANT]INV[S]. Rev. [GLORIA

* As, however, a large flagstaff stood for several years in the exact centre of the summit, on which a danger flag was hoisted when there was rifle-shooting by the volunteers at the butts which were here, it is just possible (though unlikely) that in digging the hole to plant the pole, a burial may have been disturbed and escaped notice.

EXERCITVS]. Two soldiers, each holding a spear in outer hand, and a shield resting on ground, supported by inner hand. Between them a trophy.

The third is of Constantius II., A.D., 337-361. Ob. Head to right. [FL. IVL.] CONSTANTIVS . . . . . Rev. GLORI A EXER [CITVS]. (The A of GLORIA is divided from the remainder of the word). Ditto to last. Below: TRS (= Treves, where it was minted).

I may here mention the purchase on the Society's account, from one of our labourers, of another *minimus* of Constantine the Great, which he said he had dug up on Round Hill, close on the S.E. of Stone village. Ob. Head with helmet, to right. Rev. Two draped winged figures, between them an altar. (Inscription illegible.)

Bones of various animals were ubiquitous throughout the surface soil, and there were also a few birds' bones; some of these bones seem likely to be of a certain degree of antiquity, as is mentioned under the respective species.

HORSE.—Four upper and one lower teeth, and some small fragments of a lower mandible, may belong to any period.

PIG.—A few fragments. Probably of the same date as the oxen and sheep bones.

OX.—Nearly thirty fragments of bone, and teeth, representing oxen somewhat smaller than the ordinary modern breeds, but not tiny like the so-called *Bos longifrons*, or the Britanny breed. These may date back to almost any age between say the 17th century and the Early Iron age, but the, apparently, entire absence of bones of Red deer, points to mediæval rather than prehistoric times.

SHEEP.—A large number of bones of small sheep occurred throughout the surface soil. From the very uniformly small size, there is every probability that they are of a certain degree of antiquity.* Whether

*The apparent condition of the bones also corroborates this supposition: though it is possible that they are merely some of the foxes' spoil. The foxes would hardly, however, have been allowed to kill so many actually at their earth, and it is a physical impossibility for a fox to transport an entire sheep, or well-grown lamb even of a small breed; and contrary to their habits to break up a sheep's carcase, and transport the dismembered joints. The admixture of ox and pig bones goes far to prove the innocence of the foxes.

they were the gradual accumulation from the dinner of a solitary shepherd (or watchman of any kind), or whether they were all thrown away within the space of a very few days by a large number of men temporarily assembled here for some warlike purpose on one particular occasion, there is nothing to show, except, perhaps, two little facts. If a solitary shepherd was in the habit of eating his dinner here daily for any length of time, he would have been almost certainly (at any period) accompanied by a dog, who would have had ample time to dispose of all but insignificant fragments of the daily bone, supposing, that is, that the shepherd was in the daily habit of dining off mutton (even braxy!). Whereas a body of men, assembled for military purposes, would have been in the main without dogs, and therefore a large number of bones, broken though most of them are (with a comparatively small proportion gnawed), would naturally come down to us. A shepherd, moreover, would always have seated himself in the same place, and have dropped his daily bone within a few feet of the same spot; but the bones were found distributed fairly evenly over the entire area.

It is impossible to determine positively the period of these sheep without comparison with a large series of known date (*i.e.*, bones found associated with human handiwork of recognised age); but as the scapula from which the pin was manufactured seems to have agreed closely with the unworked fragments of these bones which we found, it is quite possible that they date, like the human skeletons, from the late Celtic period (but even if so, not necessarily contemporaneously with the burials). There is a close agreement between these bones and those from Walton Road, Aylesbury (described further on), which are probably mediæval. The sheep bones from the Hedsor Pile Dwellings, of probably a later period than the earliest extreme suggested for the present series, show a certain range of size (as if from some amount of mixture of breeds), but the predominating type is larger.

There are less than a dozen fragments of skull in all, so small as to admit of no measuring; the lower mandibles, like nearly all the other bones, are im-

perfect, but I took some little trouble in taking such measurements as are possible, and comparing them with modern specimens in my collection, only to find that owing to the varying degrees of immaturity among them, such few measurements as were possible were untrustworthy and only misleading.

The following few measurements of other bones are given for what little they are worth:—

Two atlas vertebræ, measured transversely at their widest point about the centre, would each be barely $2\frac{1}{2}$in. if perfect.

A sacrum, if perfect, would be about $2\frac{17}{20}$ in. in width at the anterior surface.

The radius of a young example measures without the distal epiphysis, which is missing, $4\frac{11}{20}$in. (An ulna, and part of a humerus, apparently belong).

Metacarpal, adult, 4in. long. Ditto of a young example (epiphysis of distal end detached and found separately) $4\frac{11}{16}$in.; bone proportionately stouter than the last. Another young example (distal epiphysis missing) is of intermediate length, but barely stouter than the first mentioned.

The most perfect tibia, probably measured barely 7 in.

Metatarsal, adult (imperfect, gnawed, about) $5\frac{1}{8}$in. Other examples, probably also adult, but imperfect, match very closely in size.

Astragalus, length $1\frac{3}{16}$ in.

Calcaneum, measured from the posterior extremity or *tuber calcis*, to the posterior articular facet for the astragalus, 1·3 in. A second example, $1\frac{11}{20}$ in. A third (immature, epiphysis not formed), 1·2in.

BADGER and FOX bones were, as was to be expected, numerous.

OTTER.—Two left scapulæ of young otters, probably from 4 to 6 months old, match so exactly as to size that it seems likely they belonged to cubs of the same litter. One is perforated evidently by a sharp canine tooth, which helps to bring its undoing home to a fox.

A matter of considerable interest from a zoological point of view,—and as the animal has long been

exterminated in the county, almost from an archæological point of view also,—is the finding of bones of—

Pine Marten *(Mustela martes)*, which seem to have been captured by foxes, and carried to their earth on this hill to eat. From the comparatively recent appearance of the bones (in common with the remaining bones mentioned below), it seems improbable that these were martens trapped by men at an early period, and brought here to be skinned.* My identification of these bones has been confirmed by Dr. C. I. Forsyth-Major and Mr. Oldfield Thomas, F.R.S. They comprise:—

Left ramus of lower mandible, from symphysis to within about $\frac{1}{2}$-inch of angle. The canine, and 3rd and 4th præmolar teeth, are *in situ*, the alveoli of the first two præmolars and of the second molar, have completely closed. The first molar has been broken short off during life, and the alveolus is in process of closing over the fangs. The remaining teeth, however, do not show much wear.

Portion of a right ramus of a large individual. No teeth remaining.

Humerus. A left and right are probably a pair. A perfect left, and the proximal $\frac{2}{3}$rds of a right, *may* also be a pair. Also the proximal two-thirds of another left, and an immature left wanting both epiphyses. At least four animals represented.

Ulna, one example.

Tibia and fibula. 5 right, and 3 left. At least 5 animals represented.

The imperfect ends of some of these bones are caused, with little doubt, by their owners having served as food for foxes. The inference that martens are naturally captured and eaten by foxes is, I believe, an entirely new suggestion, and the fact that remains of at least five individuals (four old, one a young adult) occurred, also tends to show that the species was formerly common in this part of Buckinghamshire, although many years may have elapsed between the capture of the first and the last. An interesting ques-

* The possibility that these bones, and those of the animal preceding and succeeding, were from specimens that had fallen from a "keeper's museum" has not been overlooked, but from the situation of the hill this is extremely improbable.

tion is their age, not only as showing evidence as to how recently martens were still fairly plentiful hereabouts, but also as an indication of the age of the fox (and inferentially of the badger) earths. Documentary evidence is only negative on the point, but we may suppose that the species was practically exterminated in the county more than one century since: and to go back to a time when it was still at all numerous, we must suppose that this badger earth, to which the fox earth appeared to be a mere annex of later date, was at least two, and probably even three or more centuries old!

Domestic Cat.—The upper portions of a femur, tibia, and humerus. The latter bone has been fractured during life, and a very strong natural mend effected, but there is a lump *(exostosis)* on the posterior surface decidedly larger than the entire proximal head of the bone.

There are numerous bones of Hedgehog, and of Rabbits, and of smaller rodents.

Bird Bones.—The remains of birds are few. They comprise two fragments of right ulna representing two domestic fowls; a coracoid is that of a duck, and so probably are a portion of humerus, and an (anchylosed) ii. and iii. digit. Another pair of these bones probably belonged to a goose; they seem small enough for those of a Brent Goose, with which I have had no opportunity of comparing them.* A second coracoid represents a pigeon, and a portion of rib probably belonged to a bird about the size of a duck.

There are in addition three or four bones of small passerine birds.

Probably all these, with the exception, perhaps, of the small birds, had furnished meals for foxes.

Among the inevitable sundries which always make their appearance, dig almost where one will, in this old-inhabited country, are a dozen tiny fragments of mediæval pottery; a piece of very thin lead, about $2 \times \frac{5}{8}$ in., having a very slight rim along one edge, which is somewhat curved. This, and a split running

* The Brent is, however, essentially a marine species, and can at no time have been at all common in this inland county.

out to the lower, torn edge, suggests that it may have been originally rounded, as if forming part of a very small vase. Also a defaced copper coin, 1·1in. diam.—probably a lucky halfpenny, round one side of which is rudely engraved—William DVBLIN Overend 1737. In the centre is a circle filled by numerous lines crossing in different directions. (The other side blank, except for a few slight marks visible with a glass in a good light, left when the coin was defaced.)

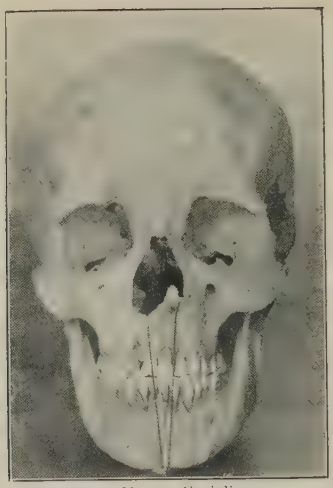
It is many years since I saw the enormous barrows of Odin, Thor, and Freya, with the fourth lesser, but still huge Kings' Barrow, at Gamla Upsala, Sweden, so it is difficult to compare them (even with the help of a small photograph *), but no doubt the hill now under discussion must be bigger than either of them. The largest (real) barrow that Canon Greenwell in his unique experience met with is very considerably smaller. He says † "The largest that I am acquainted with is Willy Houe, near Wold Newton, which is very nearly 150 feet in diameter, and about 24 feet high."

With regard to "natural barrows," another, probably water-rounded, isolated, conical hill which I have known all my life, is the Moel glas (=the green [strictly *blue*] conical hill) which gives the name to the property and parish in which it is situated (Voelas) in Denbighshire. This hill is much larger than Burne Hill, and is almost obviously too large to be artificial, but has nevertheless a most artificial appearance. I have never measured it, but its size may be to some extent inferred from the fact that it is covered by trees forming the site of by far the largest rookery I have ever seen. The Castle Mound at Oxford is a familiar example of somewhat similar appearance. This, as we know, was formerly surmounted by a castle (of masonry), but the mound itself can hardly be artificial, though possibly, as in other instances, the perfecting of the conical form may be so.

In April last I received a letter from Dr. J. Sinclair Holden, M.D., of Sudbury (Suffolk), informing me that

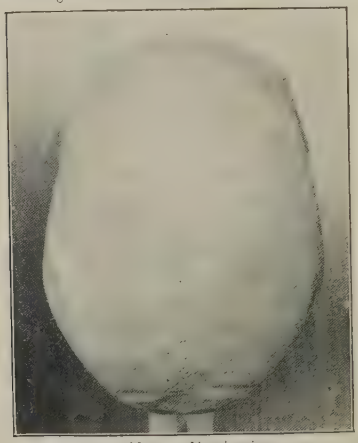
* There is a very inaccurate coloured plate of this remarkable group in Sir John Lubbock (Lord Avebury)'s "Pre-historic Times" (3rd edition).

† British Barrows, p. 5, *foot-note.*



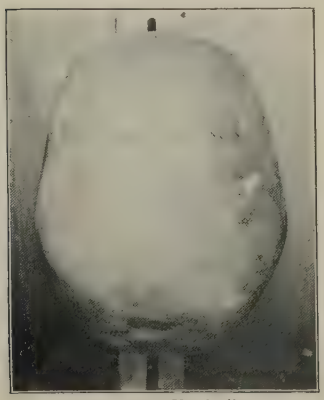
♂ Norma Facialis.

♂ Norma Lateralis



♂ Norma Verticalis.

♂ Norma Occipitalis.



♀ Norma Verticalis.

♀ Norma Lateralis.

SKULLS FROM BURNE HILL, STONE.

about four miles from there a bluff projecting into the Stour valley has been found to contain urns; "the large ones contained ashes and bits of bone, all rude and hand-made pottery. The bluff is composed of glacial drifts, sands and gravels, and the urns are found generally about 5 feet from upper surface, no doubt some denudation has taken place since their burial. No sign of bronze or [other] metal, but I have found a few flint neoliths in form of scrapers." At the rear of the bluff is a church, in the tower of which, and elsewhere close round, are about 24 sarsen stones, and Dr. Holden suggests as a possibility that these may have formed a stone circle. He adds "Do you term these natural sites of burial—a Barrow?" To this question I shall be grateful for replies.

ALFRED HENEAGE COCKS.

FROM PROFESSOR WILLIAM WRIGHT, M.B., D.Sc., F.R.C.S., F.S.A.

Two skeletons in a more or less fragmentary state were forwarded to me by Mr. A. H. Cocks for examination. One had belonged to an adult male; the other to a female of eighteen to twenty years of age.

Male skeleton—

An examination of the body skeleton leads me to conclude that the stature of the man was 5ft. 8in. He was of powerful muscular build.

An examination of his skull shows it to be of the long variety—dolichocephalic. It has an index of 73.

The sutures of the cranium are still open; further, the halves of the frontal bone had not united—the condition known as Metopism. The supraciliary eminences, mastoid processes, and occipital ridges are all well marked. The teeth are good, but worn by long use. The chin is prominent, the angle of the mandible rounded.

Norma Facialis:—Viewed from the front the long ellipsoid character of the face is recognised.

Norma Lateralis:—Viewed from the side the large mastoid processes behind the ear are seen, also the projection of the chin and the nature of the teeth.

Norma Verticalis:—Viewed from above, the cranium is seen to have its maximum width behind the centre; the eminences above the orbits are distinctly visible.

Norma Occipitalis:—Viewed from the back a rounded sagittal ridge is noticed above, and a shallow groove, also directed sagittally, above the mastoid process.

Female skeleton—

The body skeleton, owing to the age of the individual to whom it belonged, has not attained its full size. The epiphyses or growing ends of the long bones are absent. There are, however, no reasons for supposing she was of other than medium height. The bones do not exhibit such asperities for muscular attachments as suggest an arduous life.

Of the skull only the cranium remains, the face, with the exception of the lower jaw, being entirely absent.* The cranium is of medium length—mesaticephalic—having an index of 76. The sutures are open, and, as in the case of the male skeleton, metopism obtains.

Norma Verticalis:—Viewed from above, the cranium has a similar shape to that of the male, but is somewhat broader. The supraciliary eminences are only very faintly marked.

Norma Lateralis:—Viewed from the side, the forehead is smooth and almost vertical; the shape is ellipsoid.

	♂		♀
Glabellar-Occipital length	199	...	178
Maximum width	146	...	135
Minimum Frontal width	100	...	98
Basi-Bregmatic height	148	...	133

As to whom these skeletons belonged, it is impossible to say much with certainty. It must be remembered that late Palæolithic Man had already lost from his skeleton whatever low and anthropoid features early Palæolithic Man may have possessed. One looks in

[*It was struck and broken by the spade of one of the keeper's party, before it was discovered.—A.H.C.]

vain in skulls of later date for any progression or retrogression in cranial form and features. A cranium of late Palæolithic Man may be indistinguishable from that of the Man of to-day. We therefore have to content ourselves with the study of slight and unimportant variations, with the comparison of unidentified skulls—such as these under consideration—with those which have been identified by strong collateral evidence, archæological or historical. We can so arrive at a conclusion which, however, considering the small number of well-authenticated skulls extant, can never be regarded as very sound.

From what is known of the skulls definitely assignable to the Neolithic and Bronze Ages, I have little hesitation in declaring that the skulls under examination belong to neither of these periods.

Coming to the Early Iron Age, the authenticated skulls are unfortunately extremely rare for England as a whole, and for South-East England in particular. It is thus impossible to fix upon any skull as a type for this period.

During the Roman occupation it was the custom here, as it was in other distant parts of the Empire, to mingle peoples of very different origin for the avowed purpose of destroying all community of interest and sentiment. We find the ethnology of Britain complicated by the introduction, among others, of Frisians, Germans, Gauls, Spaniards, Moors, Thracians, and Sarmatians. There is consequently no definite Roman type.

Further, later comers, Jutes, Angles, and Saxons had no cranial form sufficiently definite to afford much assistance in the identification of skulls. Weighing the probabilities of the case, and chiefly by a process of exclusion, I am led to attribute the skeletons to either the Early Iron Age or the Anglo-Saxon Period.

OLD COINS: RECENT FINDS IN OR NEAR WYCOMBE.

With reference to this article in the last issue of the Records, IX., No. 3, we have been favoured with the following notes by our Vice-President, Sir John Evans, and, with Mr. Downs' consent, gladly print them:—

Britwell, Berkhamsted,
2 *January*, 1907.

Dear Sir,—

I gladly hail the interesting paper on Old Coins found in or near High Wycombe, contributed to the Records of Buckinghamshire by our honorary member, Mr. R. S. Downs. The appearance of such a paper will I hope be followed by that of other contributions to the numismatics of the county. I shall, I hope, be pardoned if I offer a few corrections on some minor points:—

P. 209. For Mazentius read Maxentius.

,, For VICTORIA LŒ ET PRINCEPS read VICTORIAE LAETAE PRINC. PERP.

P. 210. There is no known Roman coin reading ROMVLVS ET REMVS. The coin was probably one of those of the VRBS ROMA type, with the wolf and twins on the reverse, the description of which has in some way been converted into an inscription.

P. 213. For Septimus read Septimius.

P. 214. For EBORICI read EBORACI.

P. 217. For BEATITUDO FELICITAS read BEATA TRANQUILLITAS.

P. 218. The coin of Elizabeth is not a penny, but either a three-farthing or a three-half-penny piece, as it has a rose behind the head.

"My face so thin
That in mine ear I durst not stick a rose
Lest men should say, Look, where three-farthings goes."
(Shakspeare, King John).

P. 221. Roman. This coin must be of Caracalla, and not of Antoninus Pius.

P. 210. There is an account of the discovery of ancient British coins at Keep Hill, illustrated by engravings of five of them in "Archæologia," Vol. XXII., p. 297. They seem to be all of Tasciovanus, the father of Cunobelinus. An account of the discovery is also given in the "Gentleman's Magazine," 1827, Vol. XXVII., p. 493. I have described the find in "Ancient British Coins," p. 227, and have mentioned another discovery of ancient British coins in a hollow flint at Wonersh, near Guildford. Besides those found at High Wycombe and at Whaddon Chase, coins of this class have been found at Buckingham, Chesham, Creslow, Cuddington, Ellesborough, Quainton, Thornborough, Wendover, Whichwood Forest, Aylesbury, Drayton Beauchamp, Fenny Stratford, Chalfont Park, near Slough, and Stoke Mandeville, of all of which I have given an account in the book already mentioned and its Supplement. At p. 556 I have called attention to the name of the descendants of Cunobeline having survived at Kimble until A.D. 903, when it appears in a Charter.

Yours faithfully,

JOHN EVANS.

The Editor, RECORDS OF BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

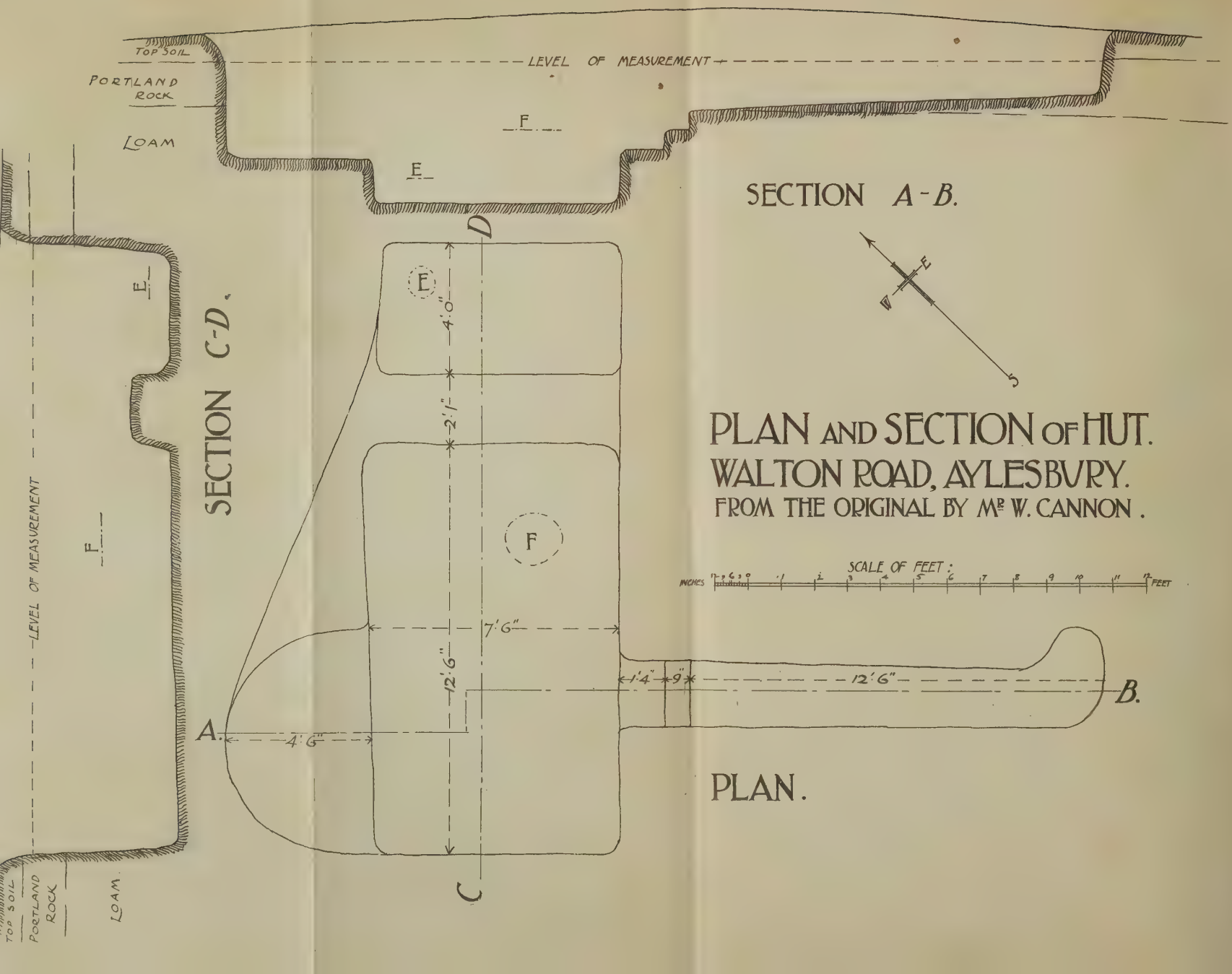
A SEMI-UNDERGROUND HUT IN WALTON ROAD, AYLESBURY.

Directly some labourers employed by Mr. William Cannon, builder, of Aylesbury, began to excavate in May, 1905, for the foundations of a house on a site in Walton Road, Aylesbury, belonging to the late Mr. George Tabor, of Kingsbury Square, various scraps of pottery and bones were met with. Mr. Cannon was good enough to suspend operations until Dr. J. C. Baker, M.B., Mr. F. H. Parrott, and I visited the spot on the 22nd of that month, and then most kindly placed labourers at our disposal, to excavate under our direction; for which, and for the plan, we have to return him our best thanks; and especially our thanks were due to the late Mr. Tabor, for allowing us to keep for examination the objects found, for a length of time which may well have seemed out of all reason.

Almost with the moving of the first spadeful of the soil, traces of ancient human occupation began making their appearance. Having an engagement elsewhere, however, I was obliged to leave shortly, but Mr. F. H. Parrott kindly undertook the supervision of the exploration, and the writing of a subsequent report. Most unfortunately, however, he was not long afterwards taken ill, and on recovery had an abnormal press of business, so he has been unable to fulfil his intention, and it has devolved upon me, with very slight personal knowledge of the facts, to put on record an account of this find, as best I can; and it was not until between 11 and 12 months after their discovery that the objects passed into my hands.

About a foot below the present surface of the ground a thin bed of Portland rock occurs, and, by proceeding carefully, Mr. Parrott and the labourers traced an ancient excavation through this stratum, and into a thick bed of loam beneath.

The excavation resolved itself into what seems to have been the site or basement of a house or hut,



PLAN AND SECTION OF HUT. WALTON ROAD, AYLESBURY.

FROM THE ORIGINAL BY Mr W. CANNON.

entirely without masonry, the floor of the main portion being about 5ft. 10in. below the present surface, and extending 18ft. 9in. from N.E. to S.W., by about 7ft. 6in. from N.W. to S.E. Besides this main portion which formed an elongated but rectangular oblong, there was an irregular additional portion on the N.W. at a higher level (about 4ft. below the present surface), starting from nothing at the north corner, and gradually increasing in width towards the west until it amounted to about 4ft. 6in.; the extreme west corner was rounded off, and ended in line with the S.W. end of the main portion. This westernmost corner formed a semicircle at, apparently, a slightly higher level than the remainder of the higher level portion.

Connected with this higher level portion there was a bank about 1ft. 2 or 3in. high, and 2ft. 1in. in width, extending completely across the low level floor, and dividing off a portion 4ft. in width, at the N.E. end.

Access to the house was gained by a descending passage, 14ft. 7in. long, by nearly 2ft. in width, running at right angles to the long axis of the floor, and entering the S.E. side of the house just within the southernmost third of its length.

The outer end of the passage was 2ft. below the present surface, and a slight enlargement or turn towards the east may either show the position of the door facing that way, or else that the end was open, and that there was some latitude in that direction as to the precise point where the passage was entered. The passage sloped gradually down from the outer end to a point 2ft. 1in. from the inner end. There were here two steps of 6in. drop each; with a nine inches "tread" between them. At the end of the remaining 1ft. 4in. of its extent the passage gave into the basement at about 1ft. 7in. above the floor level: so one is inclined to suggest that two or three wooden steps were fitted there, as there was no indication of a wooden floor having ever been laid. Very numerous fragments of pottery, some bones, and a few iron and other objects, were scattered thickly over the whole of the interior, and at all depths, some being only just below the turf; but two spots where relics lay specially thickly are shown at E and F on the plan.

There was a considerable quantity of charcoal, and many of the pieces of pottery were blackened and still covered on their outer sides by soot, and were obviously used for cooking purposes. Indeed, under one of the flat vessels to be described lower down, which lay inverted at a depth of about 3ft. 6in., was a bone—I think a piece of an ox's rib, as if this was being cooked at the moment of the catastrophe which "made hay" of the whole interior. Unluckily this bone and saucer got separated after my departure, and I cannot speak positively as to the identity of the bone.

The following objects were recovered:—

A spindle-whorl of bone $1\frac{5}{8}$in. diameter, $\frac{5}{8}$in. high.

A whetstone of coarse schist; 3·2in. long, roughly square, average $\frac{7}{8}$in. square; very slightly curved.

Another whetstone of the same schist, but a rather finer grained piece 4in. long. One half nearly square ($\frac{7}{16} \times \frac{3}{8}$in.), the other somewhat flattened ($\frac{3}{16} \times \frac{1}{16}$in.).

A horse-shoe measuring $5\frac{5}{16}$in. long × $4\frac{5}{8}$in. wide. The iron is up to $1\frac{1}{16}$in. in width, and the opening in the centre is $1\frac{3}{8}$in. at the widest point. The shoe has a convex and a concave side; the latter was fitted to the horse's foot, and the convex side was in contact with the ground. This is proved by the oblong counter-sinkings for the nails, of which there were four on each side (the remains of several being *in situ*), and by the wear shown at the toe. At the heel end the iron is cut off transversely on each side, so as to produce a gap having nearly parallel sides (slightly widening posteriorly). This is almost obviously the first step in evolution from the annular form of shoe, which the type under consideration resembles in breadth, thickness and convexity. The next step in evolution was a gradual one, consisting in tapering the inner margin on both sides of the heel; at first only very slightly, the extent being increased by slow degrees.

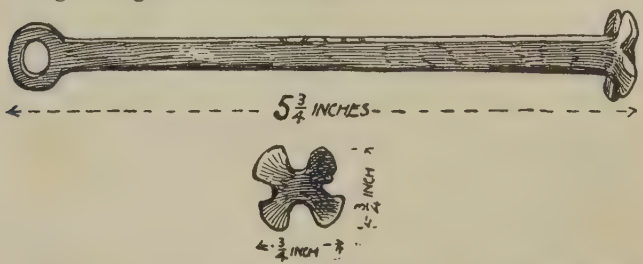
A second horse-shoe is of such intermediate form. It is of rather narrower iron than the last mentioned, but has like it been concave and convex. The toe worn away.

The great difference between the two shoes is in the shape of the central space, which in the first is flask-

shaped with unusually wide neck, and in the second resembles a U in which the width increases upwards to the extreme top. This second shoe may perhaps be assigned approximately to the 16th, or early 17th century; and the first one, if not merely a survival of an older pattern, to nearly a couple of centuries earlier.

Three iron buckles, probably belonging to horse harness, two of which would take straps about $1\frac{5}{8}$in., and the third a strap about $\frac{3}{4}$in. wide. One of the larger buckles has a tolerably square free end, the other two are rather sharply pointed.

An iron padlock-key (?) consisting of a shank $5\frac{7}{10}$ in. long, $\frac{3}{10} \times \frac{3}{20}$in. thick, terminating in a welded eye at the back end. At the other end quatre-foil wards (?) about $\frac{9}{10}$ in. diameter, much the form of a cross patée with the angles rounded, are attached by the centre, at right angles to the shank.



On one narrow side of the shank are some transverse lines made by a file, of which I fancy I can detect rather more than those shown in the figure. They seem to be identification marks, but not letters. Mr. C. H. Read (Keeper of the British and Mediæval Antiquities, British Museum) thinks it is of about the 17th century.

In "Norske Oldsager," by O. Rygh (Christiania, 1885), under the Later Iron Age, fig. 456, is shown a somewhat similar example, in bronze, found in a barrow, which has wards (?) very much resembling those of the present example, also set on at right angles to the shank; but there is a hole in the centre of the ward plate, and to avoid filling this, the shank is bifurcated, becoming very like a modern tuning-fork. This form of key is said *(op. cit.*, p. 25) to be

found both in bronze and iron. For the drawing of the Walton example here reproduced, and also for re-drawing in suitable form the plan, Plate I., I have to express my best thanks to our member Mr. W. A. Forsyth, F.R.I.B.A.

Another key (?) $5\frac{3}{10}$in. long, $\frac{5}{20} \times \frac{3}{20}$in. thick, has the upper margin of the ward-plate flush with the shank, which occupies the top notch of the X; but as the plate lies at a little beyond the right angle, and is much rusted, it is possible the shape has been somewhat altered by injury. The back end of the shank has been flattened and bent round to form a loop or eye, but not welded as the other one; this is now solidly filled with rust.

Nail $4\frac{5}{8}$in. long, bent and with extreme point turned or clinched. Roughly squared and bevelled head averaging $1\frac{1}{8}$in. diameter; shank tapering from $\frac{3}{8} \times \frac{1}{4}$in.

Nail $2\frac{1}{2}$in. long; head $1\frac{3}{8} \times \frac{3}{8}$in. very slightly convex.
,, $2\frac{3}{8}$,, ,, ; ,, $1\frac{1}{8} \times \frac{5}{8}$,, convex.
,, $1\frac{5}{8}$,, ,, ; ,, $1\frac{5}{16} \times \frac{3}{8}$,, ,, ; shank probably originally 2in. long.
,, 1 ,, ,, : ,, $\frac{5}{8} \times$ ·2 ,, ·4in. thick in centre.

Three other nails with large heads; $2\frac{1}{4}$, $1\frac{5}{8}$, and $1\frac{1}{4}$in. long.

Horse-shoe nail, about $1\frac{3}{4}$in. long (bent).

Straight bar, $3\frac{3}{8}$in. long, bluntly pointed at both ends, and having an enlargement at the centre, probably for a hole, now rusted up; resembling the bar of a modern dog chain.

Curved piece of iron $3\frac{1}{8}$in. long in straight line, may be the half of an ox shoe, as one nail hole appears to be recognizable, but what would be the heel end is a good deal enlarged, perhaps by rust forming round a nail, for which, however, the position seems too far back.

Piece of iron $5\frac{1}{8}$in. $\times$ $1\frac{3}{8}$in., by a full $\frac{1}{4}$in. thick. Slightly convex and concave. Much mis-shapen by rust, but the concave side probably fitted on to something.

A knife having a blade $3\frac{11}{16}$in. long, and tang $1\frac{1}{8}$in. Total original length, fully 5in. The back of the blade is almost straight, after curving backwards nearly $\frac{1}{4}$in. just above the tang; the cutting edge tapers back to

form the point. By itself, it would be taken for a knife of about the fifth century A.D (Anglo-Saxon).

Also there were found: A hasp and a short piece of gas-piping—the latter is necessarily recent, and the former may be equally so, or in any case is not likely to be older than the 18th century. A core about $1\frac{1}{4}$in. diameter, is apparently from an iron casting. A tag 2in. long has formed an ornamental end to a cord for some purpose.* A thin plate of copper (?) having one end roughly torn off, but measuring in the reverse direction about $1\frac{1}{8}$in. and a small hole bored in the (two) corners; each edge is roughly and crookedly cut. Also a very small fragment of glass, perhaps from the lip of a small vase, and a couple of oyster-shells, complete the list of sundries.

A number of bones of domestic animals occurred, most of them broken; some being gnawed by dogs, and a few hacked through by a knife. Measurements of the more perfect are given, as some indication of the size of the breeds.

Horse.—2 individuals.† A right metacarpal, $7\frac{7}{8}$in. in extreme length, is exactly the same length as, but much less stout than, the corresponding bone of an Iceland pony of 12 hands, in my collection. Portions of two other metacarpals (one of which may belong to the first-mentioned) are of the same size. The proximal portion of another metacarpal has the articulation much wider than that of the Iceland pony. A left metatarsal, $9\frac{15}{16}$in. in extreme length, is $\frac{3}{16}$in. longer than that of the Iceland pony, but much less stout. The distal end of another left metatarsal has the articulation narrower than in the Iceland pony.

A left tibia measures $13\frac{1}{2}$in. or c. $\frac{3}{4}$in. longer than that of the same pony, and the distal articulation is slightly wider; the proximal end, and shank of the bone being very similar in the two.

A lower pastern and coffin bone are badly diseased.

Ox.—3 individuals. The left ramus of a lower mandible, wanting coronoid process and symphysis,

* It may possibly, for instance, have belonged to the shoulder-knot of a livery coat of a coachman or footman. It was no doubt originally lacquered, or perhaps silver-plated.

† The number of individuals of each species means the number recognized, but not necessarily the maximum number.

corresponds very closely in length with the lower jaw of a cross-bred steer (Shorthorn × Jersey) about $2\frac{1}{2}$ years old, in my collection, but is less curved upwards. A fragment of a right ramus, probably not the same animal, is about the same size, and another fragment, of a left ramus, is much smaller.

A left scapula, when perfect, was probably under $11\frac{3}{4}$in. in length.

Of three imperfect metacarpals, two appear to have been about the same size, and the third, though immature, larger.

Of three right metatarsals, one is again larger than the other two. One of these latter is perfect, and very light in character, measures 8_{16}^{15}in.

There are a right calcaneum, astragalus, and navicular which evidently belong to each other.

Sheep.—5 individuals. Metatarsals $4\frac{3}{4}$, $4\frac{5}{8}$, and $4\frac{7}{8}$ in. The last seems rather an extreme length, so far as the remaining, imperfect examples afford any criterion. There are numerous other bones, but all in too fragmentary a condition to measure usefully: but all belonged to quite small animals of about the size indicated by the metatarsals. There are two horn-cores, probably a pair, very straight, flattened distally, and sharply tapering, measuring 5·1 in. in straight line. They may possibly have belonged to a goat.

Pig.—There are various fragments of bones representing (at least) 3 individuals, but measurements would not tend to throw any light on the breed.

Dog.—Recognised by a single right upper canine tooth of a fairly large breed; perhaps a sheep-dog.

Bird Bones.—Domestic Fowl of probably two breeds, or at least sizes. Humerus, $2\frac{3}{4}$in. (immature); Ulna, $2\frac{1}{2}$; Femur, 2·7; Tibia, $3\frac{3}{4}$; Tarsometatarsal, $2\frac{1}{2}$in.

Two phalanges are all that remain of a Goose. But there are some pieces of egg-shell, which both in the contour of the fragments, and their texture, appear to match eggs of domestic goose.

A Barn Owl is represented by the proximal half of a humerus; and the original owner of the distal end of another humerus was probably a Magpie. A coracoid perhaps belonged to an Owl, but not to either a

Barn Owl or Tawny Owl (? a Long-eared Owl, with which I have not had an opportunity of comparing it).

A long radius, with both ends missing, is not unlike a Heron's, though apparently not identical. Possibly a duck of some wild species, or domestic breed.

There were also about half-a-dozen bones of small birds; and a small quantity of bone ash, and a few calcined fragments.

The large assortment of pottery fragments recovered from the interior of the hut (amounting to fully 2 cubic feet of scraps, representing perhaps two or three hundred articles, which, if they could be pieced together, would probably occupy quite ten times that space), consists of unglazed ware of two types, with a solitary example of a third form, and a few remnants of ordinary glazed mediæval types.

Mr. Reginald A. Smith, F.S.A., of the British Museum, to whom Mr. Parrott and I both submitted specimens, and to whom my very best thanks are due for all the trouble he took in the matter, finally determined that "some of the fragments might be considered prehistoric, but together must be referred to the 14th or 15th century. . . . . The forms and patterns are not at all commonplace, however, and it would be interesting to see some of them restored in plaster. It so happens that we have just seen a series of the same kind from Somerset, and I think specimens should be kept in museums for reference purposes, though there is at present little to show their *exact* date." And again:—"Very little is known of these types, and it would be useful to publish them as *mediæval of uncertain date;* possibly they were made from Norman to Tudor times. Wish I could tell you more."

The two types above mentioned as characteristic of the find are both cooking pots, and with one or two exceptions to be pointed out in place, are all blackened on their outer side, more or less completely, by continued contact with the fire, some retaining even the soot. A few show a blackening of the interior, which is perhaps the effect of heat from outside, and can hardly be from the actual contact of fire.

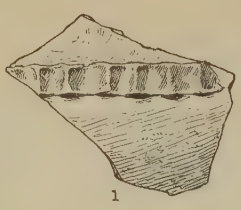
The large majority of the fragments (numbering hundreds) are so small, that it would be very difficult to determine their original form; but of the larger fragments (including such as I have been able to piece, and thereby increase their size), the greater number were large rounded pots or jars, surmounted by a short neck, which varied in height in the 9 principal specimens measured, from $\frac{7}{8}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$in. reckoned from the bend inside, or an average height of 1·4in. In no case can the height of the jar itself be determined, but the highest fragment measures nearly $7\frac{1}{2}$in. from the bottom, which, allowing for the curve beginning immediately, and the neck, would give a height of at least $9\frac{1}{2}$in.: this is not one of the largest specimens, which we may safely estimate at (at least) an inch, or an inch and a half, more.* The examples of both types vary slightly individually both in size, in the detail of the form of rim or lip, and to some extent in the quality of the clay, and exceptionally in some other particular; but if I am justified in suggesting that these two forms have their modern counterparts in saucepans and frying-pans, the individual differences between a series of these two utensils would be far greater than occurs in these pottery vessels.

The following are short particulars of the larger and more characteristic pieces; beginning with those of the jar type:—

(1)† A fragment measuring about 7 × 4in., of a blue-gray colour, or much the colour of the grayer qualities of slate. The thickness, even in this small sample, varies from about 8 to 5 mm. The jar has been ornamented by a wavy band or "slip" about ·6 of an inch wide applied subsequently to the fashioning of the vessel, and crimped or pleated by the potter's thumb. From the marks on the inner surface, including what is evidently just the beginning of the curve for the neck, this slip seems to have had a perpendicular direction (the left side of the figure

* It should be mentioned that Mr. Smith thinks the estimate of height somewhat high, and that I have caused the restored jar (No. 5 on Plate II.) to be drawn consequently too deep. (But *vide* its description lower down.)

† The numbers in brackets correspond to the label affixed to each specimen; the first 6 also correspond to the figures in Plate II., which were selected for illustration by Mr. R. A. Smith.



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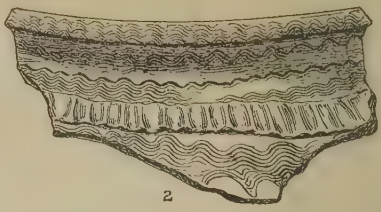

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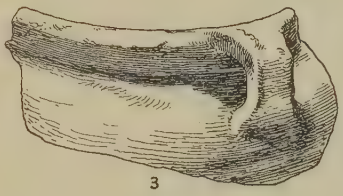

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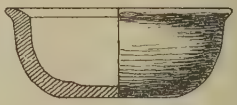

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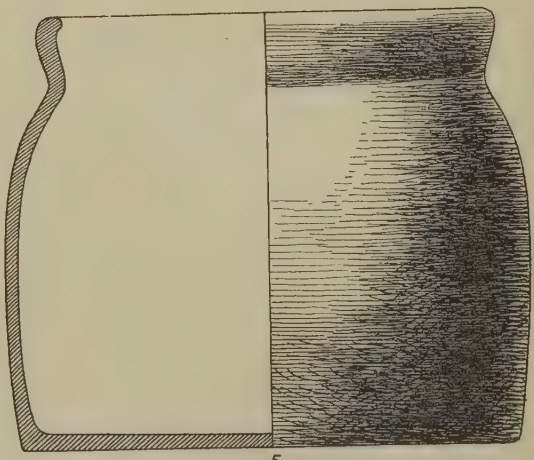

5

6

POTTERY FROM WALTON ROAD, AYLESBURY.

(Quarter Scale.)

being the upper end). A similar slip occurs on other pieces (see 2 and 8), as well as on some of the obviously mediæval fragments with green glaze.

(2) A fragment *circa* 8 × 4¼in., consisting of a neck about 1¾in. deep, and then a boldly swelling commencement of the body. Light brick-red outside, inside a dull umber-brown, but a large portion of the interior face has scaled off, leaving a rough, silex-studded, gray surface. About ¾in. below the neck, or 2¼in. from the lip, a slip has been added, ⅞in. wide, crimped as the last, by side of thumb, along its entire extent. The whole of the exterior surface not occupied by the slip, even the actual top surface of the lip, is covered with wavy lines formed by different tools of 2, 3, 4, or more points in juxta-position; and in two places there is a single, broader, wavy line made by a more bluntly-pointed tool. Wheel-turned. About 14¼in. diameter outside at mouth, and was probably from 8½ to 10in. high. This is one of the very few that shows no signs of fire. Perhaps it was too ornamental for ordinary use, or possibly if we possessed more of the pot, the blackening might appear on the lower portion.

Mr. R. A. Smith says of it:—"The ornamental piece of reddish buff (fig. 2) reminds one of Roman and (some) Saxon ware, but is no doubt of same age as the rest."

(3) A very rough fragment, about 9 × 3in. wide, consisting of part of a neck 1¼in. deep, at first somewhat widening, and then very slightly incurved; below is a portion of a boldly curving body. Diameter at mouth 8⅛in. A short handle having the upper end on the edge of the lip, is only long enough to admit one finger. Not wheel-turned; outside dull brick-red, and dark gray in places. Grains of flint numerous. The whole of the interior of the fragment gray.

Mr. R. A. Smith notes:—"The coarse fragment with a handle has a primitive appearance, but is no doubt contemporary."

(5) A fragment consisting of three pieces which join, and three more which probably belong to the same jar but have no common point of union. The three pieces together measure in their greatest length transversely (corner to corner) 13in.: 11in. in a direct line; height

$7\frac{1}{4}$in. When whole it must have been at least 8in. high, and by analogy (from other fragmentary jars) was very likely as much as $9\frac{1}{2}$in. high, as figured on Plate II. Diameter of lip (outside) $9\frac{7}{8}$in.; maximum diameter (rather above the centre) $11\frac{7}{8}$in.; at bottom of fragment, $11\frac{3}{8}$in. The height of the neck varies from $1\frac{1}{4}$in. at one end of the fragment, to $1\frac{1}{2}$in. at the other, in a length of about 7in. (in straight line). The maximum girth should be slightly more than shown in the fig. ($= \frac{1}{4}$in. more linear), and the bottom (apparently of all this make of jar) is slightly rounded or convex downwards, instead of absolutely flat as drawn. The clay is imperfectly mixed and burnt, resulting in various shades of colour masses, umber-brown and gray, but becoming soot-begrimed downwards. Inside a uniform bluish-gray. Wheel-turned.

(7) Fragment about $7\frac{1}{2} \times 4$in. at the widest part. Dark gray, almost black, with the umber tinge, however, still showing inside and out. Fairly fine and well baked. Neck $1\frac{1}{2}$in. high. The lip has a slight rim both on outer and inner edge; outside diameter, $10\frac{3}{4}$in. Wheel-turned.

(8) Portion of the central part, neck and base entirely absent. Outer side black (probably from fire), with thumb-crimped slips much like No. 1, one placed horizontally, and another perpendicularly. The inner surface dark slate-colour, and has scaled considerably, apparently caused by the presence of numerous grains of flint, very few of which are visible externally.

(11) Nearly half the upper quarter (or thereabouts) of another similar jar, much resembling Roman ware; dark umber-brown, and black in places; outer diameter at lip, $7\frac{1}{16}$in., inner ditto. $6\frac{1}{8}$in. The inner side is a rather light umber-brown, almost matching the "Dark stone" in Messrs. Carson's paint List. Some if not all the black on the outside is due to exposure to fire as a cooking pot; the fragment consists of a portion of neck about $\frac{7}{8}$in. deep, terminating above in a slightly out-turned rim, and below in the commencement of a boldly swelling body.

(13) Another part of an upper portion, very similar to the last. Outside diameter of mouth, $10\frac{3}{4}$in. Black out and in, probably from the fire.

(14) A similar fragment; outside diameter of mouth $10\frac{5}{8}$in.; the rim turns inwards. The inside is of a reddish tinge of umber brown, and contains numerous grains of silex; the outside is darkened by fire, but had not yet become black.

(18) Five fragments seem to belong to one jar, but only three join, the other two coming apparently from different parts of the opposite side. The three that join are divided by almost perfectly horizontal fractures, and consist of a small piece of the bottom, about $1\frac{1}{2}$in. by rather less, and larger portions of the side above. Together they give an extreme height of $7\frac{3}{8}$in. with no sign of the turn for the neck at the highest point. The basal diameter cannot be ascertained very accurately, but is about $11\frac{1}{4}$in. Exteriorly the bottom, and some 3in. up the sides, are fire blackened, but gradually this gives place to a rather rich red umber; inside the colour is a dark, gray slate; the interior surface largely pitted with small pits, whence flint fragments have apparently dropped.

(15) Part of bottom and side. Diameter at base 11in. Black from fire outside; inside nearly black—something between dark slate and (in a strong light) umber brown; full of minute pits, whence grains of silex have fallen out.

(16) Almost an exact ditto to the last (so far as concerns the extant portion), except that it is slightly larger, the base diameter being $12\frac{1}{2}$in.; and that the highest point remaining ($4\frac{5}{8}$in.) shows what may be just the commencement of the turn outwards for the neck. If so, as this is the widest point of the fragment, it must have been bowl or basin shaped, of a different type, somewhat ogee in section, and conjecturally about $6\frac{1}{2}$in. high; if not, the pot was considerably out of the round.

(17) Three fragments, with mouth diameter 7in., are nearly black externally, but still showing a little of the umber tinge, while the lower part of the inside is also blackened as if by fire, and umber brown above.

Mr. R. A. Smith says of this specimen:—It "might *alone* be taken for late Keltic, but in association cannot be classed as such, being very much like the rest of the find, and probably wheel-made."

(19) A small fragment, similar ware to No. 17, but is black inside and out. Lip diameter $5\frac{9}{16}$ in., and correspondingly thinner; in both the lip is hardly thickened and has practically no rim.

The second form of vessel recognized among the assortment is a very shallow saucer or pan, closely resembling a modern flower-pot saucer, but of greater diameter in proportion to the depth.*

(6) Outside diameter at top, $14\frac{1}{2}$in.; at bottom, $12\frac{3}{4}$in. Height, $2\frac{9}{16}$in. Wheel-turned; slight indentations made by finger-tip (before baking) along the top edge. Inner side a light chocolate brown; outer side blackened by fire.

(9) Diameter at base, $12\frac{1}{2}$in.; height $2\frac{1}{2}$in. Dull umber-brown, fire-blackened on exterior of the side, but not at the bottom, as if it had been used once only.

(10) Diameter at mouth, 14in.; height $2\frac{3}{16}$in.; rounded lip. Fire-blackened exteriorly, light brick-red inside.

(20) Diameter slightly larger than No. 9; height $2\frac{1}{4}$in. Reddish umber, the outer side darkened by fire; studded with grains of silex.

(21) Diameter about the same as No. 6; height $2\frac{1}{2}$in. Impressions of finger tips on lip, which turns inwards. Fire-darkened outside, inside a warm umber.

(22) Very like Nos. 6 and 10. Finger impressions along lip. Chocolate-umber inside.

(23) Height $2\frac{1}{2}$in. Mouth diameter $15\frac{1}{2}$in. Base diameter $13\frac{1}{4}$in. Wheel-turned. Quite black outside, from fire; inside a dull umber, patchy.

(12) A scrap measuring about $3 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$in. of a dark gray, turning a dull brick-red in places, is a portion of the rim or mouth of peculiar form, of a vessel whose further shape is uncertain; but the fracture along the lower edge being roughly a straight line and parallel to the upper edge; the hardness of the ware; and the mouth diameter, all point to its inclusion among the shallow saucer type. There is, however, no reason why

* There are some much smaller examples of this type in the Museum, among the objects of various dates collected and given by Mr. S. G. Payne, from the railway-cutting at Haydon Hill.

it should not have been of the jar type, or of some distinct form.

The exterior diameter at mouth was 12$\frac{7}{8}$in. The rim projected horizontally inwards, 1$\frac{1}{4}$in., the surface being as nearly as possible flat, about $\frac{3}{8}$in. thick where it starts from the mouth of the vessel, and after a slight taper, rounded off at the inner free margin. The diameter at this interior edge was 10$\frac{3}{8}$in.

The section of this fragment is very little less than a right angle outside, the two surfaces are very slightly concave, and the inner surfaces form practically a right angle.

The object of the horizontal widening of the rim was doubtless to check the spilling of the liquid contents.

(4) A small bowl, unlike any other of the fragments. Mouth diameter outside, 5$\frac{1}{4}$in.; *circa* 2$\frac{3}{4}$in. diameter at base; 2in. high. Thick; wheel-turned, but the outside subsequently pared and smoothed with a knife; light umber brown out and in, no blackening from fire.

Mr. R. A. Smith says:—"The little bowl (fig. 4), also drawn, is peculiar, being thicker than the rest, and finished off outside roughly with a knife (?) or bone."

I have looked up all the literature of underground chambers that I can find, the majority of the references having been supplied to me by the kindness of Mr. R. A. Smith. Most of them, however, have no affinity to the present case; but some specimens very similar to the jar-shaped type were found *(inter alia)* by General Pitt-Rivers, at Cæsar's Camp, Folkestone, and are figured in Archæologia, XLVII., pl. xx., figs. 42, 43, 44; the chief differences being apparently that the Folkestone ware have their diameter largest at mouth instead of about half-way down, and are relatively somewhat shallower than the Walton fragments. Figs. 49 and 50 on the same plate also have some similarity to these: and the Walton pointed buckles and knife are very like those figured *(tom. cit.)* pl. xviii., figs. 9 and 7, also from Cæsar's Camp. Pitt-Rivers says of the pottery:—"This corresponds to the rim of the pot found with the clench-bolts at Le Câtillon, in Normandy, and figured in Mr. Charma's

paper * above referred to; it is of frequent occurrence in early Norman pottery." The find associated with the clench-bolts was in the vicinity of mediæval ruins, near to a Roman camp, but not in it *(tom. cit.*, p. 437). Coins of Stephen were found during the excavations at Cæsar's Camp, but the association is uncertain.

Writing in July last, Mr. Smith says:—"Mr. H. E. Malden, of St. Catherine's, Guildford, has been finding ware of the same kind in some pit or underground chamber near Guildford. . . . . Before long I feel sure that it will be possible to fix the date of the large cooking pots. There are some fair specimens in Warwick Museum, I remember, that I saw some years ago; large specimens that might be easily restored." On the 25th of the same month, Mr. Smith wrote:—"Since you wrote, similar specimens have been found at Bexley Heath, near Dartford, but no complete specimens, or indication of date."

Since the above has been in type, we have purchased the above *miscellanea* from Mrs. Tabor, out of the balance of the fund for the Burne Hill investigation, for the County Museum.

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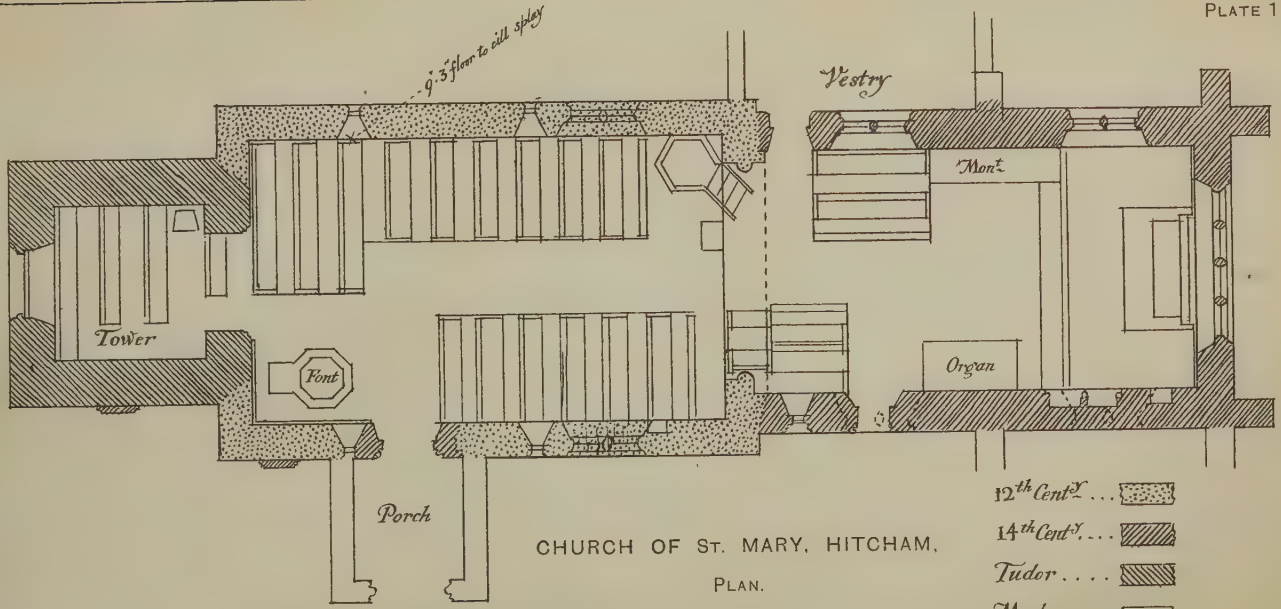
* Mémoires de la Societé des Antiquaires de Normandie, xix., 485.



CHURCH OF ST. MARY, HITCHAM.

PLAN.

NYREN PLUMBE, PHOTO.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY, HITCHAM.

NYREN PLUMBE. PHOTO.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY, HITCHAM.

HITCHAM CHURCH.

Small in dimensions, the Church of St. Mary, Hitcham, is quite large in interest. It may claim antiquity, for its little nave has welcomed the worshipper since the 12th century. No more beautiful work, of a simple kind, is to be found than its 14th century chancel. It ranks, I believe, second in this county to Chetwode only for the extent of what it retains in the way of old painted glass. Few churches of its size have preserved so many encaustic flooring tiles of the 14th century. The memorials of the dead which are identified, though not going back beyond the beginning of the 16th century, are an interesting series. The church consists of nave and chancel, both without aisles, a western tower added late in the Tudor time, containing three bells, and a modern porch and vestry. The materials used in the nave are flint with freestone dressings, and amongst the quoins externally may be noticed a hard conglomerate, which I am told is still dug in the neighbourhood. Clunch was used for the beautiful Decorated work of the chancel, including quoins of buttresses and even sill-stones, which have, of course, suffered from the weather. The roofs are rather high-pitched and covered with tile, the rafters of oak about 6 inches square, with plaster ceilings which have not been "opened up." There would seem to have been no tower till the present late Tudor one was built—of red brick, thinly faced with stucco or rough-cast. The nave must have been very insufficiently lighted by the four very small round-headed windows, two on either side (two now blocked by memorials), although there may have been a larger window in the west wall. So that when the new chancel was built in the 14th century two two-light windows were inserted in the nave, one on either side, one of which, having presumably decayed, has been renewed after a fashion in cement. The chancel arch has two plain orders, the inner one carried by an attached shaft, of which the roundness is broken by a central fillet, the capital carved in transitional style. To make more room for the priest's stall on the south

side a portion of the chancel arch pier was cut away in the 13th or 14th century, and, without inserting new stone to form a corbel at the head of this cutting, the bust of a man was carved in the existing clunch of the pier. By way of a balance to this on the north side, another head or bust was carved to stop the chancel string against the north pier. At about eighteen inches above the apex of the chancel arch on the chancel side, in the centre, a shaft of transitional character rises to a considerable height, the upper face of the more modern plaster ceiling resting upon its abacus. This shaft was presumably in connection with the roof of the earlier chancel.

The 14th century chancel is very complete, well-proportioned, and very pleasing. Not much destruction would seem to have taken place in it. Probably the large monument in alabaster and marble to Sir Wm. Clarke, Knight, 1624, so typical of the renaissance vanity, which occupies a large part of the north side, obliterated an Easter sepulchre or founder's tomb, and the brass to Nicholas Clarke, Esq., now on the floor, was formerly on an altar tomb of Sussex marble.* In better style than the large monument on the north side—which is enclosed by a good contemporary iron grille—is the earlier mural memorial to Roger Alford and wife, 1580. This seems to have been moved slightly westward, and the sedilia which it had encroached upon restored. Lipscomb noted that "in the pavement are several ancient sepulchral "stones, some of them coffin-shaped; and on one of "that form in the nave is a pastoral staff in relievo." He does not say if any of these coffin slabs were in the chancel, but he seems to imply it. At the restoration in 1866 these slabs were turned out, and are now set up on end against the south walls of nave and tower. They number now five, all tapering and of English marble; one has a hollow moulding round it with no cross now traceable, another a double hollow with indications of a cross, another slightly reduced at each end had a 13th century floriated cross. These marbles have evidently suffered by exposure to the weather in their new position. In addition to the

* Hist. and Antiq. of Bucks, G. Lipscomb, 4 vols. 4to., 1847.

NYREN PLUMBE, PHOTO.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY, HITCHAM.

TWO-LIGHT WINDOW, NORTH SIDE OF CHANCEL,
SHOWING 14TH CENTURY GLASS, AS RE-LEADED.

NYREN PLUMBE, PHOTO.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY, HITCHAM.

CARVED CAPITALS TO TWO-LIGHT WINDOWS,
NORTH SIDE OF CHANCEL.

brass above-mentioned, there is another to Thomas Ramsey, 1510, and Margaret his wife.†

Detailed scale drawings of the chancel were printed in the Spring Gardens Sketch Book from measurements taken in 1878 by Mr. G. R. Webster.‡

There are instances here both of the low and the high side windows—as will be seen in the photo plate of the exterior—the former much restored. Controversy has raged about the use of "low side windows," chiefly in chancels, and not far from an altar, ever since Mr. J. H. Parker started the subject in 1844. They are found in nearly all parts of England, and also in Denmark,§ but, it is said, not in other parts of the continent. They have been called lepers' windows, but lepers were not admitted even to the church-yards. They have been said to have been used for confessions. The priest of Husaby, Verstergötland, said that such an opening in his church was for persons who, on account of grave offences, could not enter the church, to make their confession outside this window, and through it afterwards receive the sacrament—apparently shutting his eyes to the objection that anyone who could be admitted to the sacrament could not be excluded from the church. They were said by others to have been for depositing gifts from those cured at an adjacent holy well. But they are found where there was no holy well. They were look-out holes, to observe from the chancel what was taking place outside—such as the approach of a funeral procession. They were holes for archers, churches serving as places of refuge in troublous times. They have also been said to have been intended to look through, from without, upon a painting of St. Christopher, which would preserve the beholder from death for at least that day. They were for the purpose of throwing a light towards the church-yard to drive away the devil. Another theory, and better than some

† The writer has taken rubbings of these two brasses, and proposes to place them in the county museum if they are not already included in the collection. It may be noted here that the memorials of the dead in this church would alone supply material for a very interesting paper.

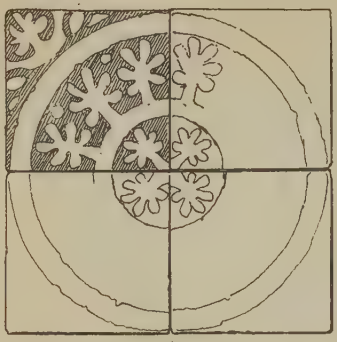
‡ This book, in eight folio volumes, was printed privately for members of the Club, and is, I believe, not available even in our public libraries.

§ Arch. Journal, Vol. XLIII., No. 249.

of them, was that by opening a casement or shutter in the window from inside the sacring bell should be rung at it. Or they were for a passer-by to see, without entering the church, if the lights before the altar or the figure of a saint were burning. A few, amongst whom I will include myself, hold the commonplace view that they were for the most part made for the purpose of giving more light to those or someone within the church. In the present instance the low window would throw some extra light on the priest's stall, the position of which is indicated by the cutting away of a part of the south pier of the chancel arch, while the high-up window would throw light on to the rood loft.

In the course of the repairs which have (1906-07) been carried out under my direction the walls were carefully washed in search of old wall paintings, but nothing was found in the chancel; while in the nave slight traces of decoration, dating apparently only from the 17th century, were found, and have not been obliterated.

On the appointment of the present rector in 1906 the usual survey of the chancel was made. Rather more than the surveyor required was done to the roof, which was entirely stripped, and the tiles re-laid upon new lathes. In repairing the 14th century masonry not a stone was replaced, except where required for stability or to exclude the weather. It being found impracticable to match the old clunch, Beer stone was used to renew sill-stones and mullions which had perished, and which were mainly substitutes themselves. Repairs followed in the nave, the roof being treated in the same way as that of the chancel. In the "restoration" which took place in 1866 the little church suffered a good deal as to its fittings. The old oak pewing was removed, and low-backed deal benches substituted. Owing to the absence of ventilation the joists on which these were laid had rotted, and have had to be renewed. Our late member, Mr. Rutland, who was the contractor in 1866, had the good taste to appreciate this old wainscot work better than his employers, and preserved it, and we were able to purchase from him a small portion which he still



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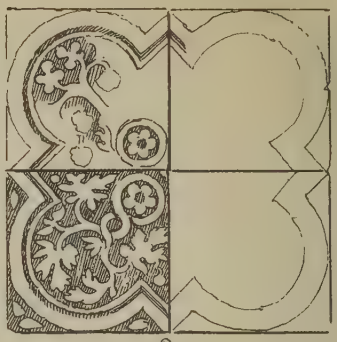

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CHURCH OF ST. MARY, HITCHAM.

ENCAUSTIC TILES IN THE CHANCEL.

W. N., MENS. & DEL.

retained, and this was used to line the wall where the font stands. The late 17th century altar-rail not being in the Gothic style, had its well-formed balusters removed, and their place taken by some pseudo-Gothic filling. These balusters also were recovered from Mr. Rutland and replaced. The Jacobean pulpit and sound-board add to the picturesqueness of the interior. The original pedestal having disappeared, a new one has been substituted, and a new lectern has been provided in harmony with the pulpit. It is hoped to provide a more worthy prayer-desk and choir seats than the present deal benches.

Many old encaustic tiles remain in the chancel floor, a few of them, perhaps, in their original positions. I have drawn some of the best preserved specimens, which vary considerably in the different examples, and these are illustrated (Pl. VI.). Nos. 6 and 9 occur also at the neighbouring Little Marlow Nunnery; * and No. 9, also at Binfield, within Windsor Forest. On the subject of the three small shields on this tile more will be said when the painted glass is described. Nos. 1, 8, 10, 11, and 13 are, or were,† at Yateley, Hants.

Of the three bells, No. 2 is inscribed **sancte petre,** and is probably, Mr. Cocks tells us, by John Saunders. The other two are by Thomas Swain, signed and dated 1755.‡

I must leave the chief glory of Hitcham, the painted glass windows of the chancel, to be described by an expert in our next issue, when probably Mr. Powell will also lay before us interesting evidence indicating the probable donor. Messrs. Powell have recently re-leaded the old glass, restoring to their right places fragments which in the course of many re-leadings had become misplaced. No modern coloured glass has been added. The cost of this work was the last gift to the church made by the late Mrs. George Hanbury, who unhappily only survived its completion a very short time.

W. Niven.

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* Records, Vol. VIII., 1902.
† Vol. of Tracings of Enc. Tiles, Soc. Antiq.
‡ Church Bells of Bucks, by A. H. Cocks, M.A., 1897.

BUCKS CHURCHES.

Notes are solicited for this column giving particulars of works of any importance carried out or in progress during the current year in any of the old churches of the county; also as to any loss or injury by fire or otherwise. Communications should be sent to me at Marlow Place, Marlow.

W. NIVEN.

St. Laurence, Old Bradwell.

The old tenor bell (14th century, or possibly earlier) has been very carefully restored to its pristine tone and shape *without re-casting* by Messrs. Ohlsson, of Lübeck, who guaranteed the success of their work for a twelvemonth. This bell has been silent, through a bad crack, for twenty years, and the ringer assures me that there is no difference in the tone of then and now (key of A). I paid several visits during the process, the fusing being done in the church porch. Mr. C. Chetwode Baily has defrayed the cost of this work.

E. S. HARRIS.

All Saints, Bow Brickhill.

The old but not ancient south porch, flimsy and devoid of character, has been removed and a new one substituted. This is somewhat larger, of local stone walling in narrow coursed work, with dressings of Ketton stone, and provided with stone benches on either side; in the west wall a two-light unglazed window, and in the east a cruciform window filled with stained glass by Mr. Westlake. Over the archway of the porch are to be figure-sculptures by Mr. N. Hitch. Other works in progress are the restoration of the old font and the piscina in the south chapel. These works have been carried out under my supervision.

E. S. HARRIS.

Notes on Hanslope Church.

If it were legitimate or even possible to classify the churches of this county according to architectural merit and other features of interest, Hanslope Church could hardly fail to take, by common consent, a high place. In the following notes, however, no attempt is made to do justice to its architecture, but solely to enshrine among the RECORDS OF BUCKS a few facts of interest in connection with it which have been rescued from oblivion by the praiseworthy care of our fellow-member of this Society, Mr. William Whitbread,

Ancient Grave-Cover in Chancel Aisle.

Two Stone Coffins in South Aisle of Nave.

of that parish. At the same time these notes are for the most part of so profoundly melancholy a character that I am inclined to recommend anyone who dislikes stories that end badly, not to read them! With few exceptions they are records of the most ruthless and wanton destruction of various objects of mediæval art, not in the "dark ages" of the 18th century, but in our own time, in the 20th century!

Throughout the greater part of the year 1905, this interesting church underwent "restoration," my friend Mr. J. O. Scott, F.S.A., being the architect, but naturally he was not constantly on the spot, and between his visits some of the local "authorities" seem to have perpetrated deeds which must fill all members of this Society with feelings of keen distress.

On April 6, 1905, at Mr. Whitbread's request, I visited the church, and very much regret that owing to the length of the cross-country journies my visit was of the briefest, and it was impossible to take the numerous notes one would have wished, and consequently I am indebted to Mr. Whitbread for most of the facts here set down.

Hanslope Church comprises chancel and N. aisle; nave and N. and S. aisles, with the so-called Troughton chapel eastwards of the N. nave aisle, and between it and the chancel aisle, and a large W. end tower and spire, and two porches.

In the south wall of the S. (nave) aisle is an Early English cinquefoil-arched canopy surmounting a recess for a tomb. On removal of the floor of the church, two stone coffins were brought to light exactly in front of it, one being 1ft. 4in. from it, and the second coffin touching the north side of the first. There was no trace of either lid. The upper edges of the coffins were from 6 to 8in. below the old floor level. (The lower figure on the Plate.)

The south coffin (or that nearest the wall) contained two skeletons, but had been re-opened since the insertion of the second body, and had suffered a good deal of disturbance. A portion of one skeleton remained in position, as the body had been deposited; but it was impossible to say off-hand to which body many of the bones belonged, and a large majority of them were broken. The bones belonging to what we may suppose was the original occupier of the coffin were entirely displaced; the calvarium, which was large, was completely broken, and was lying towards the right side of the waist of the second body, the maxillaries being found separately. The skeleton was that of an elderly person, and was much decayed. A lower maxilla, which apparently belonged to this body, had nearly all the alveoli closed, showing the teeth had been lost a considerable time before death; it was $1\frac{1}{16}$in. high at the symphysis, and the chin was somewhat prominent. Five or six of the lower dorsal and upper lumbar vertebræ were anchylosed by exostosis, so as to be perfectly rigid, a condition which Dr. Baker informs me is not uncommon in severe cases of rheumatoid arthritis. Only one humerus in the coffin admitted of measurement, and apparently belonged to this skeleton: it was a thin bone 14.1in. long, which would show an approximate stature* of 5ft. 10in. or a fraction more.

Of the second skeleton in this coffin, the skull was somewhat narrow anteriorly, and rather markedly so posteriorly; the upper incisor teeth were all absent; the other teeth showed considerable wear. The lower mandible was $1\frac{1}{4}$in. high at the symphysis. The probable age was about 45 to 50 years. There was only one femur in the coffin that could be measured; it probably belonged to this skeleton, and was 1ft. 5in. in extreme length, which would give an approximate stature* of barely 5ft. 2in. With regard to the sex of these two skeletons, my examination was so cursory (owing to

* *British Barrows*, by Canon Greenwell, p. 564; "Description of Figures of Skulls," by Professor Rolleston.

the very short time at my disposal) that I hardly like to suggest an opinion, since even experts cannot always decide without complete *data*. The apparently large size of the broken calvarium, and the long humerus of the older skeleton, would point to the male sex, while the slender character of the latter bone, and the slight height of the lower mandible, suggest either a female, or a man of less than normal muscular development. The second, more perfect skull had the appearance of that of a man, and the higher lower mandible agrees with this supposition, but the short stature as indicated by the femur (though of course not incompatible with the male theory) is at least suggestive of a female. The only pair of innominate bones in the coffin seemed, to a hasty inspection, to indicate this latter sex, but whether that was so or not, they may have belonged to either skeleton, though the later one is the more likely.

It is impossible to state positively the early history of this coffin and its two occupants; but the following seems a very plausible theory. It may be accepted as almost certain that the rheumatic, delicate, elderly person was the original occupant of the coffin, in the early part of the 13th century; and it seems most likely that he was of the male sex. That after an interval of time sufficient for the entire decay of the muscles and ligaments, a near relation of his died (such as a wife a good deal younger than himself, or a son); that the old man's bones were taken out of the coffin, and the second corpse inserted in their place, and that the bones were then replaced in the coffin, without regard to their natural order, wherever they could be packed in, on the corpse. The disturbance previously alluded to no doubt took place at a much later period, possibly at the restoration of the church after the fire which occurred probably early in the 17th century, and the lids may have been removed at the same time.

A shell of *Planorbis* (*? sp.*) lay at the bottom of this coffin, and both the coffins were filled in with soil (clay with numerous stones).

The second coffin (that furthest from the wall) had a piece over a foot in width broken out of the left side just below the position of the knees of the contained body. Here again the bones had been completely disturbed, and what remained of them were nearly all in an imperfect condition. The greater part of the broken skull had been removed and buried before my arrival, and the fragments remaining were too small to show anything except that the skull had been of medium thickness. There were two fragments of the superior maxillary, one from the left side contained the first molar and the two premolar teeth; the first premolar was not worn at all, the second was moderately worn, and the molar more so. The other fragment, from the right side, contained only the first molar, which was moderately worn. The deceased was probably of about "middle age," or say between 40 and 50, but this is surmised, not proved. One femur was perfect, and measured 18¾in. in extreme length, which gives an approximate stature of about 5ft. 6in.

Among the *débris* in this coffin was a Lombardic capital letter C in brass or latten. It measures 2in. in length, with a flat surface, and was no doubt a unit in a monumental inscription, counter-sunk into a marble matrix, about a quarter through the 14th century. An early Lombardic C is distinguished from a D (if reversed), by the ends of the curved portion or horns, being turned inwards; while in the latter letter they turn outwards. Tolerably early in the 14th century, however, alphabets began to be formed in which the horns of the C were reduced to quite short, tapering snags; and in the Hanslope letter these ends are quite short, but while the under surface of the whole of the rest of the letter is undercut or bevelled off, the more easily to countersink it in the matrix, these horns do not taper, but finish square, with rough unbevelled ends, suggestive of the terminal knobs having been cut off a D to

allow of its doing duty as a C. This coffin contained an iron coffin nail, probably of the 18th, or 17th century.

In excavating the chancel floor, an oak dug-out coffin had been encountered under the raised floor of the sanctuary; the projecting portion had been accordingly sawed off! This, although it must have been the head end, was only 1ft. 1in. wide outside.

Near the E. door of the S. aisle of the nave, and about 1ft. below floor level, was the cover of a grave, 5ft. 5¾in. long, composed of eight rough stone slabs, placed in pairs from W. to E., chamfered round the outer edge except at head end, which was left quite rough. The stones were roughly chiselled flat, but were entirely untrimmed on the inner edges, so that there were in places wide spaces between them. There were no stones forming sides to the grave, but 3ft. lower we found a femur, which is likely to have belonged to the person for whom this grave-cover was constructed. My time did not permit of a systematic search, but probably most of the bones had perished. A bar pushed down a foot further through the wet clay, struck (at 5ft. below floor level) against a hollow-sounding stone, which may or may not have been the paved bottom of the grave. Somewhat similar grave-covers were found in Hitcham Churchyard in 1873 and previously, except that in those the lid slabs (of chalk) ran through from side to side, and rested on other slabs placed upright to form sides and ends to the graves, and there were no stones at bottom.* (The upper figure on the Plate.)†

Mr. Whitbread has kindly supplied the following particulars about the coffins:—The first-mentioned (or southern) one, was 6ft. 5in. long outside, 2ft. 1¼in. wide at the head end, and 1ft. 2in. at the foot. There is a curved recess for the head, occupying very nearly the entire width of the coffin. A square drainage hole is cut about the centre of the bottom, diminishing to a small circular hole exteriorly; and a second, circular hole about half-way between the first and the foot of the coffin, diminishing to a much smaller circular hole externally.

The second (or N.) coffin measures 6ft. 8½in. in extreme length, 2ft. 2in. wide at head, 1ft. 2½in. at foot. There is a curved recess for the head, somewhat rounder than in the first—that is, rather more of the matrix is left on either side. Some way below the centre of the bottom, about where the knees of the body come, is a round drainage hole, with curved channels or grooves (in horse-shoe form) a few inches long, leading to it from lower down. About abreast comes the fracture in the left side, already mentioned. In the head end, exteriorly, are fixed two pieces of iron, the purpose of which is not obvious, though several theoretical explanations suggest themselves. The depth interiorly at the sides is 11in., but the bottom is convex, so that along the centre it is only 10in. The first coffin has a similar convexity of bottom, but I do not know the actual measurements.

In the splay below the window in S. wall of nave aisle, a little way east of the canopy, were found portions of two stone coffin lids, the larger fragment 4ft. 7½in. long, bearing what appears to be a cross patée with the periphery rounded, and with an ornamental stem. The smaller fragment measures 1ft. 11½in., and is plain.

Since the date of my visit, the stone coffins have both been removed from their ancient and original position, and placed in the N. aisle, "after having their inner surface carefully chiselled off, and a (?) nice chamfer cut on their inner edge"!!

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* *Records of Bucks*, IV., 186.

† This should have been labelled on the Plate "South Aisle of Nave" instead of "Chancel Aisle."

The following are also reported by Mr. Whitbread with regret, which must be shared by every reader of the RECORDS:—

On the splay of E. window of south aisle was found a series of three paintings, one probably 15th century, and two 17th, of rich colour and beautiful design. These have been hacked off.

Over the chancel arch were traces of a picture. This was on splendid plaster, and might well have been uncovered: but it was hacked off.

There are still traces of painting above the entrance to the rood loft. Just under the sill of this doorway is a painting of a bear with ragged staff, the crest of the Earls of Warwick. The bear is unmuzzled.

On the north side of the chancel arch there was a cross fleurettée (?) in blue on what was probably white ground; this has been obliterated, but Mr. Whitbread fortunately secured a tracing of the last portion before it also was wantonly destroyed.

On the N. wall of the north aisle, over the sepulchral arch, a large painting was partially uncovered, angels and other figures could be traced, and a Figure seated high above the others. Hacked off.

There was scarcely a yard out of the entire surface of that wall that had not been coloured and decorated. To the west of this arch, and between it and the door, Mr. Whitbread opened out an Early English Holy Water stoup.

The east end and part of the N. wall were rebuilt at an early date; and five of the masks from the Norman cornice appear to have been inserted a little later, over two of the windows of the nave. Two others were found some years since and preserved in the church; they have now been replaced in the corbel table above the arch from chancel into a side chapel. One stone of a circular column was exposed in the east wall of this chapel; it was removed and placed on a projecting angle near the above corbel table.

The lid of a stone coffin was found under the floor in the north aisle, and was placed under the sepulchral canopy in front of which it was found. This has now been smashed up.

Under the floor of the S. aisle two stones were found, one almost complete, and of the other about three-quarters remained. They were of local limestone measuring 15in. square, and 3¼in. thick at the sides, but their upper surface concave from end to end. Mr. Whitbread queries whether they could have been pillow stones, mentioning that there are several square slabs of stone each bearing a cross carved on it, in Kingsthorp Church, Northamptonshire, which have been so considered. The Hanslope stones are now either broken up or used as building material.

The easternmost column on the S. side of the nave arcade had on the nave *(i.e.* N.) side below the capital, a projection extending about 3ft. 6in. downwards. This has now been "carefully" worked off to match the other pillars. It suggested a bracket and canopy.

The old font (which Mr. Whitbread thinks was 17th century), was worked up to form a pedestal for the Georgian oak pulpit, the original pedestal of which was done away with.

In the S. aisle Mr. Whitbread opened out an E.E. piscina, some putlog holes going right through the walls, and some corbel holes on each side of the east window of this aisle.

Under the modern floor a thick layer of ashes, charcoal, etc., remained from the fire of about three centuries ago. There were many fragments of tiles; and (besides the brass letter already mentioned) the following small objects collected by Mr. Whitbread, have been very kindly presented by him to the County Museum:—

Two oyster shells, one of which has contained red paint, and the other gold; found immediately under the canopied tomb in the S. aisle, over which there was a large wall painting (now destroyed); and it seems evident that oyster shells were used as palates, one

for each colour. In the same aisle were found a (?) bronze coin, c. 19 mm. diameter; Obv. full-face crowned head, wavy hair, shoulders not shown, inscribed in Lombardic capitals— EDWARDVS REX ANGLI. Rev.: attenuated cross patée reaching nearly to edge, 3 pellets in each quarter, CIVITAS LONDON. Apparently Edward III. (from the name being in full, and the bust cut short so as to exclude the shoulders. And a mite (?) of Charles I., c. 17 mm. diameter. Obv. crown and crossed sceptres, CAR. D. G. MAG. BRI. Rev.: crowned harp, FR [ET] HIB REX.

The disc-shaped lip or rim of a very small glass vase or cruet (?). Flat, 1¼in. diameter, central opening ¼in. diameter. On the under side are the rough edges whence the neck was broken. It was in the soil in one of the stone coffins.

An iron hoe-like implement, 4½in. wide, 1¾in. high, with a tang about 2½in. long, was found in the east wall of N. chapel; the wall was very loosely built, and full of what appeared to be soot. No flue or fire-place could be traced, and it seems possible this was merely the result of the fire several times mentioned already.

One of the bells cast by Robert Atton at Buckingham in the 17th century has been melted.

A. H. Cocks.

Princes Risborough.

The old spire of this church, with its rusty covering of sheet iron familiar to travellers by the G.W.R. to Aylesbury, has been removed, and is being re-erected in Bath stone and the tower re-faced under the direction of Mr. J. O. Scott. This church was "restored" some 40 years ago when the French fever prevailed which has left its mark so sadly throughout the land. It is specially to be regretted that the architect, fresh from foreign travel, should have applied his energies to the reproduction of a bad French feature in the clerestory windows, suggestive of the *centre-bit*, instead of aiming at the adequate lighting of the church. The chief charm of the church is now to be found in the beautiful 13th century chapel at the S.E. angle of the nave.

Stewkley.

Your Committee heard with dismay, in October, of a proposal to build on to the south wall of the chancel a new vestry. Stewkley Church is the most valuable specimen of a Norman church in this county, and to make any structural addition to it would be, in the opinion of the highest authorities, tantamount to almost destroying its interest. We have therefore felt it our duty to send to the Vicar our strong protest against this proposal. The Royal Institute of British Architects, the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, and the National Trust have all taken similar action. Mr. J. O. Scott is the architect, and he asserts that this new vestry is "a necessity." Those who have the working of the church must be better judges than the architect as to this; and as no trace of any vestry or sacristy building exists no such "necessity" has been seen for more than 750 years. We have ventured to point out that the space under the gallery, which is not well-suited for seating purposes, would, in so small a church, make a good or at least

sufficient vestry, and to urge that the present authorities at Stewkley, being only the temporary trustees of this unique inheritance, should endeavour—even at some little inconvenience—to hand down what they have received in its integrity.

Stoke Poges Church.

The old doorway leading to the sacristy has been opened out and a passage formed thence to a new vestry placed against the boundary wall to the north of the chancel. The Parish Magazine tells us that "in the course of the work two recesses were dis-"covered in the wall of the church; one, near the piscina on the "outer wall, with a small opening into the church near the altar. "..... The other was a fireplace with a chimney in the thick-"ness of the wall. It is quite clear that at one time a sacristy "or vestry was built against the outer wall, and at the same "time the two lancet windows in the chancel were built up and "plastered over. We have no record of either the building or "demolition of this old vestry." This addition detracts somewhat from the picture dear to the lovers of the "Elegy," but the extension twice over of the burial ground had already done this, and the addition could not have been entrusted to better hands than those of the late Mr. Bodley. What we must more regret is that he was not consulted ten years ago when the mediæval plaster was foolishly stripped from the walls and roof of the nave.

EDITOR.

The Proceedings of the Bucks Architectural and Archæological Society

FOR THE YEAR 1907.

ANNUAL EXCURSION.

This was favoured with very fine weather, and about fifty members and their friends took part in it. The arrangements were made by Mr. E. L. Reynolds, and were carried out without a hitch.

THE CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS, HIGH WYCOMBE.

The party assembled in the Parish Church, High Wycombe, where the Vicar, the Rev. E. D. Shaw, explained the chief points of interest, and gave a sketch in brief of its architectural history, which has been so admirably elucidated by Mr. St. John Hope, the highest authority perhaps we have in the art of tracing the history of a mediæval building from its own evidence. The Vicar quoted his valuable paper, which was printed in the first issue of the present volume of the RECORDS, 1904, illustrated with seven plates and a coloured plan showing clearly the gradual growth through the centuries to the spacious and handsome building we now see. One of the greatest services rendered to this Society by the late Mr. John Parker was the discovery by him at the Record Office in London of the highly interesting "indenture made the xxvj day "of Janyver the xxiiij yere of the reign of King Henry vij betwene "Thomas Pymme Gentilman Richd. Byrch Nicholas Devon Geo. "Petyfer John Brasebryg & Thos. Baven Wardens & Rulers of "the New Worke be longyng to the Chyrche of Wycombe on the "oon ptie And William Chapman of Chersey in the County of "Surr Fremason" . . . . . to take "down to the Grownde all the "Stone & other stuff of an olde Stepull" . . . . . " be twene the "quyer & the body of the Chyrche," showing that the older tower stood at the crossing of nave and transept, and with other interesting references to the fabric. The word *genlased* is used for *cusped;* and, in view of the modern craze for destroying old rough cast "to show the stonework" which was not intended to be seen, it may be noted that the contractor, Wm. Chapman, of Chertsey, was required to "Rough Cast all his seid Newe Wallys & to parget "them on the in syde." Reference is made to the "iij rode lofts" —which modern vandalism has destroyed. But as this indenture is printed in full in Mr. Hope's paper we forbear further quotation, only noting that of the names of the "Wardens & Rulers" who were parties to this contract in 1508 at least three of them, namely, Pym, Birch, and Pettifer, still survive in Wycombe. Mr. Shaw called attention to the beautiful late 13th century two-light windows of the north aisle of the nave. With regard to the two doorways in the same aisle near the west wall, and at two different levels, he agreed with Mr. Hope in supposing that the upper one, which must have been reached by a staircase from the nave, led to the chapel of the Holy Trinity referred to in wills of 1500 and 1506, and that the lower doorway led to its crypt or substructure.

Further details of Mr. Shaw's description of the church and notes upon the numerous monuments and modern memorials will be found in the report of the Society's excursion printed in the *Bucks Herald* of July 13, 1907; and fuller particulars of the parish, its church, and people have been published in pamphlet form by Mr. R. S. Downs, 1904.

HOSPICE OF S. JOHN BAPTIST.

The ruins of a fine late-Norman hall and 13th century chapel of a small community, who were probably Austin Friars, was next visited. These stand in front of the re-erected Grammar School and in close proximity to the main road. Special attention has recently been directed to these remains owing to the unfortunate collapse of one of the arches of the western arcade on the 22nd November, 1906, and to the praiseworthy energy of the Governors of the School and the Headmaster in raising a fund and proceeding to re-erect the fallen masonry and further protect what remained standing.

The remains now above ground consist of three bays of the hall to which the date 1175 has been attributed, and a later chapel which stood at right angles with it, lying nearly east and west. The hall was some 60 feet in length, and was divided by arcades of four semi-circular arches, the central portion having a width of 16 feet and the aisles 6 feet 6 in. The design has the dignity and robustness, and the masonry the excellence, which characterised Norman work. The arches are unmoulded and without splay or chamfer, and below them are carved capitals of the utmost refinement. The columns were alternately round and octagonal, 2 feet in diameter. A recess in the north wall of the hall has the appearance of a bread-oven. Of the chapel a part of the north wall and two Early-English windows remain. By the diversion of the roadway from its more ancient line the monastic buildings were cut into, including a portion of the hall and the south wall of the chapel; the older road to Windsor and London is said to have been on the other side of the Wye.*

The works of repair and protection recently carried out were advised and directed by the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, one of its members, Mr. Weir, giving his services without fee. We offer our congratulations to the Governors upon the course taken and the success of the work. When the S.P.A.B. surveyed the ruins before the arch fell they made a report upon them, printed in their Annual Report, June, 1906. In it we read, *inter alia*, "it is interesting to note that the ancient whitewash "has in places completely preserved the surface of the stone, and "many stones show the tooling marks as perfect as when first cut." This year's Report states what has actually been done: "The ivy "has been carefully removed and the accumulated rubbish carted "away. The remains of the north-most bay of the west arcade, "which collapsed last November, have been carefully sorted over "and most of the arch stones recovered. It will be quite possible "to reconstruct the arch and the wall over with the old materials. "The two bays on the east side have been successfully repaired. "The piers have been underpinned and the wall above strengthened. "The top of the wall has been protected with concrete, projecting "beyond the faces of the wall and covered with hand-made tiles in "order to protect the arches and piers, which are built of clunch. "The old coat of limewash, with which the clunch was protected, "had perished in places. This has been carefully removed without "damaging the clunch, which will be treated with a coat of blue "lias lime and baryta water. The caps of the piers, which are

*J. J. W. An account of the Norman Remains, &c., printed in the School Magazine, December, 1906.

"finely carved, are fairly well preserved. . . . . The bay on the "west, in falling, pulled over the remaining bay considerably, and "this is now held up with shores on both sides. Its north-west "pier is in a very shattered condition, and is held in position by "a brick buttress on the west side. Before reconstructing the "northern bay it will be necessary to get the existing one into an "upright position, and then to repair and underpin it on a good "foundation."

Let us hope that the protection given to the carved capitals may prove sufficient, but it should be remembered that they were never intended for exposure to the weather, still less to the atmosphere of a large and growing town, and that it is only within recent years that there has been no roof to cover them.

The best account of these ruins, with illustrations, that has yet appeared was read to the Society of Antiquaries by the late Mr. Parker, F.S.A., of Wycombe, in March, 1882, with plan, sections, and details by Mr. G. C. Richardson.* At that time a survey was not so easy as it has since become, for both hall and chapel were encumbered with the Grammar School buildings. He gives the authority of later editions of Dugdale's Monasticon for including this among the hospitals of the order of St. Augustine, "for the "relief of poor & impotent persons, occupying the same place in "the Middle Ages, though regarded as an institution of greater "dignity, that the union workhouse now fills." The inmates were a master, who was a clerk in holy orders, and said daily prayer, and poor brethren and sisters who were appointed by the burgesses. The names of twenty-one Masters are preserved, beginning with Robert, A.D. 1265. On the Dissolution the land and buildings seem to have passed—illegally—into private hands, but in 1562 the mayor and burgesses asserted their ancient privileges and conveyed the property to the Queen for the purpose of converting it into a royal grammar school. Some twenty years ago the present school buildings were erected, and a scheme for the "restoration" of the Norman hall having happily been abandoned, the older buildings, which seem to have dated from the 17th century, were cleared away and the tops of the ancient walls protected with tiles. The work now carried out or in contemplation will carry still further the conservation of these remains, so that we need perhaps not regret the fall of the arch which has led to it.

The party then proceeded by train to

BEACONSFIELD.

There is something pleasant and spacious in the aspect of this old market town—for such it was formerly—and to its market no doubt we owe the noble width of its main street. Among the more characteristic houses may be mentioned the long and low-fronted 17th century house or houses, for it is now two, adjoining the post-office, with five projecting bays and a *porte-cochere* near the centre; the handsome red brick early Georgian rectory house, with its timber-built stabling of an earlier time; also more than one quaint old shop front which are now becoming scarce.

Here the programme began with lunch at the White Hart, Mr. A. Liberty taking the chair. The usual practice of holding the annual meeting at the close of lunch was abandoned, as the Society has been able to secure more spacious premises of its own for such purposes by the purchase of a portion of the old Aylesbury Grammar School buildings. After a few words from the Chairman in allusion to this, and a statement in brief by Mr. A. H. Cocks as to the position of the Society with regard to the new Museum, which will be given in detail by him elsewhere, a move was made to the church.

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* Archæologia, Vol. XLVIII., p. 285.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY AND ALL SAINTS.

The chance visitor to Beaconsfield Church might be pardoned if he asked if it were entirely modern, and the more skilled in English architecture will have to look about before finally fixing on perhaps the tower-arch as a specimen of mediæval architecture. It is a handsome church, in excellent hands, and shows that much care and expense have been lavished on it, but it is not a church for the student of ancient architecture. It was described by Sir Stephen Glynne* in 1849: "In the chancel are some E.E. features, and in "the north aisle some D. windows. . . . . There is also some wood "screen work." By far the finest work in the church is the Bulstrode monument, of the 15th century, now recessed in the north wall of chancel, but which would seem to have been formerly in the south chapel.† This is an altar tomb with canopy, in Purbeck marble, which has been robbed of its brasses. The matrices indicate that on the dexter side was a man praying, a label issuing from his mouth, and four sons. On the sinister his wife and three daughters, a label also from her mouth. Below them, on another plate, the inscription. Above the figures was what may have been the B.V. with the Infant or the crucified Saviour. Four detached shields. Under the matting of the central passage is an interesting brass to John Warren, of White's Farm, which may be commended to the industrious rubber of Bucks brasses. It is in five plates, and the figures are well engraved in the costume of 1609. He was presumably a farmer, or perhaps a yeoman, and brasses to his class with engraved figures are unusual. The figures are shown standing, their hands joined in prayer. In Lipscomb's History (1847, Vol. III) is a view of the church from the north-east, which shows us to what an extent the "restoration" was carried. It shows a high-pitched roof to the chancel covered in tile, and a flatter one to the nave covered in lead. Also three plain pointed windows to the clerestory, so that the present elaborate two-light windows in that position would seem not to have been founded on anything there previously. There is also a wood-cut of the incised slab to Thomas Waller and Dorothy, his wife, kneeling at a desk upon which are two hearts conjoined. A label issues from each of their mouths, and, uniting, bears the motto RESVRGAM. Edmund Waller, "maker and model of melodious verse," was buried in the church. The elaborate monument in the churchyard erected at a later period is more curious than beautiful. Adjoining the churchyard, which is remarkable for its two great walnut trees and its trimly-clipped yews, is

THE OLD RECTORY,

Stated to have been a sub-priory to the Abbey of Burnham, was much restored by the munificence of Lord Burnham and dedicated to parochial purposes in January, 1902. Richard Capel, rector of Burnham, who died in 1500, bequeathed £40 for the erection of a rectory-house upon the site of the ancient nunnery to be built of timber (probably offered free), and made "a fayre large house." The execution of this trust was begun by his successor, William Baron, afterwards Bishop of London, and completed by Richard Lawson, who followed, in 1525,† and they certainly did make "a "fayre large house" (which continued to be the rectory until the

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* Ecclesiast. and Archit. Topog. of England, 1849 (R. Archæolog. Inst.).

† The Topographer, 1791, Vol. IV., p. 67, where we also read: "Shields contain the arms of Bulstrode quartering a chevron, 3 squirrels, & impaling vert, on a bend 3 hands within a bordure ermine."

† *Bucks Herald*, July 13, 1907.

late rector moved to the present more convenient house). It is a timber building forming three sides of a square, of two storeys and an attic. A circular stair leads to some handsome rooms on the first floor, the timbers of which show traces of arabesque decoration. They have wide chimney-pieces of the usual Tudor type in fine freestone. Rush matting appropriately covers the floor, and some old furniture has been added.

HALL BARN.

By the kind permission of Lord Burnham the party next visited this old seat and its beautiful grounds. A house was built here by the poet Waller, but a rebuilding seems to have taken place by one of his successors in the 18th century, and this in its turn was altered, and the south front rebuilt, by Sir Gore Ouseley after he had purchased the property from Henry Edmund Waller in 1832. The mansion is symmetrical in form, a centre part of three storeys with single-storey wings, and is built of brick with stone dressings. The grounds were much admired*—the great yew hedge, the "canal," as the lake was called, with a temple at either end, the Grove, with its secluded avenues.

Colen Campbell designed a "new building fronting a great canal" here, and published the design.† He says of it: "The great room "is 30ft. in front, 30ft. high, 45ft. in depth, coved ¼." Niches were provided on each side of the fireplace, one for Homer, the other for Virgil. The circles over them were for the bustos of Milton and Addison, and Mr. Waller was to be over the chimney-piece. "It "was begun and covered in Anno 1724." Unfortunately "la grande "salle," as it was called, was burnt down about 60 years ago, and only the portico, fronting the lake on the house side, was rebuilt as it may now be seen, adorned with some beautiful old Dutch tiles.‡

JORDANS

Was next visited, and Mr. R. S. Downs gave the visitors a brief outline of the origin and history of the meeting-house and burial-ground. A book recently published, entitled "Penn's Country," by E. S. Roscoe, 1907, may be recommended here as giving amongst other chapters a sympathetic account of this secluded spot and the sectaries who frequented it. Though perhaps not imparting anything not previously known or in print, this book is written in a pleasant style, and is largely a reprint of articles which appeared about 1890 in the *St. James's Gazette*. Amongst its illustrations are: Portraits of Wm. Penn, Baron Grenville (of Dropmore), Edmund Burke, John Hampden, Frances Cromwell. A brass to Wm. Penn of Penn (1638) and his wife; Graveyard at Jordans; Milton's Cottage; Butlers Court (Gregories), etc. This writer and Mr. Downs give 1687-8 as the date of the erection of the meeting-house, and the evidence of the building itself corroborates this.

CHALFONT ST. GILES.

Milton's Cottage came next on the programme. It is too well-known to members to need much mention here. It is strange that though the poet lived here not more than nine months—to escape the plague of 1665 in London—this is the only home which survives, so far as is known. It was here that he made the final corrections

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*Illustrated in "Country Life," No. 92.

†"Vitruvius Britan:" Vol. III., Lond: 1725, Pl. 49, 50.

‡I am indebted to the Hon. Lady Edith M. Hulse for some of this information.

to "Paradise Lost."* It is generally supposed that the cottage remains just as it was in the poet's day, but the old wood-cut view, from the "Gentleman's Magazine," 1802, which, if funds admit of it, I hope to reproduce, shows that the two-storied porch which it formerly had has been removed.

CHURCH OF ST. GILES.

This was the last and not the least interesting item on the programme. The chief approach is through an archway surrounded by dwellings under which the old lych gate, very like that at Little Marlow, remains. The church is of several dates, from the Norman time (of which little remains) to the 14th and 15th centuries. The Rector, Mr. Whittingstall, pointed out some of the principal points of interest. The Norman tower was altered in the 14th century. The south door, through the modern porch, is a good specimen of Dec. work. There is a recess for an Easter sepulchre. The church was "restored" in 1862-3 under Mr. Street; and, considering how much destruction was being wrought at that time, it seems to have passed through the ordeal with less injury than one would have expected. During this process remains of wall-painting were uncovered over the chancel-arch—presumably a "doom"—and in the south aisle. There are six bells and a sanctus bell, which is now used for the clock said to have been made in 1710.† The former importance of this little town and neighbourhood is indicated by the number of memorial brasses which remain, and the far greater number which have been stolen. Amongst those which are too well fixed for removal may be named that of a priest, c. 1470; brasses to the Gardiner family and Thos. Fletewode, 1570, his two wives and 18 children, and a palimpsest, the obverse 1523, reverse 1521, which seems to have been carried off and brought back.

W. N.

THE ANNUAL MEETING

Was held at Aylesbury in what was formerly the Grammar School building, recently purchased by our Society (the buildings being vacated by the School) on the 23rd September, the Ven. Archdeacon of Buckingham, V.P., in the chair.

The minutes of the last annual meeting were read.

The President and Vice-Presidents were elected, or re-elected:—

President:

The Earl of Rosebery, K.G., F.S.A., etc.

Vice-Presidents:

The Right Honble. Lord Boston
The Right Honble. Lord Burnham
The Right Honble. Lord Cottesloe
Sir J. Evans, K.C.B., F.R.S., F.S.A.
The Ven. Archdeacon of Buckingham
Lieut.-Colonel L. E. Goodall
Mr. Coningsby Disraeli
Mr. L. de Rothschild
Mr. A. L. Liberty
Mr. A. H. Cocks, F.S.A.
Mr. J. Rutland
Lady Smyth
Mr. J. Elliman
The Hon. W. F. D. Smith, M.P.

* "Penn's Country," p. 26.
† Kelly, P.O.D., Bucks, 1907.

Mr. A. H. Cocks, F.S.A., was re-elected Hon. Secretary, and also Curator of the Museum.

The election of Mr. W. Niven, F.S.A., as Editorial Secretary by the Committee was confirmed.

Dr. J. C. Baker was appointed Assistant Curator.

Mr. C. G. Watkins was appointed Hon. Treasurer.

Colonel Horwood and Mr. W. Crouch *(vice* Mr. Watkins) were appointed Auditors.

The following were elected, or re-elected, on the Committee:—

The Rev. E. D. Shaw	Mr. J. T. Harrison
The Rev. C. O. Phipps	Dr. W. Bradbrook
Colonel Horwood	Dr. J. C. Baker
Mr. G. Weller	Mr. E. L. Reynolds
Mr. E. S. Harris	Mr. R. H. Russell

Mr. F. Skull, Mr. F. G. Gurney, and Mr. E. Wilkins were appointed to fill vacancies.

Mr. Niven, who was unable to attend, alddressed to the Chairman a brief report, in which he assured the members that he felt that, on the archæological side especially, he should make a poor successor to the late Mr. Parker, begged their indulgence, and appealed to Buckinghamshire antiquaries for some good papers; reminding them that the first number of the RECORDS appeared in 1854, and urging that we should do our utmost to at least maintain, if not improve on, the quality of the annual issue. Mr. A. H. Cocks, mainstay as he has shown himself of our Society, would occupy a larger space in this year's issue than usual, or than he himself desired, owing partly, as he has explained, to his wish to add as little as possible to the last issue (1906) of matter which had not passed through the late Mr. Parker's hands; and to the fact that his contributions were rather in connection with his secretarial duties than independent papers of his own, and had already been, from a variety of causes, a good deal delayed. Indicating other features of the forthcoming issue, the Editor asked for contributions to an annual news column headed "Bucks Churches," of which the purpose is more fully described elsewhere.

THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Mr. A. H. Cocks, Hon. Secretary, submitted his report. He hopes shortly, on the removal of the Society and its Museum to the more roomy and appropriate premises which have been lately acquired, to give a brief history of both from the first inception of the Society in the vestry of Aylesbury Church, Nov. 16, 1847. In reply to Mr. S. Harris, Mr. Cocks said that the total amount received in response to the appeal he had sent out in aid of the purchase, repair, and fitting up of the new premises was £1,156 1s. 0d. The cost of the portion of the school buildings purchased was £870; circulars and advertisements, £34 4s.; paid to the Trustees of the new Church House, who competed against us, for 400 square feet of ground and a party wall, £125 2s.; a total of £1,029 6s. They had contracted for a heating apparatus and the very necessary re-decoration. Mr. Wilkins' account for the conveyance came to about £40, so that an additional £400 was still required. Some of the chief supporters of the Society had given liberally, but the response had not been so general as might have been expected from a county with so many wealthy residents, and a county, moreover, which up to the present is certainly behind the average of English counties in regard to a well-equipped County Museum. The Museum, in its greatly improved aspect, would certainly be a great boon to Aylesbury, but of the ninety-five subscribers only ten lived in that town.

Mr. Liberty suggested that they should borrow the remainder of the money required and fit up the building as soon as possible. They might then have a formal opening, and make a fresh appeal for subscriptions.

FINANCES.

Mr. Watkins, to whom the Society is indebted for having recently undertaken the treasurership as an honorary appointment, reported a balance in hand of £23 13s. 9d. There were 16 unpaid subscriptions, the total estimated balance being £31 13s. 9d. During the past few years the RECORDS had cost about £48, and if as much were spent this year there would be a deficit of about £25. It seemed to him there should be some definite understanding between the Committee and the Editor as to the amount to be expended each year. Mr. Harrison took the same view. Mr. Liberty said they should make the RECORDS as good as possible. It was resolved that the Committee should consult with the Editor with a view to limiting the expenditure to a certain sum each year.

It was agreed that the Committee should appoint a local committee for carrying out certain repairs to the Museum and define its duties.

THE RULES.

Slight alterations were passed; the composition for life-membership being fixed at £7 10s., and the annual meeting to be held not later than the 31st March in each year.

NEW MEMBERS.

The following new members were elected:—Mr. R. L. Booker, F.S.A., Eton College; Mrs. Williams and Miss Rogers, Cookham; Mrs. Tighe, Loosley Row, Princes Risborough; Mrs. H. F. Brookfield, High Wycombe.

The Editor expresses his indebtedness to the report published in the *Bucks Herald*, Sept. 28, 1907.

Donations to the Bucks Museum, 1907.

FEBRUARY.

Tinder-box (complete)	Mrs. Stevens, 9, Buckingham Road, Aylesbury.
Stuffed Hooded Crow (*Corvus cornix*)	Dr. J. C. Baker.

MARCH.

Ebonizing of an old octagonal Case	Lady Smyth.
Frame for Mordaunt's Map of Bucks	Lady Smyth.
Stuffed Common Partridge (*Perdix cinerea*) pale var. ...	Tonman Mosley, Esq.

APRIL AND MAY.

MS. Note and Scrap Books relating to the History of Bucks, by the late Henry Gough, Esq., and the late W. P. Storer, Esq.	Mrs. Henry Gough and Alfred Gough, Esq., Sandcroft, Redhill, Surrey.

JUNE.

"Depths of the Sea" (Wyville Thomson)	Rev. Canon Blagden.
"Early Man in Britain" (Boyd Dawkins)	
"Origins of English History" (Elton)	
"Prehistoric Europe" (Geikie)	
"Stone Implements" (Evans)..	
"Sussex Archæological Collections," 14 vols. (=X.—XXIII.)	
Facsimile of Register of Burial of John Hampden.....	E. S. Roscoe, Esq.
Stuffed Blackcap (*Sylvia atricapilla*)	Colonel Goodall.

JULY.

Shilling of Edward VI. From a cutting on the new railway, Beaconsfield	Mr. T. F. Lane (White Hart Hotel), Beaconsfield.
"Fenny Stratford and District Directory, 1907"	Dr. Bradbrook.

SEPTEMBER.

Stuffed Stone Curlew (*Œdicnemus scolopax*), immature, probably female. Bred on borders of Hambleden and Turville parishes, captured with wing broken against telephone wires, 20 July, 1907. Said by Dr. Hartert (Vic. Hist. of Bucks, I. 148), to be quite extinct in the county	A. H. Cocks, Esq.
Overseers' Account Book of Hanslope (both ends missing), extant from January, 1795, to March, 1813	Herbert V. Humphry, Esq., M.D.
District Map of Stantonbury, for E. & W. Junction Railway (now L. & N.W.R.), 1866	
Mud Mask, of Ptolemaic period, from near the Pyramids, Egypt	Miss Lyon Campbell, The Gate House, Aylesbury.

NOVEMBER.

The objects found in the semi-underground hut in Walton Road, Aylesbury (see p. 282)	Purchased.
Lace-makers' Lamp-stool and Pillow-stand (Newport Pagnell)	W. Niven, Esq.
"The Aylesbury Directory and Official Handbook for the County of Bucks"	Mr. G. T. De Fraine.

Various other contributions are announced, but as consequent on the transition state from old to new premises they have not been yet received, their acknowledgment must be deferred.

OBITUARY NOTICES.

The Society has lost the following members by death during 1907 (or since the printing of last year's report):—

The Rev. F. W. Cartwright died in August, 1906, but this did not come to the notice of the Society in time for inclusion in last year's list.

E. Cheyne.

The Earl of Liverpool died March, 1907. He was elected to the Society in 1886, as Mr. C. G. S. Foljambe. Created 1st Baron Hawkesbury 1893; and the earldom of Liverpool was revived in his favour in 1905.

The Rev. Canon N. T. Garry died June, 1907. He was so universally esteemed by all who knew him that it seems only right to say thus much; although beyond a paper on "Two original Licenses," read January, 1861, but not published, he took no active part in the work of the Society. Personally, it seems mere justice to record that on applying to him while he was Vicar of S. Mary's Reading, for permission to search the early Registers of that parish, before he re-joined this Society, and while we were perfect strangers to each other, his extraordinary kindness and courtesy made the deepest possible impression on me. In 1893 his son and daughter-in-law published a transcript of the Churchwardens' accounts of S. Mary's parish, 1550-1662 (Blackwell, Reading), in a way which furnishes a model of how such work should be carried out.

F. B. Parrott.

Thomas Parrott was a member of this Society for about 45 years. On Nov. 12 he met with the terrible accident which caused his death. He was widely known and much respected.

James Rutland, who died November 19, was one who had long ago made his mark, and of whom one would have wished to write a fuller notice than is possible at the very last moment as the Records is going to press. Born March 15, 1827, he carried on for many years the business of a builder, and was largely employed in camp-sheathing work on the river side. He was parish clerk of Taplow for (if I remember rightly) 40 years, and organist of that church for great part of that time. On retiring, he was presented with a suitably-inscribed gold watch and chain, which he very highly appreciated and valued. His work in the restoration of ancient buildings (amongst others, Hitcham Church), during which builders were formerly, and are frequently even now, allowed to carry off so many objects of interest discarded by an ignorant committee; and his river-side work, where he would see bones of certain quaternary animals and flint implements turned up by the dredgers, probably combined to give his tastes their archæological bent; and he gradually amassed an enormous collection of palæolithic implements from brickfields, etc., through a wide radius of S.E. Bucks; and of neolithic implements chiefly dredged from the river; while from the same source came bones of such animals as Bison *(Bison priscus)*, Urus *(Bos primigenius)*, large Red deer *(Cervus elaphus)*, etc., and sundry implements of bronze and iron. As none of his more perishable relics (such as those of bone or iron) received any preservative treatment, or were even kept under glass, these latter have to some extent crumbled; but of his flints, he liberally presented our Society with a goodly selection, while he sold a typical collection to the late Mr. H. Seebohm, and these through the kindness of Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Goolden (formerly Mrs. Seebohm), are now also in the Society's collection, and I believe others were dispersed elsewhere; but on the last occasion that I visited him, with a view to asking him to put a price on his collection, in hopes it might be possible to acquire it for the Museum of this county in which the large majority of the specimens had been found, there were still some 2,000 flints, besides a few other objects.

About 1879 or 1880, the late Rev. Chas. Whately, Rector of Taplow, asked me to open the large barrow in the old churchyard there, to which I gladly assented. As is well-known, the 5th Earl of Orkney, in 1828, persuaded the then Vicar and Churchwardens to allow him to pull down the old church, and to throw the churchyard into the grounds of his adjoining house, Taplow Court; while he provided a new churchyard and built a church therein (style of architecture immaterial!). Mr. Whately was no doubt anxious to exercise his rights over the old churchyard.

As, however, the barrow is on the lawn, close under the drawing-room windows of Mr. Grenfell's (now Lord Desborough's) house, I waited for an opportunity while he should be abroad, or other favourable moment, for invading the privacy of his garden; but in 1883, on return from my annual visit to Norway, I found a note, two or three weeks old, from Mr. Whately, awaiting me, hoping I would come over directly I returned, as Mr. Rutland was proceeding to open the barrow. Any disappointment I may have felt was largely discounted on learning that the operations had cost Mr. Rutland nearly £50; that towards the end, when at work nearly 26 ft. below the top of the barrow, the soil had "colted in" (to use the Bucks word) and nearly killed him; and that after all his expense and labour, he was not allowed to retain the objects, all of which were presented by Mr. Whately to the British Museum.

Mr. Rutland read some rough notes on this find before the Society of Antiquaries, which were reproduced in the Proceedings of that Society, X. 19, but published no full account of it. Various other accounts, however, appeared in different periodicals, a list of the more important of which is given by Mr. R. A. Smith, in the Vic. Hist. of Bucks, I. 200; to which may be added the little account by the Rev. B. Burgess, in the RECORDS, V. 331. Mr. Rutland collected material for a History of Taplow, which has been published, we believe, at the expense of Mr. Astor.

To this already too long notice it must only be added that Mr. Rutland was one of the most reliable helpers during the Pile Dwellings exploration at Hedsor; that he joined this Society over 40 years ago, and was for many years, and until increasing age forced him to give up the journies, a regular and very useful member of the Committee, and was afterwards elected a V.P. He was also an F.G.S., and was one of the founders of the Maidenhead and Taplow Field Club and Thames Valley Antiquarian Society. Though latterly he had been perforce living a retired life, he will be missed and very sincerely regretted by a large circle of old friends, and among them not least by the present writer.

A. H. C.

Bucks Architectural and Archæological Society.

SUMMARY of RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS for the Year ending 31st December, 1906.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
To Balance brought forward	5	17	9
,, Arrears of Subscriptions	1	0	0
,, Subscriptions for 1906	61	12	9
,, Subscriptions paid in advance	12	10	0
,, Life Members' Subscriptions	6	10	0
,, Sale of Records	4	9	2
,, Profit from Loan Exhibition	3	11	11
	£95	11	7

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
By Copies of Archæological Index	1	5	0
,, Rent	6	0	0
,, Caretaker	4	9	6
,, Printing Records (balance of 1904 and on account of 1905)	63	10	9
,, Subscription to Congress of Archæological Societies	1	0	0
,, Insurance	0	10	0
,, Incidental Expenses	1	5	10
,, Purchase of Roman Urn	0	15	0
,, Repairs and Work done	2	8	9
,, Treasurer's Salary and Commission	9	1	7
,, Postages	1	0	11
,, Balance at Bank	4	4	3
	£95	11	7

Audited and compared with Vouchers and Pass Book, and found correct.

(Signed) THOS. HORWOOD,
C. G. WATKINS,
Auditors.

10th May, 1907.

NOTE ON A PALIMPSEST BRASS AT TWYFORD.

[By Mill Stephenson, B.A., F.S.A.]

The fine and well-engraved brass to Thomas Giffard, 1550, in the church of Twyford, is a good example of its date, and is rendered doubly interesting from the fact of its being almost entirely made up of portions of earlier brasses, of which one can certainly be allocated to its original home. It will be the most convenient to treat the description of the brass under two heads, viz.: (1) The *obverse* or later side, *i.e.* the Giffard memorial; and (2) the *reverse*, or earlier side, *i.e.* the re-used pieces.

Obverse. This consists of the effigy of Thomas Giffard, who died on the 25th of November, 1550, a foot inscription and four shields of arms. The various pieces are inlaid in a massive slab of Sussex marble, $9 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and about four inches in thickness. This slab is now in the south aisle upon a high tomb, partly made up of earlier work and partly built up with rubble. Owing to an old fracture across the slab, the figure had been broken into two pieces and was loose in its indent. On examination it proved to be palimpsest. As the inscription and one of the shields was also working loose, the Vicar, the Rev. Edmund Greaves, acting on the advice of the Monumental Brass Society, determined to have the brass securely refixed. The work was placed in the hands of Messrs. Gawthorp and Sons, and it was then found that the inscription and shield were also palimpsest. The three other shields were not examined, as they were securely held by their original rivets, and in consequence were not disturbed. There is every reason to suppose they are also palimpsest, as the metal is cut through in places where it has been hollowed out to receive the composition used to represent the heraldic colours. The figure of Thomas Giffard is 48 inches in length, and represents him in complete armour, bareheaded and without gauntlets, his head resting on a helmet, his feet on a greyhound. Small pieces are wanting from the elbows,

as is also the hilt of the sword and the handle of the dagger. The four shields, measuring $6\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{4}$ inches, bear the arms of Giffard, twice repeated, Giffard impaling Staveley, and Staveley alone, Thomas Giffard having married Mary, a daughter of William Staveley, of Bignell. The inscription, $27\frac{3}{4} \times 5$ inches, reads thus:

here lyethe buryed the bodyes of Thomas Giffard of Twiffard in the Cou̅ tye of Buck' Esquyer and Marie his wyffe doughter of Wyllm̅ Staveley of Bignell Esquyer which Thomas deceessyd the xxb^th^ day of Nouember in the yere of o^r^ lorde god M CCCCC L on whose soules Jhu̅ have mercy amen.

Reverse. The figure of Thomas Giffard is made up of portions of two other figures, whilst numerous smaller pieces have been soldered on to make up corners and points, as, for instance, the dog's head, the elbows now lost, the points of the mail skirt, and one of the projections at the side of the knee pieces. The upper half of the figure, 22 inches in length, has been cut from the centre of an early priest robed in mass vestments. Portions of the hands are just visible, showing the edge of the cassock sleeves and the sleeves of the albe, with a single apparel on the upper side, the design being a large four-leaved flower. The chasuble has a narrow border ornamented with similar flowers enclosed in lozenges, with small circles between each lozenge, and has also an inner invected border. The fanon is richly worked, and terminates in a broad fringed end. This fragment may be dated about 1330, and may be compared with the well-know figure of Laurence St. Maur, 1337, at Higham Ferrers, Northants, but is of much finer work. A closer parallel is afforded by the palimpsest fragments in the church of St. John Maddermarket, Norwich,

conjectured to be spoil from the abbey of St. Benet Hulme, re-used to build up the brass of Robert Rugge in 1558.[1] The lower part of the figure, 26 inches in length, is composed of about two-thirds of the lower portion of a figure of an ecclesiastic in academicals, of date about 1440-50, wearing a cassock and a shorter gown with fur-lined sleeves, the lower edges of which just appear. This may be compared with the figure of Geoffrey Hargreve, 1447, at New College, Oxford.[2] Some of the numerous little bits soldered on to the various corners may have belonged to this figure, but they are too small and too much smothered in solder to tell anything definite. The inscription is made up of two fragments of figures and another almost complete inscription. These fragments respectively measure 3 inches, 15 inches, and $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length, by 5 inches in width. The smallest, or left-hand, portion shows a few lines of drapery only, being cut out of the centre of some figure, possibly a fragment from the same figure as the right-hand piece, which shows a portion of the hands and the wrists of a figure of a monk in cassock and gown, and may be dated to the middle of the fifteenth century. It may be compared with the figures of monks in the abbey church of St. Alban, all of which have the curious little **v**-shaped slit in the cassock sleeves. The most interesting piece is the centre portion, which consists of an almost complete inscription to Master William Stortefford, who died on the 4th of November, 1416, and reads thus:

hic iacet magist' Willms Stortefford q . . . . .
Canonic' t Residanciari' p'sentis Eccl̃ie ac . . .
midd' qui obiit iiij die mens' Nouembr . . . . .
dñi M° CCCC° xvi° cui' aie ppicietur de . . . .

This can be no other than the William Stortford who was treasurer of St. Paul's from 1387 to 1393; in the latter year he was appointed Archdeacon of

1 *Trans. Mon. Brass Soc.*, iv., 226-230, illustration at p. 229.

2 Engraved in J. G. and L. A. B. Wallers' *Series of Monumental Brasses.*

Here lyethe buryed the bodyes of Thomas Giffard of Twyford in the Cõ
tye of Buck Esquyer and agnes his wyfe Doughter of Wyllm Stapleto
of Bygnell Esquyer which Thomas dyed the xx day of November
in the yere of our lorde God MCCCCC L on whose soules Jhũ have mercy amen

TWYFORD, BUCKS.

THOMAS GIFFARD, 1550.

N.B.—In the original the top shields are eleven inches above the head, and the bottom shields twenty inches below the inscription.

TWYFORD, BUCKS.

PALIMPSEST REVERSES OF GIFFARD BRASS

Middlesex, and in 1399 Prebendary of Islington, both which offices he held at the time of his death in 1416.[1] In his will, dated 1st August, 1416, and proved 4th November following, he desires to be buried in the great crypt of St. Paul's at the altar of St. Mary, where a lamp hangs. On this evidence it may fairly be inferred that this plate was spoil from the destruction of the chantries in the cathedral church of St. Paul in the year 1547. It is of great interest to be able to allocate a palimpsest inscription to its original home. A few examples have been so identified, as, for instance, a brass at Reading, date 1538, which is made up of a portion of the figure and the complete inscription to Sir John Popham, who died in 1463, and was buried in the Charterhouse, London.[2] At Denchworth, Berks, is a plate recording the laying of a foundation stone of Bisham Abbey in 1333, re-used in 1562 for an inscription to William Hyde.[3] At Walkern, Herts, an inscription to John Lovekyn, Lord Mayor of London, who was buried in the church of St. Michael, Crooked Lane, is now doing duty as a memorial to Richard Humberstone, who died in 1581.[4]

The only shield examined, being the lower dexter bearing the arms of Giffard, has on its reverse a small portion of canopy work of fifteenth century date.

In the neighbouring church of Middle Claydon is a large brass to another member of the Giffard family, dated 1542, a portion of which is also palimpsest, and has been described in the Society's RECORDS[5] by Mr. A. H. Cocks.

The writer desires to thank the Vicar, the Rev. Edmund Greaves, for his kindness in allowing the brasses to be examined, and for the courteous manner in which he received the suggestions as to their re-fixing. Thanks are also due to Mr. Wilfrid J. Hemp for much assistance, both in the examination of the brasses and in making rubbings of the results.

1 *Novum Repertorium Ecclesiasticum Londinense*, by Rev. George Hennessy, pp. 8, 11, 33.
2 *Trans. Mon. Brass Soc.*, iv., p. 7.
3 *Ibid.*, p. 6.
4 *Ibid.*, iv., p. 131.
5 Vol. vii., p. 529.

RICHARD BOWLE'S BOOK.

Introductory.

Little is known of Richard Bowle beyond what appears from the book here transcribed, from his will, and from a mural monument (Plate 4) in the chancel of Chesham Church, where he is commemorated in the following words:—

HEERE LYETH PART OF RICHARD
BOWLE. WHO FAITHFVLLY SERVED
DIVERS GREAT LORDS AS AVDITOR
ON EARTH. BVT ABOVE ALL HE
PREPARED HIM SELF TO GIVE VP
HIS ACCOVNT TO THE LORD OF
HEAVEN. AND NOW HATH HIS QVIETVS
EST. AND RESTS FROM HIS TORMENTS
AND LABORS. HE WAS A LOVER OF
GOD'S MINISTERS. A FATHER OF GOD'S
POORE. A HELP TO ALL GOD'S PEOPLE.
AND BELEEVES THAT HIS FLESH.
WHICH WITH THE SOVLE WAS LONG
TORMENTED. SHALL WITH THE SAME
SOVLE BE ÆTERNALLY GLORIFIED.

HE DIED THE 13TH OF DECEMBER
1626. AND OF HIS AGE 77.

The "divers great lords" referred to appear to have been successive Earls of Bedford, of whose possessions Richard Bowle describes himself in his will as auditor, and from whom he held on lease the parsonage and tithes of Chesham Woburn, with at least one other rectorial manor. He no doubt acted locally as the agent and representative of his patron; and, holding this position, and being evidently a man of parts and of considerable means, he must have taken a prominent place in the life of the town.

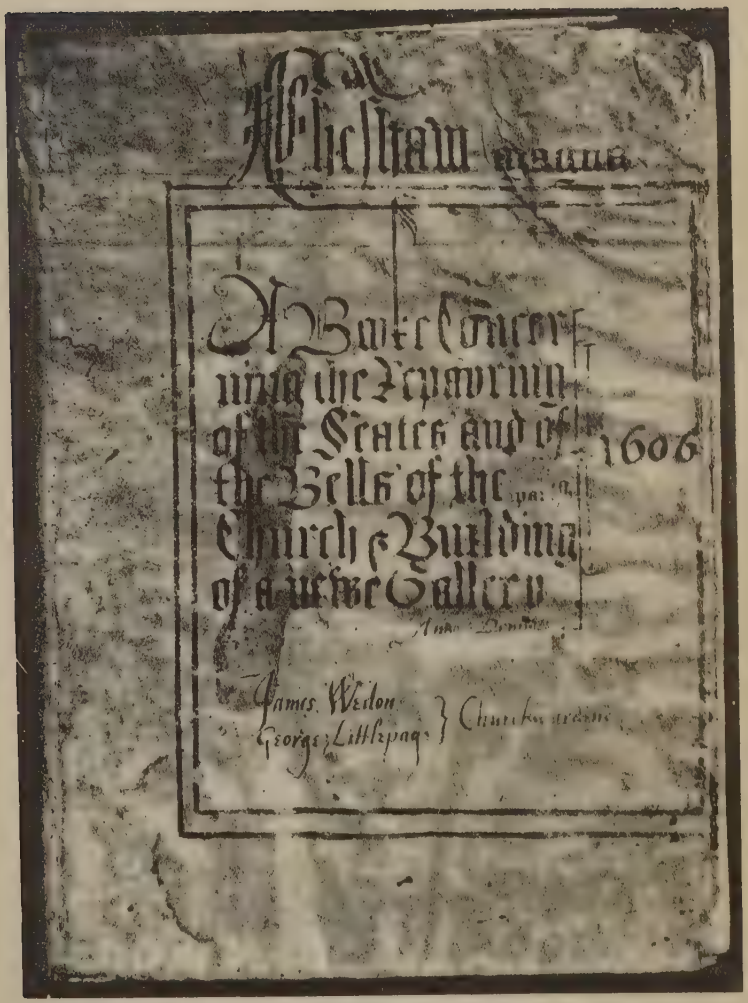
As to his family, very little need be said. I have not found any mention of it in Chesham records before the beginning of the seventeenth century, and it was presumably then that he came to the town. He was twice married, his first wife, Marie, having been buried at Chesham in November, 1607. His second

wife, Anna, appears to have survived him. Two sons and two daughters also survived him—Dr. John Bowle, Dean of Salisbury, and afterwards Bishop of Rochester; Benjamin, of whom I have found no trace; Elizabeth, wife of Mathew Chase, of Chesham, gentleman, whose family has figured in martyrology and in the annals of the United States; and Mary, wife of John Awdley, of Northolt, Middlesex, gentleman.

The subject of the book under notice is the restoration in 1606 of the interior of the Parish Church of Chesham, in which work Richard Bowle took a leading part. The church appears to have been much out of repair at the time, and the few pews that were usable had become so insufficient for the requirements of the largely-increased population that disorder often occurred at the services through the crowding of people to get seats. Sir Edmund Ashfield, as impropriator of the parsonage of Chesham Leicester, Richard Bowle, in respect of the parsonage of Chesham Woburn, William Saunders, who as vicar held both medieties of the living, and the churchwardens, took steps to remedy this state of things. Richard Bowle's Book gives a full account of what was done.

The work is in MS., and bears some internal evidence of having been written by Richard Bowle himself. The size of the volume is $11\frac{3}{8}$ in. × $8\frac{1}{8}$ in. × $\frac{1}{2}$ in. It consists of 65 paper leaves, stitched together in a vellum cover. Of the 130 pages, 90 are written upon, and 40, interspersed among the others, are blank. The book is in very good condition, considering its age. The writing is scholarly, and the arrangement and style are somewhat elaborate and ornate, suggesting the writer's personal interest and pleasure in the work.

The volume was no doubt originally deposited among the church books. But about 1864, when the late Mr. William Lowndes succeeded his father at The Bury, Chesham, it was found by him in one of the bookcases there. He told me that he believed it to have been taken away from the church in the time of the Commonwealth, and subsequently to have come into the hands of a second-hand bookseller in London,



RICHARD BOWLE'S BOOK: OUTSIDE OF COVER, FRONT.

from whom his father, or one of his ancestors, had acquired it. He restored it to the church chest, where it is now kept.

The number of persons named as provided with seats in the church after the alterations had been made is 370. 170 ratepaying parishioners contributed to the expenses of the restoration, and 177 did not contribute, perhaps by reason of poverty. In the reckonings of prices there are a few errors, which I have not thought it necessary to notice. The following family names occur in this book, but are absent from the parish register for the period:—Borlas, Buscall, Ewstace, Kellie (of Bovingdon), Moyses, Opley, Phetibone, and Pymble.

J. W. Garrett-Pegge.

Inscription on front of Cover:

Chesham magna A Booke Concerning the Repayring of the Seates and of the Bells of the parish Church & Building of a newe Gallery Anno Domini 1606 James Wedon George Littlepage Churchwardens

Inscription on back of Cover:

Rychard Bowle gentleman, gave this Booke ready written to the pish of great Chesham. Mense Maij Anº Dni 1607 John Turnor Richard Biscoe Churchwardens

This Booke conteineth a true declaracõn of the cawses and the Manner of procureing authoritie for entering & proceeding into the charge of repayreing the pish Church of great Chessam in the county of Buck. **And** of the newe makeing of sundry and many seatꝭ and Repayreing the olde. **And** of the building

& erecting of a faire new Gallery on the South side of the saide Church. **And also** of the newe casting of twoo of the Bells, and makeing of a newe frame, and newe hanging of all the Five Bells. **And** howe every pticuler pishioner of abillitie was rated by sundry psons att speciall Assemblies for the charge hereof beside what voluntarie benevolence from sundry psons was afforded. **And howe** every contributer (and some others also) and there wives were appointed to the pewes and Seate in the said Church, by such as had receyved authoritie in that behalf. **And** howe some opposed both the worke, the order and the paymente: who notwthstanding did after yeld. **And Lastlye** how the Accompte for the pforming of the Charge by money received & disbursed for the same were taken, and declared to the pishioners at sundry assemblies. **All which premisses** being propounded and concluded by Sr Edmund Ashfeld knight, Mr Saunders or minister, Richard Bowle gent, George Littlepage & James weedon Churchwardens by virtue of the Comission to them in that behalf directed, and they desiering to be assisted in theis buisinesses (especiallie for the placeing of the people in there seate) Requested willm weedon & Mathew Chase gent, willm Grover, Stephen Grover, Richard Grace, James Birch, Willm Carter, & John west to ioyne wth them therein who gave consent accordingly. And in this booke att large written as a memorable act of the pishioners and others in that behalf. **which Booke,** and the writeing thereof, was geven and bestowed vppon the pishe by the good will and guift of Richard Bowle Farmor to the right honorable Edward Erle of Bedford of the Parsonage of Chessam Wooborn. the Second Daye of Marche 1606 in the Fourth Yere of the raigne of or soñaigne Lord **James** by the grace of God of England Frannce and Ireland king defender of the Faith &c. and of his highnes raigne of Scotland the Fortith.

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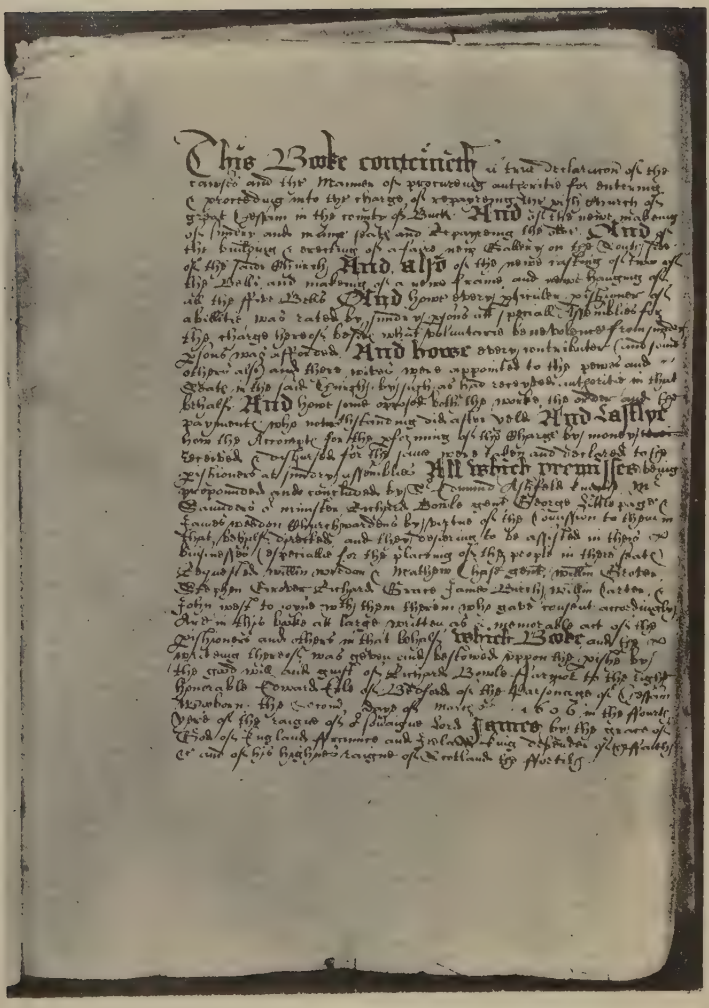
Memorand that vppon Mundaye the fifth daye of May 1606 the Corte of the Archdeacons Visitacon being holden att great Missenden in the county of Buck: by mr Doctor Smith Comissarye & officiall



RICHARD BOWLE'S BOOK: FIRST PAGE.

there: informac̃on was made to the Cor̃te by Jeames weedon and George Littlepage Churchwardens of the p̃ish Church of great Chessam in the said County by m̃r Will̃m Saunders Vicar of the said p̃ish Church & by Richard Bowle gen̄ Farmor of the p̃sonage of Chessam woborn, & by others the p̃ishioners: That the said Church was much out of repaire and order concerning the Seat̃e and pewes w̃ch were very fewe, & those decayed & broken and very vnseemly and many most vneasie & vnfitt for p̃sons of anie good sort to sitt in being confusedlye sett vpp w̃th olde broken bord̃e. And that the number of the people of the said p̃ishe was growen so great as all those seat̃e and manie more would not be sufficient to receive the p̃ishioners But that very manie were inforced to stand in the Iles and passages of the Church and in such corners thereof as they could presse into. And yet all would not serve. And that manie had seated themselves as they thought fitt & some of the meanest accompt had gotten the best seat̃e, and wold sitt w̃th p̃sons of farr better reconing. Manie also challenging places in one seate & so satt in heapes w̃thout anie respect of Decency or order. **Vppon** w̃ch informac̃õ it pleased the Comissary to geve direc̃on that the Cor̃te should take knowledge thereof and that an order should be sett downe and Regestred whereby absolute aucthoritie was geven to S̃r Edmunde Ashfeld knight M̃r Will̃m Saunders the minister there, to Richard Bowle gen̄ & to George Littlepage and James weedon Churchwardens there to repaire the olde seat̃e and to builde some newe in the said Church, And to erect a new Gallerye. And to order and Seate the people in the pewes and seat̃e of the same & of the Church more decentlie and convenientlie, according to there Respective dignities States and Condic̃ons. **The** Coppy of w̃ch Aucthoritie so graunted vnder the Seale of the said Court followeth verbatim

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Willmus Smithe legū Dc̃or in et p̃ totū Archīnatū Buck̃ Comissarius ac Offi̋alis rite et l̃time constituť. **Dilectis** nobis in chr̃o ve̋abili viro Dno Edmundo

Ashfeld de Chessam Archīnatus Buck̃ añdči nr̃eq Jurꝭnis militi m̃roq̄ Wilt̃mo Saunders Clič Vicario de Chessam pr̃ē, Richardo Bowle de Chessam prd̃: geñoso necnon Georgio Littlepage et Jacobo weedon gardianis Eccl̃ie polis ib̃m Salt̃m **Cum** vti ex fide digna relacõe dči veñlis viri ac aliorꝫ supscriptorꝫ nonnullorꝫq̄ aliorꝫ Dče pochie Inhabitantiū, ac ex Allegacõibus dčorꝫ gardianorꝫ Corā Dilčo nobis in xp̃o m̃ro Joñne Smith in legibus baccl̃: Substituť ñroq̄ apud act̃ factis accepimus; Cumq̄ etiam nobis p̃tim ex ñra scieñ constiterit po̅lum Dče p̃oe ad tantū munerū nup accrevisse quod sedilia in Eccl̃ia de Chessam prd̃ modo erect̃ non sint sufficientia vel idonea aut capacia satis p̄ populo p̄dčo ad genua flectend̃ orand̃ et Divina audiend̃ in eisd̃m. Ac quod racõe exiguitatis eorꝫdem Inhabitantes Dče poe vtriusq̄ sexus nullo habit̃ respectu vel discrimine eorꝫ status dignitatis vel condicõis sepissime sese in sedilibus p̄dčis omni remoto ordine tempore divinorꝫ īmistuere. Ac etiam quod nihilo minus magna ps, vti asserit̃r, tertia, nulla omnino sedilia vel loca convenientia ad effertum prd̃m habuerunt vel habuere [habere] potuerunt, sed cogebantr turmatim et cumulatim in remotis locis et insulis dče Eccl̃ie procul a ministro sese locare ita quod plurimū impediebantr in devinis Officiis, ac precibus suis, nec facile ministrū divina dicentem aut Concionant̃ audire potuerunt, æquū Duximus gard̃: añdčorꝫ cosentieñ in hac p̄te maxima p̄te pochianorꝫ dče poe de Chessam, remediū in hac p̄te subscript̃ salubr̃ et pro pace eorꝫdm pochianorꝫ pie providere, **Ut** igitr sedilia vetera in dča Eccl̃ia modo existeñ Debite Resarciantr et repentr, Ac nova exstruantr et edificentr. Ac vt novum supius edificiū Anglice a Gallerie in Eccl̃ia p̄dča erigat̃r Ac vt in eisd̃m sic resarcitis repatis exstructis edificatis et erectis pochiani p̃d̃c iuxta eorꝫ dignitates status et condicões Debite locent̃r **Vobis** prefat̃ Dno Edmundo Ashfeld militi m̃ro Wilt̃mo Saunders clič vicar̃ añdčo Richr̃o Bowle geñ. Georgio Littlepage et Jacobo Weedon gard: añdčis ad infrascript̃ nempe sedilia vetera p̄dča resarciend̃ et repend̃, nova exstruend̃ et edificand̃, Ac ad supius quoddam edificiū Anglicano sermone cõiter

vocaf A Gallery in eccl̃ia p̄dca de novo sumptibus pochianor̄ predčor̄ p vos debite ac iuxta eor̄ iustas ratas porcões taxatis erigend, vt inhabitañ Dčæ poe in eisd̃m decentius et convenientius genua flectant orent et divina audient [audiant]. Ac ad locand in eisd̃m pochianos p̄rdč iuxta eor̄ respective Dignitates status et condicões vices et auctem ñras quantū in nobis est et Jura huius Regni Anglie quovismodo patiuntr in Dno imptimur ac Lñiam concedimus p p̄ntes **In Cuius** Rei Testimoniū Sigillū officij ñri p̄rdči quo in hac pte vtimur p̄ntibus apponi fecimus **Dat** Quinto Die mensis maij Ao Dni milt̃imo Sexcenmo sexto.

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After this Order so Regestred There was conferrence had privately wth divers of the pishioners att sundry times about this buisines: And then it was thought fitt to publish & make knowen vnto them, that such informacon was geven to the Ordinarye, and that such an order was att that visitacon directed and ordered And there vppon mr Saunders the minister vppon the first day of June being the Sabboath day did put the people in remembrance that such a matter was intended long since and manie gentlemen of worth sollicited to bestow some tymber for the mending of the seatę & makeing of a new Gallerye & yet was not effected: yet now againe the same was Revived wth purpose to be prosecuted to effect & to that end the Ordinarie vppon a new motion had geven order and authoritie for speedy proceeding into the buisines, whereof he desiered the pishioners geñallie to consider. And the next Saboth day Followeing: The said Mr Saunders Renued that pswasion Requesting further that the whole companie or as manie as would or could should meet att the Church vppon Tuesdaie the tenth of June to make an entrance or beginning for the corse of this buisines by agreemt of some rate to be made for the charges thereof. wch was

pformed accordinglie att the Church aforesaid And vppon the said tenth day of June by all theis psons here vnder named

viz

Mr Saunders minister	Willm Carter
Richard Bowle }	James Byrche
Willm Weedon } gent	Richard Byrch of the Barne
Francis Spring }	John Byrch of waterside
Willm Grover	Elias Portris
Stephen Grover	Jeames Benning
John Grover of whelpley-hill	Robte Attkyns
Richard Grace of Ley grene	Willm Tayler at Smith
John Gardiner of whitend	Hugh Smith

Thomas Breedon.

James weedon & George Littlepage } Churchwardens and Divers other there assembled

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And there by all theis and others or by the most pte of them a single Rate was agreed vppon for eũye pishioner that was thought able to be rated to the Church Repacons.

And theis and all other inhabitantę Rated also att ij^{d} a peice more for bread & wyne for the Comunion which Rates were sett downe in a booke Deliũed to the Church Wardens the Coppie whereof followeth & the same increased as the charges necessarilie required viz.

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Buck: The Towne and parrish of great Chessam.

A booke of Taxacon or rate made the tenth day of June 1606 in the Fourth yere of the Raigne of or Soũaigne Lord king James by those whose names are before specified, Assembled together that daye according to the warning and knowledge before geven openlye in the Church vppon the Saboth daye the first of June and againe the eigth of the same, For the rateing of all the inhabitantę of the said Towne and pishe of great

Chessam for Contribucon and payment of money towardȩ the repayreing of the Church and for other occasions concerning the same.

At yᵉ making of yᵉ x single rates more: the charge of the Bellȩ was ꝑpounded and in that respect so many rates were then yelded voluntarely by the ꝑsons herevnder named — viz

Sr Ed. Ashfeld
Ry: Bowle
mr wedon, mr Chase
Ste. Grover wm Grover
Jea: Birch Ry: Birch
Riĉ Graĉ Roƀt Feld
Tho: wedon. wm Bachelor
Riĉ Gate myĉ Birch
John Turnor Jea: Bennyng
Riĉ Gate Juñ. wm Dell
wm Grover Jo: west
wm Carter Roƀt weedon
wm Rowberd Gam. Gardyñ
Elias Portris. wm Cock
Riĉ hoggins Tho: Gate
Niĉ Cock. John Gardiñ señ
Georg̃ Page & others

At the Inlarging the Rate to seven single Rates more. The ꝑsons herevnder named Did voluntery yeld viz

Sr Edm. Ashfeild
Mr Saunders
Mr Bowle
Mr weedon mr Chase
John Turnor Riĉ Bustall
Steven Grover
wm Carter
wm Dell. Roƀt moreton
Riĉ Birch Juñ
Jeames wedon
henry Atkins
humfrey Greneway
wiłłm Tyler
Georg̃ Page
Josias Sale & others.

[*In the original, the following table comprises six columns of figures. The first column gives the rate weekly to the poor of each person named; the second, the single rate charged upon each person for the proposed work; the third, the first assessment, made 15th June, for six single rates; the fourth, the second assessment, made 19th September, for ten single rates; the fifth, the third assessment, made 7th January, for seven single rates; and the sixth, the whole sum paid for all the rates. Only the last column, showing the totals, is printed here. The special rate bears no constant relation to the poor-rate, and appears to have been arbitrarily fixed. It is one-twenty-third of the total in each case, except where a small addition or deduction was for some reason made in the course of the levy. The weekly poor-rate ranges from 1s. 10d. to ¼d., but only seven persons paid more than 4d.*]

	The whole for all the rates.
Sr Edmund Ashfelde knight . . .	xlvj^{s}
Thom^{a}s Ashfeld esquier	ix^{li} iiij^{s}
Richard Bowle gen^{t}	xlvj^{s}
Will^{m} Weedon of Hundridge gen^{t} . .	lx^{s} ix^{d}
Mathew Chase of Hundridge gen^{t} . .	xlvj^{s}
Richard Wood of whelpleyhill . . .	iij^{li} ix^{s}
John Turnor of Ashley grene	iij^{li} j^{s} iiij^{d}
John Grover of whelpleyhill	xxxviij^{s} iiij^{d}
John Tokefeld of Ashridge	xxxviij^{s} iiij^{d}
M^{r} Thom^{a}s Ashfeld of Ashridge Ju^{n}. .	xxxiiij^{s} vj^{d}
Stephen Grover of the same	xxxiiij^{s} vj^{d}
Will^{m} Grover of Botley	xxxiiij^{s} vj^{d}
John Tokefeld of Ashridge	xxxiiij^{s} vj^{d}
Richard Grace of Leigh grene	xxxiiij^{s} vj^{d}
Henry Sare of whelpleyhill	xxxiiij^{s} vj^{d}
Michaell Byrch of Chartridge	xxxiiij^{s} vj^{d}
Robert Weedon of Chartridge	xxxiiij^{s} vj^{d}
John Byrch of Waterside	xxxij^{s} vij^{d}
John Baldwyn of Bellenden	xxx^{s} viij^{d}
Will^{m} Batcheler of the same	xxx^{s} viij^{d}
Richard Gate Ju^{n} of Whelpleyhill . .	xxx^{s} viij^{d}
Will^{m} Dell of Leyhill Latt^{ms}	*xxv^{s}
James Benning of Ashley greene . . .	xxx^{s} viij^{d}

*The original figures have been struck out and those in the text substituted.

	The whole for all the rates.
Robert Feld of Bellenden	xxviij^{s} ix^{d}
Nicholas Cock señ of Ley grene . . .	xxviij^{s} ix^{d}
John Partridge of Whelpleyhill . . .	xxvj^{s} x^{d}
Richard Gate of the same	xxvj^{s} x^{d}
Willm Southen of the same wth ij^{d} for Cornhill	xxviij^{s} ix^{d}
James Byrch of Botley	xxvj^{s} x^{d}
John Gardiner of the same	xxvj^{s} x^{d}
Robert Moreton of Waterside	*xxxij^{s} vj^{d}
Henry woodhouse of Chartridge . . .	xxiij^{s}
Richard Byrch of the Barne	xxiij^{s}
Nicholas Welden of Bellenden	xxiij^{s}
Willm Hawthorn of Hundridge . . .	xxiij^{s}
Nathaniell Reading of Ashley grene . .	xxiij^{s}
Richard Franklin of Botley	xxiij^{s}
Robte Johnson of the same	xxiij^{s}
George Gossam of the same	xxiij^{s}
Frauncis Spring of Ashley grene geñ .	xix^{s} ij^{d}
Richard Harding att slowe	xix^{s} ij^{d}
Elizabeth Ewstace of Ashridge widd .	xix^{s} ij^{d}
Richard Weedon of Ashley grene . . .	xvij^{s} iij^{d}
Thom̃s Weedon of the same	xvij^{s} iij^{d}
Richard Turnor of the same	xvij^{s} iij^{d}
Henry Reading of the same	xv^{s} iiij^{d}
Widdow Reading of the same	xv^{s} iiij^{d}
Nicholas Twitchell of Bellenden for Josias twytchell	*viij^{s} ix^{d}
Willm Rowberd of Chartridge	*xiiij^{s} x^{d}
Thom̃s Byrch of the pond	xiij^{s} v^{d}
Thom̃s Birch of Randall̃e	xiij^{s} v^{d}
John Byrch of Hundridge	xiij^{s} v^{d}
James Lovett of the same	xiij^{s} v^{d}
Richard Grace of Bellenden	xj^{s} vj^{d}
Widd Hawthorne of Hundridge . . .	xj^{s} vj^{d}
Ric̃ Crane of Chartridge	ix^{s} vij^{d}
Gamaliell Gardiner of Botley	ix^{s} vij^{d}

*The original figures have been struck out and those in the text substituted.

	The whole for all the rates.
Mawde Birch of the Ash wyd	ix^{s} vij^{d}
Willm Cock of Bellenden wth v^{d} increased for Trachers land	xvj^{s} xj^{d}
Richard weston of Ashley grene . . .	vij^{s} viij^{d}
James Gardiner of whelpleyhill . . .	vij^{s} viij^{d}
James Weedon of Botley	vij^{s} viij^{d}
Henry Dell of the same	vij^{s} viij^{d}
John Gardiner the Younger of the same	vij^{s} viij^{d}
Willm Cock of the same	vij^{s} viij^{d}
Robte Gate of Leahill Latm^{a}s	vij^{s} viij^{d}
John Byrch of Sibleys	v^{s} ix^{d}
Henry Tokefeld of Chartridge	v^{s} ix^{d}
Edmund wetherhed of Ashleygreene . .	v^{s} ix^{d}
Thom^{a}s Benning of the same	v^{s} ix^{d}
Richard Percifall of whelpleyhill . . .	v^{s} ix^{d}
Thom^{a}s Prince of the same	v^{s} ix^{d}
Richard Oteley of the same	v^{s} ix^{d}
Josias Sale of Chartridge	vj^{s} viij^{d}
Willm Dorsett of the same	iij^{s} x^{d}
John Randall of Hundridge	vj^{s} viij^{d}
John Stanley of Hundridge	v^{s} iij^{d}
Lazarus Weedon of the same	v^{s} iij^{d}
George Arnold of Ashridge	iij^{s} x^{d}
George Byrch of the same	iij^{s} x^{d}
Henry Page of Bellenden	iij^{s} x^{d}
Richard Cock of Leigh grene	iij^{s} x^{d}
Nicholas Benning of Ashley grene . .	iij^{s} x^{d}
Henry Benning of the same	iij^{s} x^{d}
Richard Dell of the same	iij^{s} x^{d}
Willm Gate of Whelpleyhill	iij^{s} x^{d}
James Dell of Botley	v^{s} iij^{d}
Richard Weedon of the same	iij^{s} x^{d}
Thom̃s Gate of the same	iij^{s} x^{d}
John Plumpton of the same	iij^{s} x^{d}
John Fisher of Leahill Latm̃s	iij^{s} x^{d}
Fraunc^{e} Okeley of the same	iij^{s} x^{d}
Thom̃s Martin of waterside	iij^{s} x^{d}
John Grover of the same	iij^{s} x^{d}
John Bampton of the same	vj^{s} viij^{d}
John Ford of Botley	v^{s} ix^{d}
Richard Harding of the same	v^{s} ix^{d}
Willm Gurney of the same	v^{s} ix^{d}

	The whole for all the rates.
James Dell of Leahill	v^{s} ix^{d}
Henry Franklyn of the same	v^{s} ix^{d}
Henry Gossam of waterside	v^{s} ix^{d}
Richard Butcher of Hundridge	xxiij^{d}
Wiłłm Oldfeld of the same	xxiij^{d}
Houmfrey Greeneway of the same	xxiij^{d}
Wiłłm Gardiner of Bellenden	xxiij^{d}
Wiłłm Cock of Leigh grene	xxiij^{d}
Nicholas Cocke of the same	xxiij^{d}
Richard Cock of the same	xxiij^{d}
Thoms Cock of Ashley grene	xxiij^{d}
John Dell of the same	xxiij^{d}
John Harding of Botley	xxiij^{d}
John Overstreet of the same	xxiij^{d}
Richard Newton of the same	xxiij^{d}
Richard Frier of the same	xxiij^{d}
John Gregorie of Leyhill	xxiij^{d}

The Towne

M^{r} Borlas	xv^{s} iiij^{d}
Thomas Breedon	xxxiij^{s}
Richard Buscall	xvij^{s} ij^{d}
John West	xiiij^{s} iiij^{d}
Richard Hoggins	xj^{s} vj^{d}
Elias Portris	xj^{s} vj^{d}
Robte Attkins	x^{s} vj^{d}
Wiłłm Carter	vij^{s} viij^{d}
Edward Sale	vij^{s} viij^{d}
Richard Twitchell	vij^{s} viij^{d}
Thoms Dudsborowe	vij^{s} viij^{d}
John Baldwyn	vij^{s} viij^{d}
Thoms Gardiner	vij^{s} ij^{d}
Wiłłm Tyler	vij^{s} ij^{d}
Jeames Grover	ix^{s} vij^{d}
Henry Attkins	vij^{s} ij^{d}
Richard Martin	v^{s} ix^{d}
Edward Sills	v^{s} iij^{d}
Thomas Hare	v^{s} iij^{d}
Richard Davyson	v^{s} iij^{d}

	The whole for all the rates.
Henry Gardiner	v^{s} iij^{d}
Hugh Smith	ix^{s} vj^{d}
Robert Chase	iij^{s} x^{d}
Richard Barnard	iij^{s} x^{d}
Thom̃s Norwood	iij^{s} x^{d}
Samuell Carter	iij^{s} x^{d}
John Locrymas	iij^{s} x^{d}
Hugh ware Tayler	iij^{s} x^{d}
Richard Sutton	iij^{s} x^{d}
Richard Allmond	iij^{s} x^{d}
Wilĺm Tayler	iij^{s} x^{d}
Richard Slater	iij^{s} x^{d}
Richard Pymble	ij^{s} x^{d}
Abraham Preist	ij^{s} x^{d}
Henry Byrche	ij^{s} x^{d}
Josias Grover	ij^{s} x^{d}
Widow Twitchell	iij^{s} x^{d}
Hugh ware wever	iij^{s} x^{d}
Richard Cock tayler	iij^{s} iiij^{d}
Henry Bellingham	iij^{s} iiij^{d}
John Cock lab:	iij^{s} iiij^{d}
John ware Shoemaker	iij^{s} iiij^{d}
Antony Ashbye	xxiij^{d}
Samuell Wright	xxiij^{d}
Symon Phetibone	xxiij^{d}
Wilĺm Richard^{e}	xxiij^{d}
George Littlepage	xxiij^{d}
Richard Norwood wheeler	xxiij^{d}
James Newitt	xxiij^{d}
Wilĺm Ware shoemaker	xxiij^{d}
Thomas mereden	xxiij^{d}
Richard Buns	xxiij^{d}
Thomas Harding shoemaker	xvij^{d}
Widdow Attkins	xxiij^{d}
Widdow Rederidge	xxiij^{d}

pshioners of all Rates that contribut̃ — 170

Sm of all the Three and twenty single Rates of the towne and parysh Inhabytant^{e} — **cxliijli. xvijs. vjd.**

[*In the original, the following table comprises five columns of figures relating to the special rate. The total sums paid are given here, as before.*]

Forriners

	The whole for all the rates.
Willm Beston for Brudnell℄ land . .	xxiij^{d}
Robt Lovet for mell frith & xx acr̃ of Thom^{as} Breedons land & xx acr̃ of Hawses land	xxiij^{s}
John Antony for xx acr̃	v^{s} ix^{d}
Richard Baldwyn for dundridge . . .	v^{s} ix^{d}
James Grene for xl acr̃	xj^{s} vj^{d}
John Batcheler for xx acr̃	v^{s} ix^{d}
Francis Dell of Bovingden for Collsill℄	xv^{s} iiij^{d}
Phillip Axtill of the same & for Colsill℄	xv^{s} iiij^{d}
M^{r} Humfrey & Widow Pudyfatt . . .	v^{s} ix^{d}
Bibswo^{r}th of Flaunden	ij^{s} x^{d} ob̃
Prince of the same	ij^{s} x^{d} ob̃
Thom̃s Kellie of Bovingden	ij^{s} x^{d} ob̃

A note of the inhabitants wthin

the Towne & Parrish of Chessam that geve nothing to the Charges of the repaire of the Church in the rate made

[*2d. is entered against each of the following names.*]

Thom̃s Weedon	Willm Rederidge
Stephen weedon	w^{m} wasshington
Willm Kyne	Richard Dell wheeler
Richard Cock	Henry west
John Owen	John Gate
Gabriell welsh	Henry Chase glover
Thom̃s Pearce	Thom̃s Dickens Clerk
Willm Cooke	Roger Hawkes
John Hewes	Thom̃s Butt
Nich̃us Tymberlake	Roger Gardiner
Th̃omas Sherman	Richard Chidwick
Adrian Goodchild	Hugh Carter
Richard Smith	Richard Ingleton
Hugh Bellgrave	Thom̃s Gate
Thom̃s Twitchell	Thom̃s Dell
Willm Lovett	John Ketch

John Axtell
Esay Collett
Hugh Rederidge
John Birch baker
James Newytt
Robert Dilham
Joseph Grove
Richard Gardiñ Juñ
Richard Gossam wheeler
Henry weedon laborer
John Tracher
Wiłłm Palmer
Robert Harding
Richard Harding
Mark Bryan
John Compaigne
Ezechiell Chase
Thomas Gate
Thoms Lewes
Rowland Boorder
Richard Greene
Widd Tokefeild
Thoms Cleydon
Nicħus Cocke
John Slater
Wiłłm Trump carpenť
Robte Puttenham
Wiłłm Allen
Richard Birch lab:
Wiłłm Mallinger
Roger Evans
Richard Gery

Wiłłm Phillpott
Cole shoemaker
Andrew Smith
John Parrett
George Ayer
Wiłłm Hydaye
Nicholas Bowley
Edward Tyrry
Wiłłm Rudd
Thomas Gyfford
Thomas Gossam
Richard Berry
Daniell Linden
John Dixon
Zacharias Hawkę
Robte Dickenson
Andrew Arinott (?)
Thoms Glover
James Grover Juñ
Bennett Peers
Wiłłm Winchester
Wiłłm Axton
Phillip Miles
Clemt Crowder
Thoms Ryall
Wiłłm Blunt
Richard winchester Cłke
John winchester
Zacharius Austin
John Greene
Richard Ashby
Henry Ringsteed

Hundridge

Fraunce Tymmes
Wiłłm Edwardę
John Edwardę
Henry Babb
Wiłłm Comen
John Heath
Widdow Saunders & hir sonne in lawe
Thoms Hickman

Chartridge

Widdow Gyfford
Richard Twitchell lab:
John Leach
Hugh Long
Henry Oldfeild
Thomas Dell
Stephen Byrch
John Byrch batcheler
Widdow Penlow

Richard Butcher
Edward Pratt
John Hill
Richard Lewys
Thoms Hawkę
George Cock
Richard ware
Robte Hunt
Henry ware
Symon Ellę
John Potter
Richard Tyler

Richard Dell lab:
John Fellow
John Braunch
Henry miles
Henry moore
Henry Pillgrim
John Whitfeld

Asberidge

Gilbert Warder
Willm Feld
Thoms Munde
Thoms Preston
Humfrey wilkins

Bellingden

Walter Lingę als Pratt
Willm Mead
Richard Danser
Frauncis Tokefeld taler
Henry Warde

Leigh green

Henry Pratt
Richard James smith

Asbley green

Willm Clothier als downes
Thomas Weston
Frauncis wetherhed
Henry Dod
Richard Reading
Moyses Spring

whelpleybill

Willm Opley

Botley

Raph Weedon
John Gate
Henry Dell
Richard Overstreet

Botley—*Continued*

Stephen Edmondę
Willm Wier
John Johnson
Beniamin Mores
Thoms Harding

Leigh bill

John Weedon
Richard Greene
John Brackley

waterside

Arthur Plater
James Weedon
Thomas Gossam
Abell Gate
John Seabrooke
Edward Saunders
Richard Gate
Thomas Mickley
Richard Wyman
Henry Dell
Richard Gould
Willm West
George Hawkę
Nicholas Johnson

- - - - - - - - - -

After the First six single Rates paid & most of the mens seatꝭ in the body of the Church finished & sett vpp, There was a meeting for the respective placeing of so manie of the men as the said seatꝭ could receive wch was sett downe in writeing deliſted to the Churchwardens for that pᵖpose. But some were vnwilling to sytt as they were appointed, but claymed there seatꝭ as belonging to there howses, And therevppon refused to paye there ratable porc̃ons and to be placed though they were eſtsones requested to conforme themselves, Wherevppon the minister and Church wardens & others of the parrish informed the Archbishop of Canterbury of the Originall and proceeding of this buisines and of the opposition by divers to the same. **Wherevppon** his grace wth twoo others the Kingꝭ Matꝭ high Comissioners for causes Eccticall sent ẏres Mandatory vnder there hands and vnder the seale of the high Comission Cort for the proceeding and ordering of the buisines and of the pishioners according to the first order from the Comissary, notwthstanding anie opposition &c̃ the Coppie of wch ẏres hereafter followeth viz

> **To our very** louеing Frendꝭ the Minister and Churchwardens of the pish of Chessam in Buckinghamshire

After or hartie Comendacons: whereas we are advertized that there hath bine order lately geven by mr Doctor Smith the Comissary for that place, wth the likeing also of the better sort of yor pish, for the repayreing and more orderly placeing of the seatꝭ in yor Church, wch were before (as ẏt seemeth) very Ruinous and out of all good order: **Forasmuch** as certain froward psons of yor said pishioners take vppon them (as we are informed) to oppose that good corse, wch according to the said Direcc̃on of yor ordinarie hath bine by you thought fitt to be taken for the amending of the said seatꝭ and building of a new scaffold in the Church, for the more conveniente placeing of those wch wanted Roomes before: **we doe** therefore require You that notwthstanding there said opposition, You doe hold on yor Corse for the reformeing of the seatꝭ and Raiseing of the Scaffold

as afforesaid: And for the orderly placeing of the pishioners in the same, as to Yor discrecon shall seeme meet. **And yf** anie pson shall either refuse to be ordered by you in there seatę: or shall deny or delaye in convenient tyme to paie there duties Rateablie as they haue byne or shall be assessed towardę the charge of the said Pewes and Scaffold. **That** then you certiffie vs his matę Comrs for causes Eccticall of eũy such pson that we may presently call them before vs, and take some further corse wth them for the reformeing of such there willfull opposition **And** so we bid you hartely Fare Well Att Lambeth the 28th of August 1606

Yor very loueing Freindę
R: Cant:

Chr: Parkins
Nicho: Kempe

Theis lres being Read openly by the minister vppon the Saboth day the last of August, he perswaded both than and att sundry tymes after the backward psons to conforme themselves to there Rates, But some Willfullie refused and by there example other helde back there rateable paymentę. **Yet** notwthstanding the worke for the Gallery and the frame of the Bellę proceeded by the agreament of the rest, And much tymber and boordę &c̃ was provided, And the nineteenth of September a meeting was att Sr Edmond Ashfeldę house where the Accompt of the former six single rates was declared, And then another taxacon agreed vnto by the whole assemblie for ten single rates more. but some opposed now as before **whereppon** certifficate was made to the high Comission Cort the xxviijth of October And from thence were directed lres of Summons vnder the Comissioners handę and vnder the seale of the Cort for seaven psons by name to appeare att Lambeth the viijth of November then followeing before the high Comrs: The coppie of wch lres of Sum̃ons enseweth.

Vppon speciall consideracons vs moveing Theis are to will and Comaund you and eũye of you in his matę name by virtue of his highnes Comission for causes

ecclicall vnder the great Seale of England to vs and others directed, that you doe make yor psonall apparances before vs or others our Colleage his matie Comissioners in that behalf appointed in the mannor howse of me the Achbishopp of Canterburye Situate att Lambehith in the county of Surrey vppon Satterday the eight of November betwixt the houres of one & twoo in the afternoone of the same daye, then and there to answere vnto such matters as shal be obiected against you and eũye of you, And to receive such further direccon therein as to iustice shall apptaine. **And that** after yor apparaunce so made, you and eũye of you doe attend from tyme to tyme, and not depart wthout our speciall Licence: **Hereof** we require you not to faile as you and eũye of you will answere the contrarye att yor pills **Geoven** att Lambehith this last of October 1606

R: Cant:

Ch: Parkins
Tho: Blagur

Robertus Christian deputaĩ
Joñis Plummer et Georgij Paull
Rẽoraĩ Regie Mãtis.

To J G: J B: N W: N T: R L: J B & R W yeomen of the parrish of Chessam magna in the county of Buckingham & to eũye of them.

(To be continued).

PRE-HISTORIC PIT-DWELLINGS AT ELLESBOROUGH.

Half a mile east of Ellesborough Church, an elongated isosceles triangle is enclosed by Combe Hill (in the Chiltern range) on the east, the road between Butler's Cross and Chequers on the west, and on the north by the road from Butler's Cross towards Wendover, which forms the base of the triangle. The ground thus bounded has a gentle slope towards the west, and on it golf links have been somewhat recently established.

In process of making an additional bunker for the game, the actual spot being now known as "Green No. 8," a quantity of bones and scraps of pottery were brought to light. Dr. E. G. Woollerton, of Wendover, informed Mr. A. L. Liberty, who was good enough to pass the news on to me, and accordingly on Nov. 21, 1907, I went over there, calling on the way on Dr. Woollerton in Wendover, but unfortunately neither he nor Mrs. Woollerton were at home, and I had to proceed, with the vaguest idea where I ought to go, or what I should find.

At the Club House, in the hamlet of Combe, towards the southern, apical termination of the triangle, was the very civil caretaker, but no member, or out-door *employé;* and no information or particulars were obtainable as to where, or under what circumstances the assortment shown me, had been found; nor could I even ascertain in what direction to proceed in search of the site. Nothing remained to be done but to make bold to carry off the collection for the County Museum.

During the washing of the scraps, the curiously slimy, adhesive character of the dark soil forming the matrix was extremely striking. In washing relics from the ground, one's great object, on account of the fragile condition of most of such finds, is to soak them as little as possible, and only to give each piece

from a few seconds up to a very few minutes in water, just sufficiently long to soften the matrix and allow of its being brushed off, while the most delicate objects are not immersed in water at all. Nearly all these pieces, however, had perforce to lie in water for an hour or two, and in some cases through a night, and even then had to be fairly scrubbed before the peculiar soil could be removed. Whether this was sewage, or other animal matter I could not determine; there was no perceptible smell, but it was obviously foreign to the locality, where the soil is chalk. Some of the mud from the washing pans was sent to Professor W. Wright, D.Sc., F.S.A., etc., who had kindly offered to analyse it, but it was too much washed out to allow of its nature being determined.

On Dec. 4, in response to a letter from Dr. Woollerton, I again went over, and this time was fortunate enough to meet Captain Hugo B. Burnaby, secretary and treasurer of the Golf Club, and Mr. Hodgkinson Smith, and was shown the spot where the things had been found.

The Society has to thank Captain Burnaby on behalf of the Club for courteously placing the services of the ground-man and two labourers at my disposal, to dig deeper than was required for golf purposes, for the further exploration of one of the two sites which was still open; and also the Trustees of the Chequers Court Estate (through our member, Mr. Septimus F. Beck, of Great Missenden), for allowing me to take everything for the County Museum.

Unfortunately rain began even before the digging was commenced, and before very long it amounted to a relentless deluge; and although the men pluckily stuck to their work, it was impossible to explore with the desired care, and note-taking was hopeless, as paper would have been reduced to pulp almost before a single word had been written; while the exigencies of golf precluded postponement.

At the base of the abruptly rising Combe Hill, the foot-hill at first slopes down at a gentle gradient until, roughly parallel to Combe Hill above, a slight ridge intersects the ground, possibly the remains of an old hedge-bank. Below this slight ridge or brow, there

is at this spot a small transverse depression, caused by a water course or miniature valley, the portion above the ridge having been apparently levelled by ploughing. The fall of the ground there increases to (roughly) about 2ft. 6in. in 20 yards, below which width it is again nearly level. The new bunker is immediately at and below the ridge.

The exposed site where the bones and pottery lay, was a circular hole, or cylinder, like a (very shallow) well, about 6ft. 6in. deep; the diameter of the lower portion was about 5ft.; while the upper three feet were some 2ft. 6in. wider, the change in diameter being quite sudden and clearly defined. The other site where things had been found was pointed out to me, now levelled and turfed; it was likewise exactly on the lower side of the ridge, and about 10 yards further south, or nearer the Club House.

In spite of the imperfection of the investigation, it may be fairly assumed that these two pits are examples of the rather mysterious—because not thoroughly understood—pit-dwellings; and as they are apparently invariably in clusters of a score or so, it is probable that there are other pits awaiting discovery on this ground.

The bones and pottery scraps were massed as thickly in the peculiar dark soil as currants in the richest cake, but no object of metal or worked flint was met with; in fact, stones of all kinds were conspicuous by their absence.

The pottery is of several varieties, the most striking being fragments of smooth, almost polished, black ware of remarkably good paste. As they were turned up, glistening with the wet, they could hardly have been told from pieces of unpolished jet showing the natural cleavage. The largest fragment (measuring in its widest directions about 5in., by $3\frac{1}{2}$in. high, and varying from $\frac{7}{16}$ to $\frac{5}{16}$in. in thickness), is from the widest curve of the jar or urn. The upper fracture is an almost perfect straight line, horizontal, or at right angles to the direction of the height, thus allowing the diameter to be ascertained. This is $16\frac{3}{8}$in., giving a maximum diameter for the jar of about $17\frac{1}{2}$in. The fracture cuts off the extreme tops of a line of incised

chevrons encircling the vessel as ornamentation. The lines composing them average nearly $\frac{5}{16}$ in. (= 8 mm.) in length, the apices and bases being at an average distance of just $\frac{1}{2}$in. (= 13 mm.) apart. Three-quarters of an inch below the upper row of chevrons, is a second row, the lines averaging 11 mm. (rather over $\frac{4}{16}$ of an inch), giving a width of 14 mm. (= $\frac{11}{16}$in.) between each point. The maximum diameter of the jar is $\frac{11}{16}$ in. below the lower row of chevrons. They were incised by a tool having its point about 1 mm. wide.

The second fragment (about $1\frac{1}{4}$in. high, barely 2in. wide) is so similar to the last, that it is probably the work of the same potter: it is, however, only $\frac{5}{16}$ to $\frac{2}{16}$ in. thick. It is also a fragment from the widest part of the jar, and the upper line of fracture is again so straight and horizontal that the diameter can be ascertained to be about $8\frac{3}{8}$in., or barely $8\frac{5}{8}$in. for the maximum. It likewise shows the remains of a row of incised chevrons at the upper edge, and a second row underneath, only divided from the first by an interval of about $\frac{1}{8}$in. The sides of the chevrons here are 9 mm. (= barely $\frac{3}{8}$in.) long, and the points are about 11 mm. (= ·44in. apart). The lines are slightly finer than those of the previous example. The maximum diameter comes about $\frac{1}{16}$ in. below the lower row of chevrons.

The third fragment is even glossier and smoother than the first two, and is from the upper part of a jar. (It averages some 2in. in height, by 2in. in width below, diminishing upwards to a portion of the lip, $1\frac{1}{8}$in. in width.) It has also been ornamented by chevrons, so far as can be deduced from one complete line 29 mm. (= $1\frac{5}{32}$ in.) long, with a portion of others proceeding diagonally from either end. Following the lines on their lower side, is a single row of impressed dots, and a portion of another straight line remains below the complete one, but not parallel with it; there is some indication of a possibly circular head to it, about $\frac{5}{16}$ in. diameter. The greater part of the incised pattern on this piece is filled in with white, but this seems to be merely chalk which has adhered accidentally, and not an intentional pigment. The engraving shows a more broadly pointed tool than the previous

examples, and reaches to $\frac{1}{2}$in. from the lip, which is perfectly plain. The neck for about an inch in depth, was upright, or inclined very slightly inwards towards the mouth, which, so far as so small a fragment admits of measurement, shows a diameter of about 9$\frac{1}{4}$in. The thickness is about 8 mm. above, and 9 at the lower edge.

A fourth fragment of this ware is thinner, and no doubt formed part of a somewhat smaller jar; it had a straight neck about 1$\frac{1}{8}$in. high, below which it expanded tolerably rapidly. The upper end of the bulge has been ornamented by groups of upright lines about 3$\frac{1}{2}$ mm. apart, and about $\frac{3}{8}$in. long. The two groups of which parts remain are divided by an interval of about 1$\frac{7}{8}$in. The right end of the fragment shows two lines, and the left end three lines, but one cannot tell how many there may have been to each group.

A fifth fragment shows a portion of perfectly plain lip, surmounting a neck about 1$\frac{1}{2}$in. high, which leans outwards about 8 mm. The neck is $\frac{5}{16}$in. thick, and the bottom of the fragment (the beginning of the bulge) is over $\frac{3}{8}$in. thick.

A sixth fragment (measuring 3in. wide, 2$\frac{1}{4}$in. high, 5 mm. thick) has just above the maximum width, a row of chevrons with a horizontal line running along their tops and bottoms, converting them into triangles. The side lines are about $\frac{7}{8}$in. long, and the apices are rather over $\frac{3}{4}$in. apart. The alternate triangles—those having their apices downwards—are filled with dots; in the only perfect example these number seven—three in the top row, then two, one, and one. The adjoining triangle has part of the surface scaled off, rendering it uncertain whether the lower single dot was originally present. The triangles pointing upwards are plain. The top fracture is along the line of the upper horizontal incised line, and appears to have been ground smooth, so as to allow of the lower portion of the jar being still used after the upper part had been broken. Exterior diameter at this fracture 5$\frac{1}{2}$in.; maximum ditto about 6$\frac{1}{2}$in.

There are several additional scraps of this ware, which, however, afford no guide to diameter or form, and are without ornament. The men stated that by

far the greater quantity of this ware was left in the first pit-hole found.

On submitting samples of this pottery to Mr. Reginald A. Smith, F.S.A., at the British Museum, it was found that in all that vast collection there was nothing to match them; they are, however, so far similar to some urns from the Champagne district of France, that Mr. Smith refers the Ellesborough pieces to that quarter, and assigns to them a date of the third or fourth century, B.C.

It would seem as if we had here the remains of the actual *batterie de cuisine* brought over by an immigrant family, though the distance inland is considerable on both sides of the Channel.

There are various other qualities of black pottery, some less glossy, and others of a rusty black of porous quality, all apparently of different degrees of inferiority of paste to the glossy pieces. A few of the glossy pieces have lost more or less of their surface by scaling (like a sand-faced brick), and it is just possible that one or two of the rusty-looking pieces had originally a polished surface. The majority, however, have certainly not lost their surface, and are not wheel-turned; one such (No. 7) is a fragment of the upper part, having a perfectly plain mouth, exterior diameter about 5in., with a neck about an inch high inclined slightly outwards, and showing a very plain impression of the potter's thumb.

No. 8 is a small, much-rubbed fragment, showing three parallel lines 2 mm. apart, running diagonally down to the right, beginning $\frac{15}{16}$in. below the mouth, which is plain, and there is only a *quasi* neck of $\frac{3}{8}$in.

Another variety is a very smooth ware of a burnt umber colour, shading to black in places. The inner side may be like the outer, or dull black, or light red, the two latter being no doubt the result of heated stones or live embers being put in them. One of the largest of these scraps, with black inner side (measuring about 3in. in greatest height by nearly 4 wide, 8 mm. thick at the upper end, and 10 at the lower), shows the remains of incised chevrons 3in. in the side, with a second row above, the bases of this upper row coming about half-way down in the alternating spaces,

below the apices of the lower row. There are three upright lines scratched in the space between the sides of the lower chevron. A quite small scrap of similar ware also shows the remains of lines. This class is wheel-turned.

The last class of pottery to be mentioned is not wheel-made: it includes three or four varieties, all very coarse, insufficiently baked, and very liable to crumble even when sized. Most of it is of a dull blue-grey colour exteriorly, inclining in some places to dull brick-red, in others to a sienna tint; interiorly it is chiefly dull red. I have pieced the upper half of one jar. Its exterior diameter at mouth is about 8in., but not being a perfect circle, it varies $\frac{1}{4}$in. more and less. It has a flattened lip, and is thence slightly compressed for about an inch downwards, to form a rudimentary neck, and expanded again only to the width of the mouth, the greatest diameter being again reached only $1\frac{3}{4}$in. below the mouth. It then diminishes fairly rapidly. The piecing reaches a maximum depth of 6in., where the reduction is $1\frac{3}{8}$in. from the upright (all round). There is no guide as to the total depth, and the only one as to the bottom of this variety is a fragment (agreeing in all particulars with the above jar, but not necessarily belonging to it), 4in. high, with a tiny bit of the actual bottom, $1\frac{3}{4}$in. long, by about $\frac{5}{8}$in. in the direction from surface towards centre. The reduction from the upright in this depth, so far as can be judged from so small a fractional remainder of the bottom, is $1\frac{1}{2}$in. (all round).* The entire surface of this pottery has been scraped for shaping and reducing, with some sort of rounded edged tools from $\frac{1}{4}$in. in width, downwards, not impossibly the little finger-nail of the potter.

From this extreme of rudeness, there is a tolerably complete graduated series of scraps leading up to the above-mentioned non-wheel-turned black specimens.

In October, 1908, we obtained half a dozen very small scraps of another variety of rude pottery,

* Deducting the rudimentary neck from the former measurement, and allowing for the extreme rudeness of the pottery, the slope or reduction in the two cases is much the same, and these data would make the jar $10\frac{3}{4}$in. high, with a slight ogee curve.

which had been thinly distributed in the soil moved in making another new bunker at some distance north. A few flint flakes which we also obtained there, were apparently intermingled with this pottery, but I cannot vouch for the archæological horizon, though they were all evidently "surface" finds, as the cutting was only about 2ft. 6in. deep, and was through unmoved chalk rubble. This pottery would seem to be at least much nearer the neolithic age than the varieties previously described.

These scraps are much thinner than the last (averaging about ¼in. only), are of a rather lighter and warmer grey tint, full of particles of silex, and more or less yellow in fracture; two from mouths have a slight, out-turned rim; while two, showing no intentionally added silex, are quite black and ash-like in fracture, though dark grey externally.

Mr. R. A. Smith, who has seen these scraps since the above was in type, pronounces them to be probably domestic ware of the neolithic age, which is of the greatest rarity, nearly all the pottery of this period which has come down to us, having been made for funereal purposes.

The very great interest attaching to the question of the origin of domesticated animals, renders it incumbent on anyone having the opportunity of handling any such bones whose period is ascertained owing to undoubted association with human relics of which the age can be fixed, to do his best to put on record some brief description of them. A great difficulty lies in so large a proportion being fragmentary or immature, so that more often than not it is unsafe if not impossible to say more than (what is almost a truism as regards the bones of all ancient breeds of domestic animals), that a given example "is small," or to compare it vaguely with a more perfect specimen.*

The largest object found was a tolerably complete Ox skull, the horn-cores broken off short (doubtless in skinning), and the premaxillaries, nasal bones, etc.,

* Of all the tame animals (mammals) whose domestication in this country dates from prehistoric times, the pig is the only one whose origin does not seem to admit of doubt, although even in its case, its pedigree is quite unknown.

missing, the maxillæ imperfect, and without the lower maxilla. The remaining anterior portion of the skull, comprising the maxillæ and palatine, is broken away from the posterior portion; the malars and lachrymals, except a small portion of the right lachrymal, are likewise broken away, and I found them subsequently among the other bones, showing that the two portions of the skull had been purposely placed in juxtaposition. It was lying right side up, resting partly on the shoulder between the larger and smaller diameter of the pit, and partly supported by the débris below. It is (almost as a matter of course) a typical "Celtic short-horn," but of the larger size, as the following measurements (so far as the incompleteness of the specimen allow of their being taken) show; the measurements marked with an asterisk are those given by Owen in his original description of *Bos longifrons* in his "British Fossil Mammals and Birds" (1846):—

	Inches.
The basal length (from lower edge of the foramen magnum) would be, if complete, fully	$16\frac{1}{2}$
*Breadth between the roots of the horns; above... ... ... $6\frac{5}{16}$, below	$7\frac{1}{8}$
Narrowest point in forehead, about 1in. below horn-cores, measured between uprights ...	$6\frac{1}{2}$
*Breadth across the middle of the orbits	$6\frac{5}{8}$
Greatest width between postorbital processes (= frontal width)	$7\frac{3}{4}$
*From supra-occipital ridge to nasal bones ...	(?)
From ditto (= the notch) to anterior end of frontal	$9\frac{1}{8}$
From ditto (= ditto) to a line between posterior walls of orbits (= postorbital processes) ...	$5\frac{7}{8}$
Alveolar processes (measured between first and last teeth)	$4\frac{15}{16}$
*Circumference of base of horn-core...	$7\frac{1}{4}$
*Length of horn-core following outer curvature	(?)
*Span between tips of horn-cores	(?)
Diameter of horn-core at base in plane of forehead ... $1\frac{15}{16}$. Ditto in transverse direction	$1\frac{5}{16}$

The forehead down to the posterior walls of the orbits is strongly convex in both antero-posterior and transverse directions, and opposite the orbits there is a deep concavity or depression. There are marks of numerous knife cuts round the bases of the horn-cores, and on the upper parts of the forehead.

This skull had been thrown away or at least roughly treated after complete maceration (no doubt by cooking), and besides losing the anterior bones as above mentioned, and various minor damages, had come in two transversely, having become disarticulated on either side of the malar bones and left lachrymal (part of the right lachrymal remains articulated to the posterior portion), and these three bones had been lost sight of. At some time later the two principal portions were carefully placed as found on the south-east side of the shoulder of the pit, the right side up, facing the pit's centre, in juxtaposition, so that they came away together, and it was not until the skull was cleaned subsequently that it proved to be in separate halves, with the intermediate bones missing. Was this careful placing in position merely the amusement of a child, or does it suggest any superstition on the part of an adult?

An ox's head, or part of one, is sometimes found with burials of the neolithic age. See Greenwell, "British Barrows," pp. 168, and foot-note, and 230: Bateman, "Vestiges," p. 82; "Ten Years' Diggings," pp. 126, 129; Hoare, "Ancient Wilts," Vol. I., p. 199. Portions of an ox head were found by me in the largest barrow on Cockmarsh, near Cookham, Berks, in 1874.

The following are the other ox bones found, all representing rather small, but not very small animals, or about the size (say) of the Jersey breed, and decidedly larger than the Dexter or Britanny breeds, with which one usually associates *Bos longifrons*. Part of left frontal and horn-core, the latter considerably flattened at base,* having a circumference of $7\frac{1}{4}$in.,

* This flattening is much more marked than in *Bos primigenius* or in (I believe I am correct in saying, *any*) modern European domestic breeds, but seems characteristic of *Bos longifrons*, which reminds one of its suggested connexion with the Indian humped cattle.

but measuring $2\frac{1}{2}$in. in diameter in plane of forehead, by $1\frac{11}{16}$in. in transverse direction. 5 pieces of right, and 5 of left rami of lower mandibles, which cannot be paired owing to several being merely scraps, and may represent more than five animals. A left metacarpal, $6\frac{7}{8}$in. in extreme length. A right metatarsal $8\frac{1}{16}$in. in extreme length. A left ditto, 8in., and less stout than the last. Also, a first cervical vertebra; portions of 3 femurs belonging to different animals; portion of a tibia; 2 astragali, of different animals; a calcaneum; 2 phalanges; and sundry scraps.

The Horse bones comprise: a right metacarpal wanting distal epiphysis, representing a slight young animal approximately 12 hands or 12 hands 1in. A left tibia, almost perfect, $13\frac{3}{8}$in. in extreme length, probably giving an approximate height of 13 hands. Two right ditto, of immature animals of about 12 hands. Two fragments of femur—one being of quite a young animal.

The Sheep bones include: Six rami of lower mandibles, the only adult specimen retaining the angle (the symphysis absent) measures from mental foramen to posterior margin, at one-third distance from angle to condyle, 125 mm. From mental foramen to opposite the inferior maxillary foramen, 103 mm. The other adult specimens are all much the same size. A portion of left horn-core and frontal has the former $3\frac{5}{8}$in. in circumference at base; diameter in antero-posterior direction, $1\frac{1}{2}$in., and in the transverse direction $\frac{15}{16}$in., and was probably nearly 5in. long when whole, the horn itself being of course longer. There are several "long bones," but all so imperfect that measurements would be difficult, except one young femur, which without both epiphyses measures $5\frac{3}{4}$in. A young tibia likewise wanting both epiphyses measures $5\frac{1}{2}$in., and a second one is probably its fellow. Most of the bones belonged to lambs.

Signs of gnawing (? by a dog) are only recognizable on two or three pieces, though this may account more or less for the general fragmentary condition; and there are a few bones which probably belonged to an immature dog of a small breed about the size of a

large terrier, but I have not sufficient dog material for satisfactory comparison.

There is one fragment (possibly there are two fragments) of red deer horn.

Pig bones are not numerous, and are all broken, and almost all immature. The distal portion of an adult humerus shows quite a small animal.

There were a few fragments of charcoal in the pit, but no accumulation, and several of the pieces of pottery still had soot adhering to them, but nothing was found that could be regarded as a hearth. From previous finds of similar pits, they must be regarded as human habitations, and these must have been utilised as *cloacæ*, or at least as receptacles for rubbish, after they were no longer required for their original purpose. The whole of the contents are doubtless practically contemporary, though it may have taken many months to gradually fill up a pit, as the domestic pottery every now and then met with an accident, and bones of the various animals eaten, and other rubbish, accumulated. It seems evident from the filling up of these pits, that their former inhabitants had not died out, or removed from the immediate locality. On the contrary, it suggests that when a pit had become (probably from its filthy condition) judged to be no longer fit for habitation, a new one was dug close by, and the old one used as a convenient receptacle for "unconsidered trifles."

A further find on this ground—this time of Anglo-Saxon burials—towards the end of October, 1908, must be deferred until the next number to allow time for expert examination of the skulls, etc.

Anyone interested in the subject of Pit-dwellings, is referred to a paper by Mr. Reg. A. Smith, F.S.A., in *Surrey Archæological Collections* (1908), XXI, 192, "Romano-British remains at Cobham," in which references are given to numerous other papers on the subject. But as only one pit has up to the present been investigated at Ellesborough, any comparison would be premature.

A copious bibliography concerning domestic cattle and their origin (filling 21 closely printed pages the size of THE RECORDS) is given by Mr. R. Hedger

Wallace in the *Trans. Nat. Hist. Soc. of Glasgow*, Vol. V. (new ser.), March, 1900, p. 436, but without any very convincing conclusion.

On the origin of domestic horses, however, one can hardly conceive a more interesting paper than one by Professor J. Cosser Ewart, M.D., F.R.S., "On Skulls of Horses from the Roman fort at Newstead, near Melrose, with Observations on the Origin of Domestic Horses;" in *Trans. Roy. Soc., Edinb.*, Vol. XLV., Part III. (No. 20), p. 555 (Edinb., 1907). Or the same writer's introduction to "Prjevalski's Horse," by W. Salensky, translated by Capt. Hayes (London, 1907). "The Origin and Influence of the Thoroughbred Horse," by Professor W. Ridgeway, M.A., F.B.A., (Cambridge, 1905) is also very interesting, though not altogether convincing.

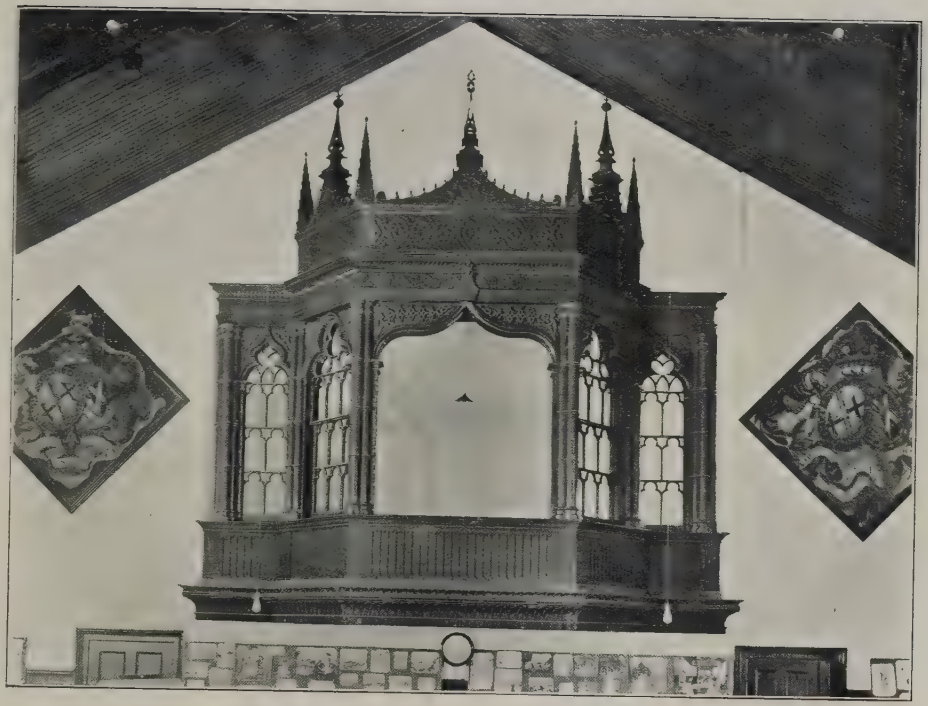
ALFRED HENEAGE COCKS.

The plate illustrating some of the Pottery found at Ellesborough not having been completed in time, will be issued with the next number for binding with this article.

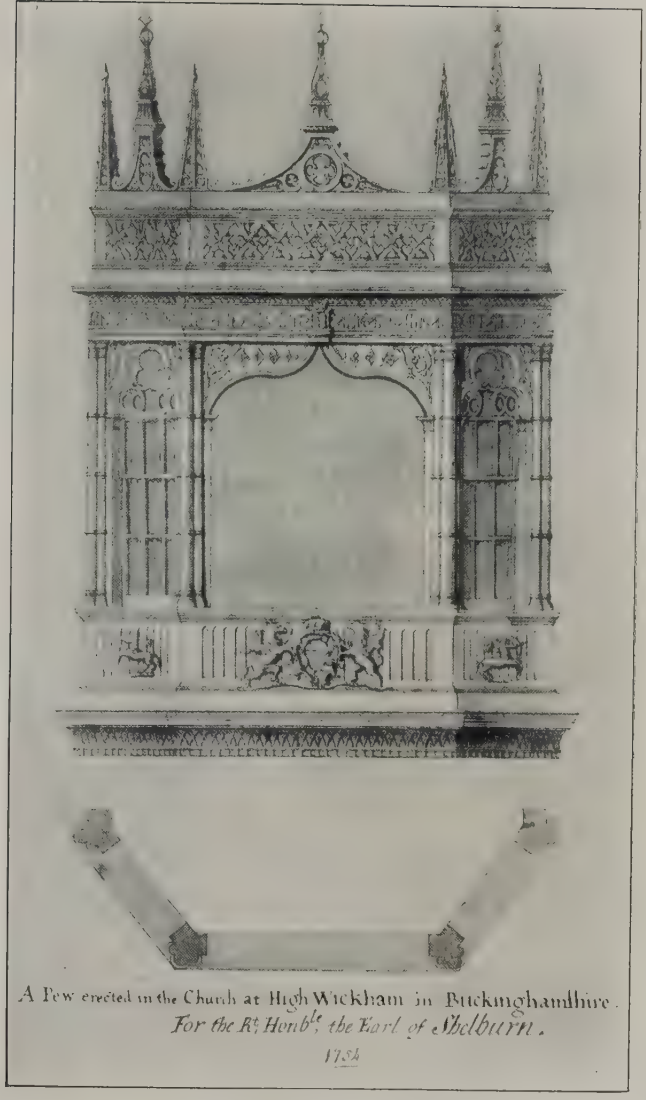
PEW FORMERLY ON THE OLD ROOD-LOFT, HIGH WYCOMBE.

An interesting discovery in connection with the Carrington pew, once in High Wycombe Parish Church and now at Wycombe Abbey Schools, has been recently made in a London print seller's shop, where an early drawing, inscribed "A pew erected in the Church at High Wickham, in Buckinghamshire, for the Right Hon. the Earl of Shelburn, 1754," has come to light. The drawing, which is in pen and ink and slight wash on drawing paper, is of fine character, evidently the work of an architect, and is a scale elevation of the front of the pew, together with a separate ground plan. On comparison with the existing pew in the large room at the Abbey, the drawing is found to show the centre bay only, and does not include the return portions at the sides, each containing a window. The Shelburne coat of arms fixed below the window sill is now no longer in position, and was apparently moved when the Carrington family took possession.

It is a matter for speculation as to whether the drawing is the original design from which the work was constructed, or merely a measured drawing from the then existing pew. The latter theory would appear from the wording of the description to be the right one, and would date the work prior to 1754, but, on the other hand, the scale shown on the ground plan is extremely puzzling, running from 10 to 100 feet, and apparently fixes the inside measurement of the centre bay at no less than 108 feet, while the actual size is a mere twelve feet. In further support of the argument that the drawing is the original design are the following facts:—The addition of two wings to the centre bay; the difference in the tracery of the windows, which in the actual pew consist of a series of much more fully developed Gothic arches than those indicated in the drawing; and the incorrect spelling



VIEW OF THE PEW FORMERLY ON ROOD-LOFT,
HIGH WYCOMBE.



A Pew erected in the Church at High Wickham in Buckinghamshire.
For the Rt. Honble. the Earl of Shelburn.
1754

PLAN AND ELEVATION.

of High Wycombe, which seems to suggest that the draughtsman did not actually visit Wycombe, or he would have been familiar with the correct spelling.

Those who know the fine old pew will recall that it is of oak, and the design is very characteristic of the Chippendale style which was then in vogue. It is interesting to note that Chippendale himself had a distinct Gothic period of design, and it is probable that he obtained some commissions for church work, which would perhaps account for his Gothic tendency. The present doors at the west entrance of the Church at High Wycombe appear to be of the same period as the pew, and were probably designed by the same hand.

F. Skull.

BUCKS CHURCHES.

Notes are solicited for this column of works of any importance carried out or in progress, or any discoveries made, or any loss or injury by fire or otherwise in any of the old churches of the county during the current year. Communications should be sent to me at Marlow Place, Marlow.

W. Niven.

St. Mary, Amersham.

I am obliged to the rector for the following note: On May 7th, 1908, the 15th century side chapel was re-opened for use for daily services. It had been used from 1781 as a burial place, the (59) coffins being built into the walls in stacks, the passage-way between them serving as a coal store. On removing the coffins remains of a piscina, a niche in the east wall and some tombstones were discovered. The chapel was formerly known as Raans Chapel or Proby's Aisle, being the private property of the lord of the manor of Raans. When the Duke of Bedford held the manor, in 1777, he gave the chapel to the parish church. It was then apparently in a bad state of repair, and after being partly pulled down was converted into the late mausoleum. Below the floor was found the tomb of Sir Heneage Proby. The chapel has been restored as nearly as possible to its original form, and most of the old material used again.

St. Dunstan, Monks Risborough.

The decayed parapet on the south side of the nave has been replaced.

St. Michael and All Angels, Stewkley.

The modern west gallery has been modified to receive the organ. The vestry which it was proposed to build against the Norman south wall of the chancel, a scheme which our Society amongst others felt bound to oppose, has, I believe, not been proceeded with.

St. Martin, Fenny Stratford.

The nave has been extended, and a new south aisle built.

Holy Trinity, Bledlow.

The following reports are reprinted from the Annual Report of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, dated June, 1908:

At the request of the vicar, this church, which appears to have been built in the thirteenth century and which is of great interest, has been surveyed.

It consists of a chancel, nave with north and south aisles, south porch, and western tower. With the exception of the roofs, little alteration to the fabric has taken place.

The walls are well built of flint work, with stone dressings to the angles and openings; and, with the exception of the chancel and tower, which are plastered, all this work is visible. The interior of the chancel walls appears to have been replastered and is treated with colour, dark chocolate below the stone string course at the level of the window sills, and yellow above, stencilled over with modern work.

The windows are extremely beautiful.

The east wall of the chancel is cracked through the three-light window, from the ground upwards; and two other cracks, recently repaired, are apparent on the outside, on either side of the window. The south wall also is cracked over the small modern doorway, in front of which an organ, unfortunately, interferes with the surroundings.

The roof, of flat pitch, is well constructed with good tie beams, purlins and rafters, covered with oak boarding and cast lead in good condition.

The floor is paved with stone. The fittings, of oak, are modern. The new oak screen across the chancel arch was inserted in 1897. It has a heavy cornice which cuts the line of the arch very awkwardly.

The nave arcade is of four bays with pointed arches resting on circular piers with finely carved caps. The clerestory has three three-light windows, of later insertion.

The original stone weathering over the high pitched roof still exists on the east face of the tower, and reaches to the underside of the belfry window. There is a similar weathering on the east wall of the nave, shewing that the pitch of the chancel roof was a few feet lower than the old roof of the nave.

The present roof of the nave is constructed of oak, and appears to be sound. It is covered with deal boarding and cast lead in fair repair. The lead flashing at the junction of the tower is defective and lets in wet.

The north wall of the nave leans outwards—considerably so at the centre—nevertheless, it shews no signs of cracks. The walls inside retain the old plaster, with portions of what appears to be the original colour decoration.

The boarded floors are raised three inches above the passages, which are paved with stone.

The north aisle retains an older roof than the nave. It is constructed with oak, in fair condition, and is covered with cast lead. The east wall shows signs of damp, and so does the wall at the west end against the tower, apparently due to defective down pipes.

The niche at the east end of this aisle and the two-light window appear to have been inserted in the position of an earlier window.

The eastmost and westmost windows in the north wall seem to be the original openings; but the middle window was probably inserted a century later. On its west is the north doorway, which has a semicircular head. The walls internally appear to retain their original plaster, portions of which have been renewed. On

the wall at the east side of the north doorway are the remains, in a very dilapidated state, of a painting of St. Christopher.

The roof of the south aisle is similar to that of the north, and seems to be in fair condition. The window at the east end is built up on the outside, and on the inside has been erected an altar which has a seventeenth century reredos and a painting of interest.

The large four-light eastmost window in the south wall appears to have been inserted in the fourteenth century, and is a fine specimen of the work of the period.

The south porch seems to have been added late in the fourteenth century. The east wall is cracked close to the south angle. The inner doorway is a beautiful and rich example of thirteenth century workmanship, in good condition. The two-light windows on either side of the doorway are similar to the original windows in the north aisle.

There is a small early thirteenth century window in the west wall of the south aisle; and another, somewhat later, in the north aisle. Where the south aisle decreases in width, a half-arch is built across it in the form of a flying buttress, as an abutment to the tower arch. A similar half-arch has recently been constructed across the north aisle in like position, and a buttress built against the outside of the wall. The half-arch is continued up through the roof of the aisle in the form of a flying buttress to the north-east angle of the tower.

The aisle on the north of the tower is used as a vestry, and that on the south as a baptistry. To light the latter, a modern two-light window has been inserted at the middle of the wall. The front is opposite this window and is of Norman workmanship, richly sculptured. The west wall is cracked close to the angle.

The roof over the baptistry is modern, of deal, stained and varnished.

On the north, south and east sides, the tower is supported on very fine arches. The west side has a good doorway and two-light windows over it, which appear to have been inserted in the fourteenth century. The first floor, reached by a ladder, contains the works of an old clock, which are rather dilapidated. The beams supporting the floor appear to be fairly sound, but the boarding is rotten. To give strength, an additional beam is inserted under the middle of the old beams. Through the walls from north to south and from east to west, and a little above the floor level, are two tierods, on account of the serious cracks in the north and south walls. There is a small single-light opening in the north, south, and west walls at this level. High up in the east wall is a built-up doorway which gave access into the upper part of the old high-pitched roof.

The belfry contains a peal of five bells, four dated 1683, and the tenor 1847. The bell frame, of oak, is in fair preservation, but unfortunately on the east and south sides it abuts against the walls. The beams supporting the bell frame are in rather a bad condition.

A good two-light opening, in fair repair, occurs in each of the four sides of the belfry.

The saddle backed roof is constructed with oak timbers. The wet has been coming in through the east lead covering, and has affected a portion of the ridge and one of the rafters; the timbers otherwise appear to be sound.

The stone corbel course and parapet on the top of the tower are rather loose.

The walls of the tower at the ground level are about three feet eight inches in thickness. They are built with flintwork, covered with stucco on the outside, which is much dilapidated, and allows the wet to soak into the walls.

The north and south walls are badly cracked through from above the arches to the parapet. These cracks appear to have been

caused in the first instance by uneven settlement, and, latterly, from the vibration during the ringing of the bells, owing to the bell frame abutting against the walls. A slight crack, which appears to be of more recent date, is visible in the south-east angle at the first floor level.

The exterior of the building is in fair repair. The chancel is overgrown with ivy, which appears to have gained a firm hold on the walls and around the openings and buttresses.

A report was forwarded to the vicar in which the works of repair necessary for the preservation of the building were set forth in detail, and the committee understands that efforts are being made to raise the funds required for carrying out the Society's recommendations.

Little Hampden Church.

(Dedication unknown.)

The work of uncovering the wall paintings on the walls of the nave of this building has been completed.

On the north wall, west of the doorway, which seems to be of later date than the original fabric, was uncovered a tall figure painted in red line on the old yellow plaster, probably in the thirteenth century. It appears to represent Christ holding in the right hand a staff, with a cross; at the feet are three fish. The figure is draped with a loose cloak reaching to the knees, hung from the shoulders, and caught up under the right arm. Under the cloak a sleeved tunic of red is exposed at the neck, knees and arms.

Immediately east of the doorway, on the lower part of the wall, is a painting on the old yellow plaster, in red line, of the head and shoulders of two figures, facing one another. Between them are two posts supporting two keys and a sword, from which it would appear that the figures represent St. Peter and St. Paul.

A little further east are the remaining portions of two heraldic lions, in red outline on the old yellow plaster. On the upper portion of the wall, and around the doorway, the plaster is white, possibly renewed in the fourteenth century. Directly above the doorway are the head and hands of a female figure, apparently holding something.

A little further east, on the white plaster, appear the bearded head and arms of St. Christopher. The right hand grasps a yellow staff, and the left arm supports the infant Saviour, of which only the head and arms remain. The subject must have taken up the whole height of the wall from the floor to the roof, covering the earlier figures of St. Peter and St. Paul. The figure over the doorway was probably the Nun holding the lantern.

During the process of removing the several coats of limewash it was discovered that this painting had been covered over, probably in the fifteenth century, by another painting, of which the red border and several stars were found.

The upper portions of the north and the south walls at the east end are ornamented with fifteenth century decoration, which continued across the east wall above the rood loft. Patches of modern plaster on the north and south walls indicate where the ends of the rood beams rested. The wall below the position of the rood loft shows traces of similar decoration. Much of this later ornament was in poor condition, and has been removed to expose the thirteenth century painting underneath. The work consists of a series of niches containing figures, with a band of foliage above and below, painted on the old yellow plaster. The chancel arch is evidently a later insertion, as it cuts into the niches, and the plaster immediately around it is similar to the white plaster on the upper portion of the south wall.

The south wall appears to have been replastered in the fourteenth century. Of the earlier yellow plaster there remains only a small patch at the east end, and the jambs of the old doorway at the west end, now converted into a window.

The plaster surrounding the jambs and arch of the eastmost window appears to have been renewed in the eighteenth century, when the present brick mullion and head were inserted. The name of the churchwarden, William Wright, and the date 1762 is painted on the plaster above the arch.

The subject over the archway of the original south doorway appears to be the weighing of the good and of the evil souls. The central figure is a saint, holding in her left hand a balance, on one end of which stands a devil, while another who squats below may have been suspended from it by a rope. At the other end is a sort of basket presided over by a saint, of whom the head and arms alone remain. In the basket are twelve faces, in outline, symbolical of the good souls.

Further east is the figure of a man holding a bow and arrow and driving down some small figures underneath. The subject appears to be the devil presiding over the lower regions. With this last subject are mixed up portions of a fifteenth century painting of St. Christopher crossing the stream. It would appear that when the painting of St. Christopher on the opposite wall perished, another, in the fifteenth century, was painted on the south wall, over the last subject described.

Still further east are painted grotesque faces, which may be connected with the figure holding a bow and arrow.

Below the window in the west wall are portions of a painting, the subject of which is not evident.

The removal of the numerous coats of limewash was a work of considerable time and patience. The paintings have been treated with a solution of refined size applied hot with a spray diffuser.

In addition to uncovering the wall paintings, the plaster on the interior of the nave has been repaired and—where there are no paintings—limewashed. The cracks in the east wall, over the chancel arch, have been repaired from the chancel side, by cutting out the loose walling and bonding together the solid portions.

The masonry of the chancel arch has been repaired and repointed.

The plaster and flintwork on the exterior of the building, where loose and decayed, have been repaired.

The porch, with the belfry over, is constructed with timber plastered in between. The plaster has been limewashed on the exterior surface so as to protect it from the weather.

The works have been carried out in accordance with the Society's usual method, under the personal direction of the architect on the building.

The Proceedings of the Bucks Architectural and Archæological Society

FOR THE YEAR 1908.

THE ANNUAL EXCURSION.

This year the district lying between or in the neighbourhood of Bletchley and Newport Pagnell, all within the Hundred of Newport, was visited. Dr. Bradbrook, of Bletchley, arranged the details of the excursion very successfully.

BLETCHLEY.

The church of St. Mary consists of chancel with north chapel, nave with aisles, south porch, and a fine Perpendicular tower at the west end. The building is chiefly of this later style, but the south doorway is of the 12th century, and the nave and south aisle, though raised and new windows inserted in the Perpendicular time, appear to date from the 14th century. The north and south arcades vary slightly, and that on the south has still above it the Decorated circular clerestory windows which now open into the loftier aisle, as raised in the Perpendicular period, when a new clerestory was added, the fine tower with its handsome arch opening to the nave built, and nave and aisles covered with the flat-pitched roofs, which still remain. The first "restoration" (though that word of ill-omen had not then been invented) was made by the industrious Bucks antiquary, Dr. Browne Willis, of Whaddon Hall, in 1704, at a cost of £1,345—a large sum to be so spent in those days—and in the taste of the time. He seems to have lined the chancel walls with "painted Grecian panelling" which has since been removed, but the ceiling paintings attributed to Sir James Thornhill, and representing the apostles, still remain, as also the classic cornice. Bloxam* noted the "chancel screen "of oak, designed in the Palladian style, with Ionic pilasters," as having been added by Browne Willis. The destruction of this screen is very much to be regretted. A "thorough" restoration took place in 1867, when presumably this screen was removed. Though the account in the RECORDS† the follwing year does not actually say so, we read: "The curious ceiling of the chancel, "representing the twelve Apostles, has been preserved, partly in "deference to the memory of Browne Willis and partly on "financial grounds." So that probably if the money had held out the ceiling would have gone the way of the panelling and the screen. In the chancel is an altar tomb to Richard de Grey, 6th Baron Grey de Wilton, 1442, with a fine effigy in white alabaster.

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* Principles of Gothic Ecclesiastical Architecture, Vol. I., P. 294.

† Vol. III., 280.

A good oak alms-box remains—a turned shaft and square box with three locks, and dated 1637, with the usual inscription of the time: "Remember the Pore."

The Communion Plate.

I am indebted to the Rector, member of our Society, for the following notes:—

There are five pieces, all of silver gilt.

1. PATEN.—Diam. 8⅝in. Foot of very beautiful design. Hallmarks: London, 1698. Maker's mark: | D. J. | Figure of Britannia. Lion's Head erased. In the centre a beautifully engraved I.H.S. irradiated, and the inscription "Ex dono Thō: Sparke, S S. "Theologiae Professoris et Ecclesiae de Blechlye Rectoris." But Dr. Sparke died in 1616; so that either this replaced an older piece, or, if money was bequeathed for the purpose, there was a strange delay in carrying out the bequest.

2, 3. COMMUNION CUP.—Height 8in., with COVER-PATEN.—Diam. 5½in. Hallmarks: London, 1716. Maker's mark: | P. | Britannia. Lion's Head erased. A large cup of Puritan shape. The cover-paten has a foot. The inscription is: "Ex dono: Paulli Collins: "Arm: et Franciscae uxoris: decimo quinto Aprilis Anno: Dom: "1717:." The following is a memorandum in Dr. Browne Willis' handwriting:—"April 15, 1717, one Mr. Paul Collins and Frances "his wife gave a large silver chalice and cover 18oz., note Mr. "Collins had the old chalice worth about £40 towards his charges "of the new one which cost about £10 as is supposed including the "old chalice."

4. FLAGON.—Height 10¼in. Weight 40oz. Hallmarks: London. 1697—'8. Maker's mark. Leopard's Head crowned. Lion passant guardant. Inscribed in English: "This flagon was given by "Mrs. Katharine Willis to the Church of St. Mary Blecheley in "Bucks A.D. 1711." Engraved with the sacred monogram irradiated.

5. ALMS DISH.—Diam. 11⅞in. Weight 24oz. Hallmarks: London, 1710—'11. Maker's mark illegible. Britannia. Lion's Head erased. Inscribed: "This piece of plate was given by "Mrs. Katherine Willis to the Church of St. Mary Blecheley in "Bucks A.D. 1711." Engraved monogram as the last. [As the irradiated I.H.S. on these two last pieces are similar to that on the Dr. Sparke paten, we are perhaps justified in thinking that the busy antiquary, Dr. Browne Willis, may have had something to do with the replacing of the contemporary paten with one of his own time and taste, and probably larger.]

SYMPSON.

There is a little doubt as to the dedication of this church. The volume on Bucks churches, 1849, printed by the R: Arch: Inst: * gives it as St. Nicholas; others as St. Thomas. The vicar told me the "feast" of the village is on Dec. 21st—strong evidence in favour of St. Thomas. This is a cross church with central tower, which is rather poor and narrower than either nave, chancel or transept. The work is chiefly Decorated. There are no aisles. The nave is spacious and well-lighted, its roof, from which the plaster ceiling has recently been stripped, having moulded tie-beams and two collars. Three-light reticulated tracery windows light the north and south gables of the transept, and below them, but not quite

* Eccles: & Archit: Topog: of England.

under their sills, westward, are "low side windows."† In the chancel a mural monument to one of the Hanmer family has a good medallion of a woman mourning, by Bacon. The 12th cent. circular font is now unaccountably set aside in the north transept, while a modern font of no merit has usurped its place. The chancel was restored in 1871 by Sir Wynham Hanmer, Bart., ‡ and recently the nave and transept have been taken in hand.

WOUGHTON-ON-THE-GREEN.

The church of St. Mary is a much-restored church, first in 1867—a decade when perhaps more havoc was done in our old churches than in any other, although the succeeding one ran it very closely—and again in 1891. The work is chiefly in the Decorated style, the west tower Perpendicular, and without buttresses or pinnacles. Much has been spent on this church in the way of organ, oak chancel screen, stalls and other modern fittings, and a lych-gate has recently been erected by the vicar as a thank-offering. The staircase to rood-loft remains, and the doorway in the south aisle leading to it is decorated with a small canopy. Under a 14th cent. recessed arch, on the north side of the sanctuary, is the recumbent effigy of a priest, unusual in character. He is vested in alb, chasuble, amice, no stole, the hair long and with no tonsure appearing. There is a good oak Jacobean chair in the sanctuary.

WILLEN.

Our Society being Architectural as well as Archæological, this church (St. Mary Magd.), which was designed by Sir Christopher Wren for his old schoolmaster, Dr. Busby, was very properly included in the day's programme. A village church by Wren is a rarity, and the county is fortunate in having at least one specimen of his work in this kind. Wren of course lived at a time when the charm of the mediæval village church, harmonising so well with the landscape and the dwellings around it, was not appreciated as it is now. Though born in a country rectory his school life was spent at Westminster, whence he went to Oxford, and his studies and profession were pursued in cities here and abroad. It cannot be denied that this church has a somewhat exotic appearance, and that its lofty gaunt sides, unbroken by any projection, do seem inharmonious with their surroundings, and suggest that Wren was more at home amid the monumental architecture of cities. It should be borne in mind, however, that he was at this time—1680—overwhelmingly occupied in rebuilding churches in the city of London after the disastrous fire of 1666, that St. Paul's was a work of the most absorbing character, that even in the zenith of his practice as an architect he was one of the most active Fellows of the Royal Society; also that travelling was not then so quickly performed as now. Taking all this into account, can we think it inexcusable if Wren were possibly prevented by his innumerable engagements from making a journey so far along the Watling Street, and that, though he would not

† The position of these windows seems only to add to the mystery as to their use. It must be admitted that the extra light on a desk theory is much shaken by them, for the transept at each end is amply lighted without them. The St. Christopher theory, mentioned amongst others in the account of Hitcham Church (P. 299) is quite shattered, for there would not be two paintings of St. Christopher upon the walls. Mr. P. Johnston, architect, who has written on this subject, is convinced that confession was at least one of the uses to which the low side window was put.—Archæolog. Journal LXV., No. 1.

‡ Inform: W. Bradbrook.

disoblige his old schoolmaster, at whose expense the church was built, he may have made the design without having first inspected the site?

But if the exterior would seem more suited to front a street, where the flanks would hardly appear, the interior is not open to any adverse criticism. The plan is of the simplest—a tower at the west end with a vestry and small library (stocked by Dr. Busby) opening north and south from it, then an undivided rectangular building, lofty and of good proportion, pleasantly lighted, smaller but much resembling some of Wren's ungalleried interiors in London. To this unbroken parallelogram an apse was added by the Rev. J. Benthall, who was vicar in 1852—1887, with good effect, though some may think it disrespectful to our great architect.

The church stands in a spacious church-yard as rectangular as itself, enclosed with a brick wall of the same period and with gateways flanked by brick piers in its eastern and western sides. The material is red brick, with stone dressings. Dignity is given to the tower entrance by a semi-circular flight of steps. The belfry stage of the tower is decorated with angle pilasters carrying a complete entablature. Presumably there was formerly a western or singing gallery, with an organ in it, but this has disappeared and the organ stands on the floor level. The body of the church is divided into three bays, and this division is carried out in the handsome segmental plaster ceiling, broken by arches concentric with the window heads. The interior impresses one with the sense of rather stately comfort, produced by the wainscot pewing and wall lining, the black and white marble steps and flooring, the handsome pulpit with canopy and prayer-desk, the wainscot-encased organ, etc. The font is much like several in the city churches — marble stem of baluster form statuary marble bowl decorated with cherubim and drapery, an ogee-formed cover surmounted by a vase, all well carved.

NEWPORT PAGNELL.

After lunch at the Swan Hotel the spacious Perp. church dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul was visited, and the party was met by the vicar. Of earlier date is the north porch with groined ceiling and a chamber over it, and the south aisle and porch is of late Dec. style. Otherwise the building is Perp. of good robust character. The nave has five bays in addition to its semi-transept. The fine depressed oak roof remains. The side galleris which are perhaps a necessity are certainly a disfigurement. A much worn brass to a civilian, 1440, is now affixed to the door leading to rood-loft stairs. A handsome brass pendent chandelier of 18 lights, "The Gift of Mr. Jas. Leverett, 1768," now hangs in the tower and is used for gas. For further notes see RECORDS, Vol. IV., P. 43.

The ancient castle of the Paganels no doubt stood to the east of the church, on the same hill, but I am not aware that any traces of it remain.

GAYHURST.

THE MANSION.

Anciently Gotehurst, or Gothurst as it is called in a letter from its owner, Sir Kenelm Digby, to Dr. Gerard Langbaine, Nov. 7, 1654 *, granted after the conquest to the Bishop of Bayeux, passed through the families of Nowers, Nevill and Mulsho. The present building though perhaps including some of the older walls is said to have been begun in 1597 by one of the last-named family, whose daughter and heiress Mary married Sir Everard Digby the conspirator, great landowner and, like his successor the more

* Letters and Lives of Eminent Men by John Aubrey, 1813.

famous Sir Kenelm, handsome and "of great stature." Sir Kenelm Digby was born here in 1603, and seems to have spent much of his life here when not engagd on naval or diplomatic service. Whilst some were struck by his universal knowledge, others doubted his veracity, while to Evelyn he was a mountebank. The entrance front is quite symetrical and of the form which in its resemblance to the Roman E has been supposed to have been so formed in compliment to the queen. In the angles formed by the projecting wings are in addition subordinate wings of less projection than the central porch, and of length in front sufficient for a six-light window in each of the three storeys. The arched entrance of the porch is enclosed by Doric columns and entablature, and above, on the first floor, the Ionic order is used, its entablature not being broken round the columns but carrying the uppermost storey which runs through on the plane of the face of the columns, a defect in design. The stone is remarkably well preserved. The fore-court is flanked by pedestals carrying open obelisks of fine design now connected by clipped yew hedges. A writer in the "Bucks Herald" * gives the archit. hist. of the house thus:—(1) "A house "was built here by one of the Nevills in the beginning of the 16th "cent. forming the south wing of the present mansion. (2) One "of the Mulsho family altered this house and added the Elizabethan "portion. (3) In 1725 George Wrighte, son of the Lord Keeper, Sir "Nathan Wrighte (purchaser of the estate in 1704) made additions "to the building in the later style of his time, erecting the dining-"room and a ball-room above it at the back of the former building." Lord Carrington, who leased the house from 1856, made some alterations in the interior. Mr. W. W. Carlile, the present owner, who kindly allowed the party to go through the house, bought the estate in 1882.

The gardens fitly continue the architecture of the house. Cowper, at Olney, was not far away, and he said of Gayhurst: "The situation is happy, the gardens elegantly disposed, the "hothouse in the most flourishing state, and the orange trees the "most captivating creatures of the kind I ever saw." The house and its surroundings were well illustrated in "Country Life," Jan. 17th, 1903.

The Church.

No print or drawing seems to exist of the older church, which according to Cole, the antiquary, and friend of Browne Willis, consisted of nave and chancel, south aisle running their full length, and a low tower with 3 bells. He says that at the east end of the chancel "was a small oval circular building lower than the "rest of the chancel, ceiled at top and tiled." This, so far as one can guess from the description, must have been an apse of early date. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, had become ruinous early in the 18th century, and was rebuilt at the cost of George Wrighte, Esq., who bought the estate in 1704, and was finished in 1728. The whole of beautifully wrought freestone marvellously preserved, it consists of nave and chancel and western tower, surmounted by a well-designed open cupola. There is a sculptured monument by Roubiliac to Sir Nathan Wrighte, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, 1721. The design of this church has been attributed to Wren. From my own study of his work this seems to me to differ somewhat from it — for instance in the smallness of the chancel arch, and in the south doorway. On this question Mr. Carlile has favoured me with a letter, in which he says: "I have "always thought that possibly Wren made the plans which were "used after his death,† there being only an interval of "two or three years, and the plans had to be submitted to the

* July 25, 1908.
† He died Feb. 25, 1723.

"Chancellor some time before leave was granted for the rebuilding. "Things moved slowly in those days, and it is quite possible that "this was done ten years before the work was started, which would "bring it well within the life of Wren, who was, I believe, staying "in the district about that time." Mr. Carlile has some hope of finding, amongst some old papers he has, evidence on this subject, which he has kindly promised to communicate.

LATHBURY.

The church of All Saints is one of the most interesting of the churches included in the excursion, and was described by the vicar. Originally a Norman church of the first half of the 12th cent. much of this building still remains, including the nave and south aisle and tower, though much altered. In course of restoration work 40 years ago a sculptured stone was found, embedded in one of the square piers of the nave, which is believed to have formed the tympanum of the south doorway. Its position in this pier, which must be less than 100 years subsequent (when the nave was enlarged) to the doorway seems puzzling. Above the archway to tower are indications of a window showing how much the height of the nave was increased. Other points of architectural interest are the good four-light Dec. east window, and two-light windows of the south side. There is a low side window which has been blocked, as has also the priest's doorway. The chancel has a floor of black and white marble, of which the origin is remarkable. We read in Lipscomb (Vol. IV.), "Sir Henry Andrewes, "Bart., at the request of his daughter Margaret, who died (1666) "before she was fourteen years old, beautified the chancel with "black and white marble, and furnished it with a velvet carpet, "damask linen, cushion and plate." In the vestry is a handsome table with solid, shaped and carved ends which may probably have been the altar, and possibly also in memory of the piety of this young girl. Some fragments of 14th cent. glass remain in a south window of chancel. Lipscomb notes that in this window "was "formerly a crucifix; and in north window a shield bearing a "cross gu.; in 1st and 4th quarters a lion ramp., or." He gives a view of the exterior from the south-east. But more interesting perhaps than anything else in this church is the remarkable series of mural paintings done at various periods from the 14th to the 17th centuries. A paper on the church and these paintings was read by the Rev. H. Bull, vicar, at the annual meeting held at Chicheley Hall, 1869, the church undergoing restoration at the time. (Records, Vol. IV., 37—42).

Mr. C. E. Keyser in the South Kensington Handbook on this subject* writes: On the walls of nave and round the arches dividing nave and aisles, and in the splays of the clerestory windows: A bold floral pattern, 15th cent.

On S. wall of nave: Penance, extreme unction, Burial; the remaining sacraments are obliterated.

On N. wall of nave: St. Michael weighing Souls, The Virgin.

Over the chancel arch: The Doom.

On the capitals N. side of nave and in the aisles: Faint remains of colouring.

The painted ornament above the south arcade, on the nave side, appeared to me to have been much restored.

BROUGHTON.

The church of St. Lawrence, chiefly early Decorated, is, like the last, remarkable for its ancient wall paintings uncovered in 1849. It is aisleless, with west tower and south porch. Lipscomb gives

* A list of Buildings in Great Britain and Ireland having Mural Painted Decorations, of Dates prior to the Latter Part of the 16th cent., by C. E. Keyser, M.A., F.S.A., 3rd Edit., 1883. 2/3.

its dimensions as: Nave 66ft. by 18; chancel 25 by 16. "Between," he says, "the nave and chancel is a lofty arch with open screen "of wood," which presumably was ruthlessly destroyed, probably because it was not Gothic, when the church was "thoroughly "restored, 1880–'81."* Sheahan (1862) noted: "The nave is "wainscoted and seated with old oak benches . . . . . hexagonal oak "pulpit, with massive canopy over it" (this was also destroyed, no doubt, for the same offence as that of the screen); "the open "timber roof of oak was renewed about a dozen years ago. . . . "On either side the chancel arch is a desk to which books are "chained; on the right Bishop Jewel's Defence of the Apologie, "1567; on the left Erasmus' Commentary, which were placed here "in 1666." The stair turret for access to the rood-loft is well preserved at the n.e. angle of the nave. In the sanctuary floor are brasses to John de Broughton, 1403, Agnes his wife, 1399, and a late one, 1655. There are two beautiful painted glass windows by the cultured artist, the late C. E. Kempe, whose loss we all deplore. Mr. Kempe while employed here studied the wall paintings, and Dr. W. Bradbrook has favoured me with an extract from a letter to Mr. Luxmore, then rector, in reply to some questions he propounded to Kempe. In reference to those on the s. wall: "I presume the figure with the cross is S. Helen; her companion "is I think without doubt St. Eloy. He was patron, and a very "popular one, of blacksmiths; locks, keys, and farriery (the horse "is also shewn). As Bishop of Noyon he carried the *crosier*, not "the *cross* as S. Dunstan would." S. George is remarkable in having his armour and general action of figure, and front part of the horse very nicely and satisfactorily drawn, and Cleodolinda, or all that remains of her, is quite pretty and charming. The Last Judgment (over the n. doorway) is only a fragment I presume. S. Mary as Mater Misereordiæ is unusual in the subject. The "Jaws of Death" and the "Angels of the Judgment" have much force. The fourth subject is a decided "crux," and I am quite unable to explain it. It is a composition of "Our Lady of Pity" surrounded by lay-folk. The 'heart' and 'hand' and 'foot' seem to point to some explanation of the mystery of the five 'wounds,' as do also the mutilated limbs of the Christ. The two little seated figures are playing or have been playing—draughts, chess, or back-gammon. Their *board* is no *grid-iron*, nor does S. Lawrence in any way seem to be commemorated. I incline to regarding the object in one of the lower figures' hands as a Host—tho' it might be a coin. Whether the subject can ever be fully explained must depend on our knowledge of mediæval literature. I am convinced that there are many curious instructive works remaining to us in Art which can only be explained by some sermons, treatises, poems, legends, etc., which became popular, served their purpose, and have since been lost in the great destruction of the 16th century. Had I leisure I could give you several instances of this, and I feel sure that the subject comes under the head of lost religious literature. Thus, possibly, the Archdeacon's suggestion of the 'dismemberment of Christ and of His Church' might be found to bear on the illustration."

Of these paintings Mr. Keyser writes in the hand-book already quoted:

"Space between windows N. side of nave: The Virgin with the Over the N. doorway: The Day of Judgment, 15th cent.

Over the S. doorway: St. George and the Dragon, 15th cent.

Space between windows S. side of nave: An Archbishop, or Body of our Lord.

Bishop, St. Dunstan, and a female saint (? St. Helena). Below, horseshoes, hammers and various implements.

* P.O. Directory.

Remains of Decorative patterns.

A series of tracings are in the library of the R. Archæolog. Inst. Archæolog. Journel VI., 176; Builder, 1864, P. 725, and 1881, Vol. XL., P. 747; Gent. Mag. 1849, XXXI., new series, 405. Ecclesiologist IX., 314; Sheahan, Bucks, P. 508."

There are besides three 17th cent. texts within medallions at the west end of the nave.

In the account of this excursion in the "Bucks Herald" it is noted: "There are two ancient coped coffin lids in the churchyard."

MILTON KEYNES.

A brief note upon this church which, though passed on the way, was not included in the programme of the excursion * should I think be given here, as this district is not likely to be re-visited for some years. Dedicated to All Saints, it is architecturally perhaps of higher quality than any of the mediæval churches visited. Only the narrow Transitional chancel arch remains to indicate the earlier church, of much smaller dimensions; the rest is of the 14th cent., and the nave quite a noble specimen of the Decorated style. The church consists of the enlarged chancel with north aisle or chapel, tower, which has an unusual position at about the centre of the north side of the church, the enlarged nave, with a most ornate south porch. The south wall may probably incorporate that of the earlier church. Instead of destroying the older and too narrow chancel arch a second and additional arch was formed to the north of it, opening also into the chancel, when the wider nave was built in the 14th cent. It should be borne in mind, when endeavouring to trace the architectural history of an ancient church, that throughout the Middle Ages a church, large or small, never went out of use. It was never "closed for repairs" or alterations as in our day, but used daily, and the lamps kept burning; and the shifts that were resorted to in order not to prevent this may often be traced with interest.

Dr. Lipscomb unaccountably describes this church as having a nave with two aisles.

Wm. Caveler ‡ thus describes parts of this remarkable building: "The buttresses are in two stages many of them with canopies "and richly crocketed pinnacles. The arches dividing the chancel "from its aisle are now bricked up" (these have since been opened) "and the aisle used as a school-room. . . . . The sedilia and "piscina are very fine; they have detached shafts and rich open "tracery in the heads. . . . . The porch is one of the most striking "parts of the church, the inner doorway has rich hanging tracery, "and on the flat space between the arch and drip-mould is the "ball-flower, connected by a tendril; the sides of the porch are "open, divided into three compartments by shafts carrying open "tracery. This church deserves attentive examination; it has a "great variety of rich detail, and all very uncommon."

The Rev. A. Baker, of Aylesbury, for many years hon. sec. of this Society, adds to this note the following: "In the aisle or "chapel on the north side of chancel are two very remarkable "low side windows on either side of the north door; the east one "very low, with a four-centred head, now bricked up, the hinge "of the shutter remaining; the other E.E., with a window above, "included in one internal four-centred arch. In this chapel is a "piscina with a cinquefoiled head and the ball-flower in the "mouldings." On the floor of the chancel is the brass of Adam Babington, rector, dec: 1427.

W. N.

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* Dr. Bradbrook, with whom I subsequently visited these churches, assured me that it was solely want of time that excluded it.

‡ Ecclesiast. and Archit. Topog. of England, Arch. Inst., 1849.

SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING.

A general meeting of the above Society was held in the New Museum, Church-street, Aylesbury, on Friday afternoon, July 17, when the Rev. E. D. Shaw presided. There were also present Lady Smyth, the Rev. J. L. Challis, Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. Horwood, Dr. Baker, Dr. Berry, Dr. Bradbrook, Mr. P. Manning, F.S.A., Mr. W. Niven, F.S.A., Mr. A. H. Cocks, F.S.A., Mr. W. A. Forsyth, F.R.I.B.A., Mr. H. J. Wood, Mr. Swinfen Marris, Mr. Hollis (the curator), Mr. A. L. Liberty, Mr. E. Wilkins, Mr. C. R. Disraeli, Mr. C. G. Watkins, Mr. W. Crouch, Mr. R. J. Thomas, Mr. W. H. Marsh, Mr. H. A. Whitworth, Mr. C. Pigott, Mr. J. M. James, Mr. Robinson-Smith, the Rev. S. Winter, and others.

Letters of apology had been received by the Hon. Secretary, Mr. A. H. Cocks, from the Ven. the Archdeason of Buckingham, Captain Bertram, Lord Boston, Lord Cottesloe, Mr. J. T. Harrison, Mr. C. W. Raffety, Rev. A. H. Stanton, and Mr. A. Stowe. He said he had also received a formal announcement of the death of the senior member of the Society, Sir John Evans, K.C.B., D.C.L., on May 31, in his 85th year, who joined the Society in 1856.

The CHAIRMAN, at the commencement of the meeting, said he was instructed to bring before the Society the following resolution:—"That the Society regrets the resignation of Mr. Cocks as secretary, after his long and valuable services for the Society, and trusts he will continue his connection with the Society as honorary curator and scientific adviser, and, secondly, that until the annual meeting of the Society, which has been fixed for Oct. 8th, Dr. Bradbrook be asked to act as temporary secretary." They would, perhaps, like to hear what Mr. Cocks wished to say.

Mr. COCKS read his explanation, in the course of which he said it was with very deep regret he tendered his resignation as secretary of the Society, which he had held most of the time jointly with Mr. J. Parker, for almost 16 years. He wished to assure the members that his resignation was not due to anything in connection with the Society, but owing to differences he had had with certain members of the committee. When he started 16 years ago the Museum was in practically a state of chaos, and his time and efforts had been occupied in various and necessary duties, such as re-arranging the cases, and more especially identifying specimens whose labels had been lost, and in labelling and cataloguing, and such preliminary work. He would like to impress on the members the importance of keeping the Museum to the county, and not letting the management fall into the hands of a purely local committee. He did not originally seek office in the Society, and he might add his interest in the work of the Museum and of the Society had not abated in the least. (Hear, hear.)

The CHAIRMAN said he was sure all the members regretted the fact that they would lose the valuable services of Mr. Cocks as secretary, and he hoped he would see his way clear to accept the suggestion made in the resolution, and continue his connection with the Society. (Applause.) He had already told them he had not lost interest in the Society, and they hoped he would continue to give them his valuable assistance as honorary curator and scientifice adviser. (Applause.)

Mr. SWINFEN HARRIS said it would be a great blow to the well-being of the Society if Mr. Cocks could not see his way to do as they wished him. He did not think anyone could possibly say the Society had not really been maintained and kept together by Mr. Cocks and the late Mr. Parker, and in times of storm and stress they had been to the fore in doing their very best, both for archæology and architecture. He would be delighted to see Mr. Cocks in his old position.

The Rev. S. WINTER thought Mr. Cocks had taken the step he had because he had had obstacles placed in his way, and that the resolution before the meeting entirely avoided Mr. Cocks' case.

He thought the zeal of certain members had carried them away in touching the exhibits in Mr. Cocks' absence. There was a zeal which might be a serious hindrance to the work of the Society.

Dr. Baker explained that as the assistant curator he did what he could to help Mr. Cocks, and he believed any trouble which had arisen had been through a misunderstanding, for they were all anxious to assist in and promote the welfare of the Society. (Applause.)

Lady Smyth, in the course of an explanation, said she had had several specimens out in the absence of Mr. Cocks, but, when she did so, she did not think he would be over for several months.

The Rev. S. Winter emphasised what he thought should be the rule of the society—that no one should have anything out without the permission of the Curator.

Mr. Watkins considered that any matter of that kind should have been discussed at a meeting of the committee, and not at a general meeting. There were sometimes little things which if left alone might lead to grave irregularities.

Dr. Baker said some misunderstanding might have arisen through the Curator living so many miles away, and only making occasional visits. He had sometimes found the specimens mildewed, and had taken them out and wiped them. That was necessary with some of the things, such as the Thame Register, which was valuable. Other than that his post as assistant curator had practically been a sinecure.

Mr. Wood—As assistant curator it was perfectly within your province to do anything like that?

Dr. Baker—Yes.

Mr. Liberty said as a member of the committee he appreciated the services of Mr. Cocks, but, perhaps, any difficulties that had arisen was on account of the fact that Mr. Cocks was unfortunately so geographically situated that there was sometimes delay.

Dr. Baker, Mr. Watkins, and Mr. Liberty having again spoken,

Mr. Wilkins said during his 20 years' membership of the Society he had always regarded Mr. Cocks as the most accomplished archæologist they had in the Society. The matter was so small that if they discussed it at any length they might make mountains of mole-hills. In a Society like theirs there must be a little give-and-take. (Applause.)

Mr. Cocks again referred in detail to the complaints he had had to make, and the resolution was then put to the meeting, and carried without a dissentient.

Dr. Bradbrook, in accepting the office as a temporary one only, said if he had any letters which required archæological knowledge he hoped Mr. Cocks would allow him to send him those letters. (Applause.)

At the conclusion of the meeting the Chairman said they had received certain plate from the disbanded Bucks Militia, and he thought they should express their thanks for the loan of it.

This was agreed to, and the meeting concluded.

[Reprinted from the *Bucks Herald*, July 25, 1908.]

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting was held at the New Museum on Thursday afternoon, there being a good attendance. Mr. Coningsby Disraeli was elected to the chair, that gentleman stating that he did so under protest. The Archdeacon should have taken the chair, but had been prevented from doing so, having shortly to go to another meeting. There were also present the Ven. Archdeacon of Bucks, Lady Smyth, Colonel and Mrs. Lee, Mr. A. L. Liberty, Colonel Horwood, Dr. H. Rose, Mr. W. Foat, Mr. R. J. Thomas, Mr. Swinfen Harris, Mr. A. H. Cocks, F.S.A., Mr. W. Niven, F.S.A.,

Mr. G. Weller, Dr. Baker, Mr. Hardinge-Tyler, Mr. Skull, Mr. Marsh, Mr. Riley, Rev. F. W. Bennitt, Mr. E. Wilkins, Mr. Roscoe, Mr. C. G. Watkins, Dr. Bradbrook, Mr. G. T. De Fraine, Mr. F. L. Sutton, Mr. J. T. Harrison, Mr. C. W. Raffety, Mr. E. L. Reynolds, Mr. Robinson-Smith, Rev. J. C. Farmborough, Rev. M. Graves, Rev. S. M. Winter, Mr. Hollis (curator), etc.

The minutes of the last meeting were read by Mr. A. H. Cocks, and signed by the Chairman.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENTS.

On the motion of Mr. G. Weller, the Right Hon. the Earl of Rosebery, K.G., was re-elected president, the vice-presidents being re-elected *en bloc*.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The Treasurer (Mr. C. G. Watkins) read his report and statement of accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1907, as follows:—

Receipts—Balance at Bank, £4:4:3; sale of "Records," £1:1:3; excursion, 10s. Subscriptions—Arrears, 1906-7, £6:11; current, £96:4; subscription paid in error, £1:1; overdraft, £14:13:3; total, £124:4:9.

Payments—Rent, £6; insurance, £1:2:6; excursion, 9s.; treasurer's salary and commission, £6:2:4; caretaker's salary, £4:2; fuel, 7s. 1d.; printing (part 1906 and whole 1907), £101:8:3; Archæological Index, £1:8:2; cleaning, 9s.; cheque book, 2s. 6d.; postages and stationery, £1:12:11; refund subscription paid in error, £1:1; total, £124:4:9.

The number of members in 1907 was 202, consisting of 176 ordinary, 22 life, and 4 honorary members. During 1908 the number of members who had resigned was 8, 4 had died, and 4 had been struck off; whereas there had been a large increase in new members, the number on the books at the present time being 249.

Interim financial statement to 8th October, 1908.—Receipts to date, £160:16; payments to date, £85:2:2; cash balance, £75:13:10. There are outstanding subscriptions from members which will probably realise £10; approximate balance, £85:13:10. From this amount, however, owing to the generosity of one member, who has paid in £50, as well as undertaking to pay gas bill for the year, and another member who has paid £10, these amounts being definitely allocated for special purposes this year, £30 of the balance of £85 is not available for current expenditure of the Society. The amount available, therefore, for other liabilities is £55:13:10, including printing of "Records" and printing accounts, which will probably absorb the whole of this balance. Having regard to the fact that there are 22 life members, on account of whom no financial reserve has been created, and that a large number of members compound for payment, paying £2 for five years' subscriptions in advance, the committee should have a balance of £50:16 on 31st December to meet apportionment at 8s. per member per year for sums paid in advance, making no provision for life members. There are also 4 honorary members. At the last meeting of the committee accounts were passed for payment for alterations and adaptation of the old Grammar School buildings to render them suitable for Museum purposes and residence of Curator. In this connection, sums are due to Messrs. W. Y. Green and Co. (£15:8:3) and Mayne and Son (£275:15:8). To meet this expenditure there appears to be £7:2:11 standing to the credit of an account known as the "Museum Fund Account," and a further sum of £12:4:8 standing to the Society's credit in what is known as the "Deposit Account." The Bank Manager, in a

letter dated 7th October, suggests that these accounts be closed. Owing to the further goodwill of Lady Smyth and Mr. Liberty, who have each consented to become guarantors for the sum of £100, I hope to be able to pay the accounts to-day, and I feel sure that the Society, on looking round the building, will feel that they have good value for the expenditure. With regard to the additional cost which will be incurred by the Society in consequence of the establishment of a Museum worthy of the Society, I venture to think it will be necessary in the future to have an assured income of £200 per annum, and I trust that members will be good enough to endeavour to increase the membership, in order that this amount may be realised.

Mr. Watkins then read a letter from the Bankers, stating that they were pleased to inform him that they agreed to Lady Smyth and Mr. Liberty becoming guarantors for the sum of £200.

The report was adopted.

It was decided on the motion of Mr. Cocks, seconded by Mr. Weller, to merge the separate accounts into one, and on the suggestion of the Chairman it was also decided that letters conveying the Society's best thanks be sent to Lady Smyth and Mr. Liberty for becoming guarantors.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Dr. Bradbrook said he had only occupied the position of interim hon. secretary for the past few weeks, and there was little or nothing to say. He had attended, himself, solely to the business and directions of the committee. The members of the committee and vice-presidents had been asked if they would share in becoming the guarantors of the sum of about £70 or £80, which would be needed, and he hoped all would join in the sharing.

CURATOR'S REPORT.

The Curator (Mr. E. Hollis) read his report, as follows:—

In this my first annual report I am sorry to say that the Society's Collection is not yet displayed as I should wish to see it. This is partly from the lack of sufficient good cases, and partly because a great proportion of the time since I came here, in March, has been taken up in continuing Mr. Cocks' inventory of the specimens, and removing them from the old premises.

The collection, which contains a quantity of very interesting material, is now all transferred to this building, and I have not the least doubt that it will be added to rapidly; as soon as the owners of objects of interest see that we have suitable accommodation for their proper display and preservation.

As evidence of this, I may say that since March the list of acquisitions numbers over 200 objects, given by 33 donors.

I have from time to time reported to the committee on these gifts, and now have the pleasure of stating that since my last report I have two valuable additions to notify. One consisting of eleven bound volumes of Archæologia, presented by Lady Smyth, and the other being five very fine gold coins, which the same lady handed me two days ago, as a gift from a friend of hers, Mr. Charles Lowndes, of Stratford-on-Avon.

Three of the coins, which are of Roman date, are in an exceptionally good state of preservation, and the other two have a special interest in this Museum, as being specimens of the Ancient British gold coins from the Whaddon Chase find of 1849.

I have placed these in the square table case at the back of the room.

I would also call your attention to a very fine bronze armlet in the same case, which was found at Hartwell. This was acquired a short time ago by subscription of a few of our members.

Feeling sure it was of uncommon type, during the past week I submitted it to the authorities at the British Museum, and they tell me that it is of an extremely rare, if not unique type, as an English specimen, and they think that in all probability it is of Continental origin, dating between the 5th and 7th centuries, B.C.

The report was adopted, and, on the motion of the CHAIRMAN, votes of thanks were passed to Lady Smyth for her kindness in obtaining the gifts, and also to Mr. Lowndes.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

HON. CURATOR AND SCIENTIFIC ADVISER.

Mr. A. L. LIBERTY proposed that Mr. Cocks be elected to that post. He was a man admirably fitted for the position, and anyone who knew him would be only too glad to act under his guidance.

Dr. BAKER seconded, and the motion was carried.

Whilst thanking them for the honour conferred upon him, Mr. COCKS said he should like his position defined before he accepted the office. No one took more interest in the Museum than he did. (Applause.)

The CHAIRMAN said he thought they should leave that matter to the committee to deal with, as it was not one they could thrash out at that meeting.

This was agreed to.

HON. EDITORIAL SECRETARY.

Mr. COCKS said he did not think they could improve on the gentleman who occupied the position, and he proposed the re-election of Mr. W. Niven, F.S.A. The Society could congratulate themselves upon having such a capable man as Mr. Niven.

Mr. E. SWINFEN HARRIS seconded, and the proposition was carried.

Mr. NIVEN, in expressing his thanks for re-election, referred to the forthcoming issue of the "Records," one of the contributions to which would be a very interesting manuscript by Mr. Garrett-Pegge.

HON. BUSINESS SECRETARY.

Mr. LIBERTY moved the re-election of Dr. Bradbrook, remarking that they could not have a more suitable man for the position.

Mr. E. WILKINS seconded, and the motion was carried.

Dr. BRADBROOK briefly returned thanks for the honour and confidence they had placed in him in electing him to the post. His attention would be particularly directed to the business aspect of the Society, to which he proposed restricting himself severely. Any correspondence he received that dealt with the scientific work of the Society he should hand over to Mr. Cocks, who had had to do with several matters whilst he had been acting as interim secretary.

HON. TREASURER.

Mr. WELLER proposed the re-election of Mr. Watkins as hon. treasurer, which was seconded by Mr. ROBINSON-SMITH.

Mr. COCKS moved as an amendment that Mr. Watkins be not appointed, but this, not being seconded, fell to the ground, and the original motion was carried.

Mr. WATKINS thanked all but one member for re-electing him to the office.

HON. ASSISTANT CURATOR.

On the motion of Mr. WATKINS, seconded by Mr. E. L. REYNOLDS, Dr. J. C. Baker was re-elected to the position, an amendment moved by Mr. COCKS that Dr. Baker be not elected not being seconded.

HON. AUDITORS.

Colonel Horwood and Mr. W. Crouch were re-elected hon. auditors, with thanks for past services.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

On the motion of Mr. RAFFETY, seconded by Mr. ROBINSON-SMITH, the following committee was elected: — The Rev. E. D. Shaw, Rev. C. O. Phipps, Mr. T. Horwood, Mr. G. Weller, Mr. J. T. Harrison, Mr. E. L. Reynolds, Mr. E. Swinfen Harris, Dr. J. C. Baker, Mr. E. Wilkins, Mr. F. G. Gurney, Mr. F. Skull, and Mr. W. A. Forsyth.

REPRESENTATIVE SUB-COMMITTEE.

Mr. A. H. COCKS then moved the following resolution: —

That, owing to the importance of the work committed to the Museum Sub-committee, that sub-committee should be representative of the county in its widest extent, and be selected so far as possible from members who possess some technical knowledge of the subject.

The Rev. M. GRAVES said he quite agreed that the County should be thoroughly represented on the committee.

The SECRETARY read a minute from the report of the last annual meeting, which stated that a Local House or Museum Sub-committee was appointed out of the General Committee, and whose powers were defined by the General Committee. This was done, as the committee often met, and it was difficult for members in distant parts of the county to get to all meetings.

Some further discussion ensued, and upon being put to the meeting the motion was lost.

OPENING OF THE MUSEUM.

The SECRETARY reported that he had been in communication with the President with regard to the opening of the Museum some time in November, but had had no definite reply. He also stated that a considerable sum would be required for the provision of show-cases for the Museum, and an appeal for funds for that purpose would shortly be issued.

VOTES OF THANKS.

The TREASURER moved a vote of thanks to Mr. G. Weller for the gift of £25 left by his sister, for whom he was executor, which was carried, amid applause.

A vote of thanks was also accorded Dr. Bradbrook for the excellent way he had organised the excursion.

Mr. WELLER moved a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Disraeli for presiding, and this was carried, and briefly acknowledged by the CHAIRMAN.

Several new members were elected

[Reprinted from the *Bucks Herald*, October 10, 1908.]

Donations to the Bucks Museum

SINCE NOVEMBER, 1907.*

The late Sir JOHN EVANS, F.R.S., &c.—Fourteen 17th cent. Bucks Tradesmen's Tokens.

Sir J. THOMAS—Man-trap.

Mr. W. NIVEN—Eight wheel-back Wycombe Chairs, and One ditto Arm-chair.

Mr. J. ANDREWS—One ditto Arm-chair.

Sir E. VERNEY—Piano of curious design; Wooden Butter-scales, condemned, from Mursley.

Mr. J. BERRY, F.R.C.S.—Geolog. Map of Bucks.

Mr. S. G. PAYNE—Number of Fossils and other objects; Lace-maker's Candlestick; Straw-press, &c.; Flint Implements; Fossils from Hartwell, &c.

Colonel W. TERRY—Drum-major's Staff of the late Bucks Militia.

Rev. R. USSHER—One Buckingham Token (of John Hartley, jun., 1665); Tappa from Fiji.

Mr. G. CARRINGTON—Two Stone Cannon-balls.

Dr. J. C. BAKER—Constable's Staff; Number of Stuffed Birds; Camden's Britannia; Science Gossip, 11 vols.; Two Roman Vases; Fragments of British Urn.

Mrs. OGILVIE—£10.

Dr. HUMPHRY—Bangles (?); Collection of Birds' Eggs.

The SOCIETY—Coins found in making Drains at Museum.

Lady SMYTH—Collection of African Weapons; Brass Warming-pan; Skillett; Kaffir Basket; Archæologia, Vols. 54, Pt. ii.—59, Pt. ii.; Egypt Exploration, 13 vols.; Survey of Egypt, 8 vols.; Dendereh, by Flinders Petrie; Deir-el-Bahari, by Naville, Vols. II., III., IV., V.; and other books on Egypt.

Mr. R. J. THOMAS—Mediæval Dagger from Loudwater.

Mr. F. H. PARROTT—Flint Flakes, &c.

Mr. A. E. HOLLOWAY—Five ivory Lace-bobbins; Deed, *temp.* Car. I.

Mr. CECIL BLAGDEN—Eight examples of Egyptian Pottery.

Dr. PARROTT—Two pieces mediæval Pottery; Pipistrelle Bat.

(By SUBSCRIPTION)—Bronze Armlet, found at Hartwell.

The Hon. L. WALTER ROTHSCHILD, D.Sc., &c., and Dr. E. J. O. HARTERT, Ph.D., &c.—Number of Stuffed Birds.

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* Roughly in the order as received.

Mr. J. STEVENS—Six old Keys; old Box Spur; Two Stuffed Cormorants.

(PURCHASED)—Roman Vase found in Stone Sand-pit.

Mrs. BLAGDEN—Malay sandals, and Egyptian Pottery.

Miss STARBUCK—Bronze Spear Head.

Mr. C. LOWNDES—Five Gold Coins, viz.: (1 and 2) Ancient British Aur. Specimens of find at Whaddon Chase (See Anc. Brit. Coins, by Sir J. Evans, Plate B., No. 10; RECORDS, Vol. I., p. 15, and frontispiece). (3) Roman—Aur. Nero. Ob. NERO. CAESAR. AVG: Laureated head of Emperor to R.; Re. IANVM, &c. (4) Roman—Aur. Trajan. Ob. IMP. CAES. NER. TRAIAN. OPTIM. AVG. GERM. Laureated Head of Emperor. Re. PARTHICO, &c. (5) Roman—Aur. Justinian I. Ob. D.N. IVSTINIANVS. P.P. AVG. Bust full face; Globe and Cross. Re. (VICTORIA) AVG. F. In exergue—CON. OB.

Captain SMITH-NEILL—Seal Impressions.

Zoological specimens (Mammals, Birds, Eggs, Reptiles, and Insects) have also been given by Mr. RICKARD, Mr. E. HOLLIS. Mr. L. CROUCH, Mr. C. SLAUGHTER, STAFF of AYLESBURY HOSPITAL, Mrs. McNAIR, Mr. STRATFOLD READ, Mr. W. CROUCH, Mr. HAYSTAFF, Miss E. JONES.

Books and Pamphlets have also been received from Messrs. HAZELL, WATSON, and VINEY, Mr. O. RATCLIFF, Colonel GOODALL, Dr. BRADBROOK, BUCKS PARISH REGISTER SOC., The LINCOLN ARCHIT. SOC., Mr. H. YATES THOMPSON, Mr. J. BERRY, F.R.C.S.

From the zoological specimens it is only necessary here to particularize the gift by the Hon. Walter Rothschild and Dr. E. Hartert, of some mounted birds occurring in England, but of which the Society is unlikely to obtain examples procured in Bucks; and an adult male Hobby *(Falco subbuteo)* obtained by the keeper at Wotton (in August). This little falcon, one of the most beautiful of raptorial birds, occurs almost every summer in Oxon and Berks, and therefore probably does so also in Bucks, but is unrecognized. Being perfectly harmless to game (its food being principally large moths and beetles, and partly *small* birds), it deserves to be exempted from persecution; and on account of the peculiar length of its wings, the beauty of its flight would furnish a most interesting and charming sight to anyone fortunate enough to meet with the bird.

Among the antiquities, the gold coins presented by Mr. C. Lowndes, are the most interesting and valuable addition during the past year.

On Sept. 7, the resident Curator reported to the Committee that the whole of the Society's collection had been transferred from the old premises to the new Museum.

A. H. C. (from Mr. Hollis's List).

OBITUARY.

SIR JOHN EVANS, F.R.S., F.S.A., &c.

By the death, on May 31st, of Sir John Evans, our Society lost not only its oldest but also its most accomplished member. He was elected so long ago as July, 1856, and we can only regret that the BUCKS RECORDS have benefited so little by contributions from his pen. In Vol. II., p. 141 (1860), is a short paper by him, entitled "Flint Implements from the Drift;" and in our last issue—at an interval of 47 years—are some notes by him on Coins found at or near Wycombe. Only a few months ago he presented to our Museum tradesmen's tokens from several towns in this county.

Sir John was born November, 1823, and was thus in his 85th year, though looking younger. He received his chief education at the hands of his father, Dr. Arthur Evans, Head Master of Market Bosworth Grammar School. He became a partner in John Dickinson and Co., paper manufacturers. In 1852 he was elected to the Antiquaries; and in 1864 to the Royal Society, and was treasurer of the latter for 20 years. He was President of the Geological Society 1875-'76, the Anthropological Institute 1878-'79, the Society of Antiquaries 1885-'92, the Numismatic since 1875, the Egypt Exploration Fund 1890-1906, the Microscopical Society, &c. In 1897 he presided over the British Association meeting at Toronto, when in his address he made a survey of the enquiry as to the antiquity of man. He was a Trustee of the British Museum and Correspondent of the French Institute. This surprising list does not include all the Societies here and abroad to which this distinguished *savant* not only belonged, but worked for, so that it is small wonder if our RECORDS have been so little enriched by him. What one marvels at is the energy and the strong intellect which could accomplish so much. Others may possibly have belonged to as many learned and scientific societies, but none ever took a leading

part in so many as he did. Sir John was D.C.L. of Oxford University, LL.D. of Dublin, and D.Sc. of Cambridge. He was created Knight Commander of the Bath in 1882.

Amongst the more monumental of his works may be mentioned: "Coins of the Ancient Britons," 1864; "Ancient Stone Implements," 1872; "Ancient Bronze Implements," 1881; in addition to many papers in Archæologia, the Numismatic Chronicle, &c., &c. In "Coins of the Ancient Britons" he described and illustrated the British gold coins discovered in 1826 on Keep Hill, &c. His work was ever remarkable for its accuracy and thoroughness. He has left an important collection of implements of the Stone and Bronze Ages in the museum attached to his house, Britwell, Berkhamsted.

His eldest son, Dr. Arthur Evans, keeper of the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford, has greatly distinguished himself as an antiquary, especially by his excavations in Crete.

W. N.

RICHARD EDWARD GOOLDEN, F.S.A.

Born in John Street, The Adelphi, London, on 24 July, 1839. He was the eldest son of Richard H. Goolden, M.D., F.R.C.P., of Cookham (Berks). His mother was the youngest daughter of J. Naylor, Esq., an intimate friend of the famous *raconteur* and literary gossip Crabbe Robinson, some of whose stories R. E. Goolden used to relate.

He became a partner in an East Indian firm, and went out to Calcutta in 1863, but returned to England in 1866 in consequence of ill-health.

He continued, however, in business as an East India merchant for some years. After his retirement he went to live with his sister at his parents' old home, The Grove, at Cookham.

In November, 1893, he was elected a member of our Society, and in 1897 married the widow of Henry Seebohm, the well-known ornithologist, Hon. Sec. Royal Geographical Society, and a recently elected V.P. of our Society.

In the last-mentioned year, R. E. Goolden was elected a Member of the Royal Archæological Institute, and was for some years on its Council.

In January, 1901, he was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. He was the donor of several interesting antiquities from the Thames to the British Museum; and to our County Museum presented various objects from the collection formed by Mr. Seebohm, besides liberally contributing towards new museum cases, and to the expenses of the Hedsor Pile-Dwellings excavation, in which he took great interest. Lately his health had failed, obliging him to give up taking an active part on the Committee of our Society; he died 11 March, 1908. He was of a singularly genial and friendly disposition, and is very sincerely regretted by his old friends.

For most of the above facts the present compiler is indebted to the obituary notice of him in the "Archæological Journal" (2nd ser., XV., p. 136), written by a very well-known member of nearly every learned Society in London, but signed only "H. H. H."

A. H. C.

REVIEWS.

THE ROOD-SCREEN IN ENGLAND.*

Expecting, as we may, a good deal from the author of "Gothic Architecture in England," there cannot possibly be any disappointment as these pages are studied. Those who are interested in our church architecture should possess both books.

The railing would seem to have been the earliest form of division and protection used in Christian churches, and to be as old as the fabrics themselves. This soon developed into the colonnade standing upon a solid plinth or podium, 4 or 5 feet high, as in the earlier church of St. Peter, Rome. This colonnade not only had a more imposing effect, but served for the hanging of lamps between the columns, the placing of candlesticks and reliquaries (as at Winchester) above its cornice, a cross, and later a crucifix, occupying the dominant position in the centre; also for the hanging of veils to shroud the altar at penitential seasons. The author has no doubt that we had in the earliest English churches screens of the colonnade type, and looks upon the triple chancel arches, of which examples remain (and several are here illustrated), though from the exigency of available materials the columns carried not a lintel, but arches, as being really a following of the Old St. Peter's type.

Summing up, the author concludes that "the origin "of the mediæval quire screen is two-fold. Partly it "is to be found in altar fences, whether railings or "colonnades, partly in low parapets forming quire "enclosures; both parapet and colonnade being ulti- "mately combined in one, and placed at the entry to "the chancel; of such an arrangement the triple "chancel arch of the seventh century Anglo-Saxon "churches may be regarded as a survival. Partly it

* "Screens and Galleries in English Churches," by Francis Bond, M.A., author of Gothic Architecture in England, 152 Illustrations, 8vo., 6s. net. Hen. Frowde. Oxford University Press.

"is to be found in the necessity of providing supports "for a rood-beam, which should carry a cross or "crucifix, lamps, reliquaries, curtains, &c. The rood "beam with its supports developed in Italy into a "colonnade; in England into the quire screen of oak "or masonry."

Of the Rood, it is hardly true, as stated in the preface, that "no church was so humble but had "its rood and rood-screen." Indeed, later on (p. 107) this is to some extent contradicted: "It is "hardly correct to assume that every church had a "rood loft; some screens, *e.g.* such a screen as that "of Great Bardfield (of the window variety) were so "designed that it was difficult to superpose a rood "loft on them." Lofts are said to have been used in collegiate and monastic churches long before their use in parish churches, which the author attributes to the fourteenth century in the case of the larger parish churches, and a century later in the smaller. After the Reformation few lofts, of course, were erected; a fine example, however, illustrated here, exists at Rodney Stoke, which would seem to date from James I. In France the rood screen with loft is called the "Jubé;" from the first words uttered by the gospeller: "Jube, Domine, benedicere." The reason why the gospel was read from on high is definitely given by Pope Innocent III.; it is that they who tell the good tidings of the gospel should go up on high, as said the prophet Isaiah (xl. 9):— "Super montem excelsum ascende tu, qui evangelizas Sion, exalta in fortitudine vocem tuam."

The rood was generally carved in wood, painted and gilt. Occasionally cherubim were added in addition to the usual figures of St. Mary and St. John. Its position varied according to the varying conditions of the churches. In the case of a low chancel-arch it would have for background the plain or painted wall above the arch. In lofty churches it was placed upon a beam raised high above the loft, the beam sometimes serving also the utilitarian purpose of a roof tie. Sometimes it was suspended from such a beam, as at Cullompton and other places here and abroad. Although the west side of the loft, more rarely the

east, or on, or suspended from a beam above the loft was the normal position for it, the rood has also been found in other positions.

The architectural merits of rood and other screens are well compared and illustrated. They range from the 13th to the 18th century. The later Gothic screens of oak are the most abundant throughout the country. The design of those in the eastern counties is certainly better generally than those of Devon. Most of the latter were made quite late in the 15th century, oftener in the 16th. What has become of the earlier Devon screens has puzzled many. The screen-work of Wales, often elaborate and richly decorated, never arrived at refinement in design. The most sumptuous screen-work in this country is that of King's College, Cambridge, executed during Henry VIIIth's reign. Some examples of Jacobean design are also given; and later than all is the pretty, late Renaissance chancel-arch screen at St. Paul's, Warden. Stone screens in our parish churches, though common nowhere, are found more in the west country than the east. After the triple-arch screens of the 13th century came the striking 14th century window screens, still keeping to the triple division, of which the remarkable instances at Great Bardfield and Stebbing are illustrated. At Brimpton, Somerset, is an interesting small stone chancel-screen, dating probably from late in the 14th century, carrying a carved wood cornice into which, no doubt, the loft was framed. This screen has on the chancel side stone benches, which must have served, however uncomfortable, for returned stalls; and on the nave side narrower benches as kneelers, both stopping against stone ends—an arrangement I have not met with elsewhere. This is not illustrated here, but reference is made to a scale drawing contributed by the writer of this notice to the Spring Gardens Sketch Book.

"At Westminster there is known to have been an "altar in the rood loft; it was called the altar of St. "Paul and the Crucifix; to which, for kissing the "feet of the rood, the people ascended the steps on "the left on one side, and descended on the other."*

* Lethaby's Westminster, 26.

After the Reformation the lofts, without their rood, were used as singing galleries, often being moved to other positions in the churches, and the last degradation of them was accomplished when "the richest or "most influential parishioner who could get possession "of it, used it as a pew, turning his back upon the "altar." Of this there was a prominent instance at High Wycombe, of which our member, Mr. Frederick Skull, gives us some particulars in this issue.

The destruction of roods and their lofts or "sollers" began in 1561. "In 1644 the Commonwealth ordered "that all roods, fonts, and organs should not only be "taken away, but should be defaced"—an order not universally obeyed. But what puritan fanaticism spared in the 17th century the modern Goth, unaware, possibly, of the illegality of the action without a special faculty, has frequently destroyed. When the desire for an uninterrupted "vista" did not spare even the solid masonry of the pulpitum of several of our cathedrals, no wonder that the same zeal made light of the more easily removed rood or chancel-screen. "Seventy-two are known to have been destroyed in "Devon alone in the 19th century by the clergy, their "guardians." Their active enemies in modern days have been of two kinds, the uncompromising man who would not have a screen at all, and the gothic-minded man, amongst whom were many architects, who would only tolerate them if they were in the Gothic style. Many a good Jacobean screen and other fittings in the same style were thus stupidly destroyed or made into "old oak" sideboards.

Reference is not made, so far as I have seen, to any screen or loft in this county, but the evidence of the buildings themselves shows that they were quite as much in use here as elsewhere. The churches visited by our Society this year nearly all retain the staircase, more or less well-preserved, which led to the rood-loft.

LOW SIDE WINDOWS.

At a meeting of the Archæological Institute, Dec. 4th, 1907, after the reading of a paper on Low Side Windows in Irish Churches by Mr. P. M. Johnston,

a number of lantern illustrations of English low side windows were given, selected either as being typical or as possessing exceptional features. From this county the list included the following examples:—

Aston Clinton.

South side of chancel: a sub-transom opening of one light beneath a two-light window, date c. 1300.

Wingrave.

North wall of chancel: early fourteenth-century trefoiled lancet.

Drayton Beauchamp.

North wall of chancel: a late fifteenth-century trefoil-headed opening.

Buckland.

North wall of chancel: a thirteenth-century lancet.

Soulbury.

Both sides of chancel: a two-light window, date c. 1400.*

This list might very well have been extended.

W. N.

* Archæolog: Journal, Vol. LXV., No. 257.

RICHARD BOWLE'S BOOK.

(Continued).

And then by ernest intreaty and vppon assured promise of present payment of there rates & the charges there conformitie was certiffied to the Cort by the minister and Churchwardens wch was there accepted and Regestred and they so dismissed for that time. **The workes** proceeded and were well nigh finished by Christide. And the vijth day of January another meeting was of manie of the pishioners, and thaccompt of the wholle xvj single Rates there faithfullie declared, As by a breif of the same here followeing maye appere **Uppon** wch Accompt divers somes of money appeared to be oweing to sundry psons for Tymber and boordꝭ & Jron & workemanshipp &c And yet the worke not fullie finished. **whereuppon** there were seaven single Rates more voluntarilie offred and assented vnto wch was thought would fullie pforme the same. **And then** the glaseing & painting of the Church proceeded And the booke for placeing the people men & wemen newe examined and concluded as hereafter may appere **All which** paines and dilligence notwthstanding manie were discontented and some made scruple, & some denied to paye the new, and some held back pte of the olde Rates: Whereby sundry psons were yet vnpaid for Tymber, boordꝭ, planckꝭ, Jron, Careagꝭ & Workemanshipp, So as there was a necessitie enforced to certefie some names to the high Comission Corte wch was done accordinglye the ixth of February **where-uppon** new tres of Sumons were awarded the xiiijth of Februarie for some to appere the vijth of march Followeing to answere in that behalf.

Uppon speciall consideracons vs moveing: we will & Require you in his matꝭ name by virtue of his highnes comission for causes Eccleicall vnder the great seale of

England to vs and others directed, that you and all and every of you doe make yor psonall apparance before vs or others or Colleages att Lambeheth att the mannor house of me the Archbp: of Canterburie on Satterdaie the seventh of march next enseweing the date of these ꝑnte betweene one and twoo of the clock in the after noone, to answere vnto such matters as shall be there obiected vnto you, And to Receave such direccon therein as to Justice shall appertaine: And that after yor apparance so made, you doe attend and not depte vntill you shall be therevnto speciallie licensed. Hereof faile you not as you will answere the contrary att yor pill. Given att Lambeth the 14th day of Februarie 1606.

R: Cant:

Tho: Gloucestr

W: Roffens:

To W T: J G: J C: R F: F O: R W: J D: R W: & H D: of the pishe of Chessam in the county of Buckingham yomen and to eũye one of them.

Theis Ires of Summons being brought to Chesham & shewed to the severall parties, & a Copy of the same tendred to every ꝑticuler pson, Most of them repayred to Sr Edmde Ashfeild & intreated his favor offring to be ordered by hym: who pswaded them to yeld to the Order & to the paymt of their rates & of the Charges of the Sute ratably wth all that were Summoned & then he would (wth the rest to whome yt Dyd appteyne certefy (to the high Comission Court) their conformety & so they might be Discharged. And therevpon they all (except twoo) yelded & pmysed paymt both of their Rates & allso of the Charges. Then Certificat was made to the Cort as well of their conformety, as allso of the Obstinacy of H. D. & R. F. who stood out wth Stout woorde & would in no sort yeld. whervpon the one sorte was Discharged, and for the other twoo an Attachment was awarded, for eyther of them and a messenger sent Downe to execute the same Vpon knowledge of whose comyng to Chesham. Henry D.

made meanes to be spared & by his Sonne offred his Ratable mony & his portion for the Charges. But R. F. held out till he was Arrested, and then he & his wyef intreated the Messinger and his neighbors for favor. And the messenger at the ernest Request of Sr Edmd Ashfeld, Mr Bowle & others was content, (yf the Churchwardens were satisfyed) to tak for his Charge & the Charges of the pcesse & the Corte only twenty shillinge & so would get the poore man Discharged. And thervpon the sayd R. F. gave pmys to pay all his Dues, to the Churchwardens, & Delyvered tenne shillinge to the Messinger pmysing xs more to be payd as sone as he could pvyde yt. vpon which Condicon the Messenger left the Attachemt wth Sr Edmond Ashfeld & he to apoint the same to be executed yf he kept not pmys to satisfy the Churchwardens and the Messenger in tyme reasonable

The Copy of thattachement for R. F. vnder the seale of the high Comission Cort

For speciall Considcracons vs moving, we will and comaund you, in his Mate name, by vertue of his highnes Comission for causes Eccliicall vnder the great seale of England to vs & others Directed, that forthwith vpon the Receipt hereof you Do apprehend & attache or cause to be apprehended & attached the body of R. F. of Chessham in the County of Buck. whelewright wheresoever he may be found, as well in places exempt as not exempt, & hym so attached to kepe in safe Custody & being psently before vs or others or Colleagues at Lambeth, at the Manor howse of me the Archbp of Canterbury, to answere vnto such matters as shall be obiected against hym, and to receyve such Direccon therein as to Justice shall

appteyne. Willing & Reqring in his Mat̄ name by the Authorety aforesayd. All Justices of the Peace, Sheriff̄ Baylyff̄ Constables & others his Mat̄ Offycers & Loving Subiect̄ to be Ayding vnto you in thexecuc̄on hereof, as need shall Requyer. And this shall be a suffycyent warrant bothe vnto them & vnto you in that behalf. Geven at Lambeth the Tenth of Marche 1606. iux[a] Computat. &c.

R. Cant.

Rich. Neil Tho Montforde

To John Lyster one of the sworne Messingers of his Mat̄ Chamber.

Chesh[a] **A breife of thaccompte** of James Weedon and George Littlepage Churchwardens there for & concerning all the charges bestowed vppon the new makeing of sundry seat̄ and Repayreing all the rest in the Church & the new makeing of the Gallerye

Felling & Careage of Tymber		xlviij^{s} ij^{d}
Square Tymber bought att xiij^{s} iiij^{d} the load besides viij trees geven by sundry psons xv load dī		x^{li} vj^{s} viij^{d}
Saweing the Tymber		vij^{li} xiij^{s}
Inche bord̄ xxiiij^{c} & x foote	viij^{li} j^{s} xj^{d}	xj^{li} xvij^{s}
Weinscott v^{c} lxx foote	xxxiiij^{s} iij^{d}	
Pannells cleft C. iiij^{xx}. xvj	x^{s}	
Plancks for seat̄ CCxvj foot	xx^{s} x^{d}	
Carpenters Worke	xj^{li} ix^{s} viij^{d}	xix^{li} ij^{s} iiij^{d}
Joyners Worke	vij^{li} xij^{s} viij^{d}	

workmansbip of the scaffold by great — xj^{li} iiij^{s}
Spent Att the Reareing of the Scaffold — xviij^{s} vj^{d}
Rayles & Joinctę and Iron worke in the Church — lvj^{s}
Lyme & sand and masons worke paveing and ground pinning — xlij^{s} vj^{d}
Lead & soader mending the leadę of the Church
Glasse & Glasiers worke — iij^{li} xv^{s} v^{d}
Candles Glew & other necessaries — iiij^{s}
Painting the Kingę Armes and the bodye of the Church — iij^{li} vj^{s}
For vij Scutcheons and frames of weinscott for the Armes of those Knightę that gave tymber &c̃ — xvj^{s} iiij^{d}
Setting of xij Ashen plantę in the Churchyard — ij^{s} vj^{d}
Payd for a dinner for divers of the parishioners that attended ij dayes att Church Appointing the seatę to the people — viij^{s}

76^{l} 18^{s} 5^{d}

For the Bells

For Tenn loadę of square Tymber — vj^{li} xiij^{s} iiij^{d}
More for iij postę — vj^{s} viij^{d}
Saweing the tymber — iij^{li} vij^{s} vj^{d}
Plancks to boord vnder the Frame of the Bellę 331 foote — xxxiij^{s}
Carpenters Worke in takeinge downe the olde Frame, and makeing & Finishing the new Frame — xviij^{li} j^{s} iiij^{d}
Casting of one of the Bells by composition — iij^{li}
Paid more for mettle that wanted to that Bell — iiij^{li} viij^{s} viij^{d}
Careage of that Bell twise & Charges — xxxvj^{s} viij^{d}
Iron for the Clappers and the hanging of the Bells — iiij^{li} vj^{d}
Casting the Brasses & Careages and for Soles &c̃ — xxj^{s} viij^{d}

Baldricks & Ropes for the Bells xviij^{s}
A long Rope to pull vpp the Bell^{e} xxvij^{s}
Mending the Clock xv^{s}

47—8—6.

Benevolences & charges geven and ymployed toward^{e} the building and Repaireing aforesaid

Greate Tymber

Therle of Bedford . .	j gr̃ tree & iiij^{li} in mony:
S^{r} Robte Dormer . . .	j good tree
S^{r} Edwyn Sandys . .	j tree & hath pmysed xl^{s} more.
S^{r} George Fleetwood. .	j tree
S^{r} Frauncis Cheney . .	ij trees
S^{r} Edmund Ashfeld . .	j tree
M^{r} Thomas Ashfield señ	j tree
S^{r} Franc^{e} Goodwyn gave to buy a tree . .	xx^{s}

S^{r} Edmund Ashfeld did bestow Tymber^{r} & weinscott for new makeing of twoo long seat^{e} one for men thother for wemen, on the North side of the Church next the wall for men and next the alley before them for wemen, and paid for all the workmanship of the same: wth p^{r}pose to seat all his Vncles teñnt^{e} men and wemen wthin the pish in the same except Will̃m Tayler Bayliff of the Towne Edward Sale w^{ch} cost him . . . . . iij^{li}

He did also provide & geve to the pish att his owne charge one faire Font of Latten wth a great cover of the same mettle graven and Cutt. And also a faire frame of timber for yt to stand in w^{ch} cost him xlvj^{s} viij^{d}

Ihe also provided and gave to the pishe a faire and strong Comunion table of weinscott standing in the Chauncell wch cost . . . . . xs

Ihe also gave a very hanson beere or coffyn, sett vppon foure feet wth a compast Cover very strong & yett Light wch cost . . . . . vs

Mr Saunders the Mynister gave in money . . . . . vs.

Richard Bowle gent gave towardę the Scaffold in money besides his ordinarye Rate . . . . . xxs

Ihe gaue also his attendance in direccon and oversight of the workmen and providing of thingę necessarie from the xvth of June to the xxvth of October, & was not from the workmen aboue ij dayes in a weeke at the most . . . . . .

Ihe Bestowed his owne Labor and his Clerkę also in writeing of sundry letters and of many bookę of Rates and assessmentę of the pishe, in writeing of Bookę of Accomptę plottę and proiectę for the order of the pishioners both for there paymentę and for the places in the Church wch were often written by occasion of sundry meetingę indevouring to geve satisfaccon to such doubptę and obiecc̃ons as were made. And also the names of all the pishioners men & wemen in pchement fixed on there seatę. For wch bookę and other writeingę foure quier of paper was written wthout anie charge demaunded of the pishioners or anie thing yet offered by them

The said Sr Edmund Ashfeld & the said Richard Bowle (in respect of the twoo Impropriate psonages wch they seũally hold) haue also bestowed in the repaireing of the old seate of the Chauncell xxs in paveing the said Chauncell where it needed iijli xjs in painting the said Chauncell wth inscripcons of scripture and twoo faire Scutcheons of Armes thone of the Erle of Bedford thother of the said Sr Edmund Ashfeld xls & in white wasshing the walls iijs, in all att there onely charge — vjli xiijs

Careages voluntarely & Freely geven by sundry pyshñs viz.

James Byrche	j load from Cheneys
Robte Moorton	j load
John Gardiner of Whitend	frō Cheneys j load. he is allowed iijs iiijd fr. this
John Turnor	ij load
John Antony	j load from Boyes
Richard Grace	j load
John Partridge	j load
Richard Gate of the Corner	j load
Richard Wood	j load
Robte Johnson	j load
Richard Franklyn	j load
Jeames Lovett	j load
Richard Byrch of the barne	j load
Mr Weedon	j load
Mr Chase	iij load
Thomas Cock	j load
Jeames Weedon j load & att another time in one whole daye	iij Careages
Mr Ashfeld	j load
Robte Weedon	j load
Henry Woodhouse	j load
Michaell Byrche	ij load
Willm Dell	ij load
Robte Feld carried a load but he did outsett ijs of his Rate for yt	

Jeames Byrch gave iij peces of Chery tree weinscott Ready wrought and Joyned conteyning in the whole square yardꝙ worth ij^{s} iiij^{d} the yarde.

[*Note in the margin opposite this entry*] this Jeames Birch is not worthy to be mencyoned as a voluntary contrybuter for that he made the Churchw̃den to sell hym a peece of a long rope at 13^{s} 4^{d} price. & so agreed. & when he had the rope he kept back the mony for the weinscott w^{ch} was a Cunnyng & suttle pt

Thaforesayde Richard Bowle gave a Table of the tenne Comaundm^{t}ꝙ printed and a frame about the same sett vp in the Ch^{a}uncell worth vs

Thaforesayde Richard gave allso twoo tables in Frames wth the Princes Armes in printed pap ij^{s} vj^{d}

He bestowed allso the Charges of Paynting of the princes Armes & of the Percullas. And the Inscription vnder the Flower de Lees & the Pomegranat wth those Badges. And allso all the Inscriptions vpon the North wall of the Church & all the Rest mk̃ed wth the letter B & the Ministers and Churchwardens names w^{ch} cost xxvj^{s}

And he did make the Collection of all those Inscriptions & of all otℏ in the Church & Ch^{a}uncell And wrote them out fayre wth his owne hand & Shewed them to M^{r} Saunders the Minister who approved his Labo^{r} therein. And apointed the severall places where they should be wrytten

Chesham { **A Veiwe taken** of all the seatꝭ newly built and Repayred in the Church there by order from the Ordinary & confirmed by tres mandatory vnder the handꝭ of the Archbp of Canterbury & other of the high Comissionrs in causes Eccliacall And vnder the seale of the high Comission Cort directed to the Minister & Churchwardens of the said pish who by the former order were to be assisted by Sr Edmund Ashfeild Knight and Richard Bowle gent. And they associated to them selves for the placeing of the pishioners Wiłłm Weedon and Mathew Chase gent. Wiłłm Grover, Stephen Grover, Richard Grace, James Byrche, John West, and Wiłłm Carter, whoe vppon the veiwe of the seatꝭ the vjth the vijth and xxvijth of February appointed pticuler psons Aswell men as women to be seated in the Pewes hereafter menc̃oned as Followeth.

viz.

The seats on the south syde of the middle Alley from the Chauncell to the Wemens seatꝭ & Returneing thence back againe.

{ **Mr Thomas** Ashfelde Esquier

{ Mr Chase & his Wief

{ Mr Weedon & his Wief

{ Mres Saunders

{ Sr Edmund Ashfeild Knight &
{ Mr Thomas Ashfeild

Richard Woode
Richard Byrch thelder
Richard Tokefeld
Richard Grace

Thomas Breedon
Richard Buscall
Wiłłm Carter
Richard Chase

Michaell Byrche
James Benning
John Gardiner thelder
Henry Dell

John Turnor
John Tokefeld
James Byrche
Nathaniell Reading

Mr Spring & his Wief

Mr Borlas & his wief

Seates against the South syde of the Church.

Richard Otley
Richard Dell of Ashley greene
Wiłłm Gate of Whelpleyhill
Richard Byrch of thash

Richard Weedon of Ashley greene
James Grover thelder
Richard Turnor the Younger

John Baldwyn of Pipps
Thomas Byrch of the Pond
Wiłłm Tyler

James Weedon of Botley Church Warden
Henry Woodhouse
Nicholas Welden
Richard Weedon of Ashley Green
James Lovett
Gamaliell Gardiner

Henry Sare
John Partridge
Willm Southen
Willm Gurney
Thomas Weedon
Elias Portris

Edward Sylls
Thomas Benning
James Dell of Botley lane

Nichŏs Twitchell for Josias Twitchell
Robert Gate of Leahill
Nicholas Cock of Leighgrene

George Littlepage Churchwarden
Richard Hoggyns
Richard Grace of Bellenden
Willm Cock of Botley
James Gardiner
Willm Cock of Leigh greene

Willm Tayler
Willm Batcheler
Nicholas Cock thelder
Richard Turnor thelder
Willm Cocke of Bellenden
Henry Tokefeld of Chartridge lane

George Cock of the Moore
Willm Winchester
John Owen

Henry Benning
John Seabrooke

The twoo Churchwardens for collecc̃on

John Potter
Stephen Weedon
Thomas Butt

Thomas Gate tylemaker
Cornelius Hyll
Olde Dell of Chartridge

John Byrch of Chartridge
Henry Bellingham Cowp

Silvester Abell & his wief
John Gate of Botley

On the North syde of the Middle Alley from the Chauncell to the Womens Seat(e

John Byrch of Watersyde

The Lady Ashfeld &
Mres Ashfeld widdow

Mr King & his Wief

Mr Bowle & his Wief

Willm Grover
Stephen Grover
Richard Gate the Yonger
Richard Gate of the Cort

John Grover of Whelpleyhill
Willm Rowberd
Willm Dell
Robte Moreton

Robert Weedon
Richard Byrche of the Pond
Richard Byrche the Yonger
Richard Franklen for Dungrove

John West
Richard Twitchell
Henry Attkyns
Edward Sale

Thoms Gardiner
Robte Attkyns
Henry Gossam

Mr Arnold & his sonn
John Randoll & his sonn

Seats on the North syde of the Church

Symon Phetibone
Richard Allmon

For iij Srvingmen or others

For vj Srvingmen or others

For vj Srvingmen or for such as vppon anie Discontentmt had rather be placed there

Thomas Prince
Richard Weston Joyner
Richard Percifall
Richard Harding of Botley
Henry Frankelyn
Robte Chase
Richard Slater

Robert Feild
Nicholas Tracher
John Byrch of Pednar
John Baldwyn Ironmonger
John Hedd

Richard Harding of Slowł
Hugh Smith
Thomas Dudsborow
Richard Martyn
Richard Weedon of Botley

Willm Hawthorne
Robte Johnson
George Gossam
Thomas Byrch of Hundridge
Hugh Ware tayler
Thomas Martyn
Richard Barnard
Samuell Wright
Willm Lovett
Zachary Mereden
Richard Butcher
& other tenantę of mr Ashfeld

The wemens seatę along the Middle Alley to the Crosse Alley

The Southe side

Willm Rowberdę wief } to be devided from the midd of the piller to the south Alley
Widdow Ewstace }
Richard Woodę wief
John Turnors wief
Widdow Turnor
Robert Tokefeldę wief
Michaell Byrches wief
Richard Buscalls wief

John Tokefeldę wief of the Wood
Henry Sares wief
Robert Weedons wief
John Byrches wief of watersyde
Henry Woodhouses wief
Widdow Slater or hir daughter

Stephen Grovers wief
Thomas Breedons wief
John Baldwyns wief of Pippd℮
Will̃m Batchelers wief
Will̃m Carters wief
Nich̃as Cock℮ wief
Will̃m Dells wief
John Partridges wief

John West℮ wief
Richard Harding℮ wief of Slowl
Gamaliell Gardiners wief
Elias Portris wief
John Byrches wief of Pednar
Richard Twitchells wief
Richard Turnors wief the yonger
Thomas Weedons wief of Ashley grene

Robert Feld℮ wief
John Baldwyns wief of the Towne
Thomas Gardiners wief
Edward Sales wief
Josias Sales wief
George Pages wief
Richard Harding℮ wief of Botley
Widdow Twitchell

Hugh Smithes Wief
James Lovett℮ wief
James Grovers wief
George Arnold℮ wief
Will̃m Tylers wief
Robte Chases wief
Hugh Wares wief the wever
Humfrey Greneways wief

Wiłłm Taylers wief
Widow Banister & Richard Martins wief } j house
Richard Davisons wief
John Randalls wief
John Bamptons wief
John Hedde wief
George Slaters wief

Nicholas Trachers wief
Nicholas weldens wief
John Plumptons wief
Richard Allmonde wief
John Wares wief
Anthony Ashbies wief
Willm Wares wief

The seates from the Middle crosse Alley westward on the said South syde.

Widdow Attkyns
Henry Gossams wief
Thomas Hares wief
Thomas Benninge wief
Henry Bellinghams wief
Richard Ashbyes wief
Richard Byrches wief of Sibleys
John Stanleys wief

Henry Gardyners wief
Richard Dells Wief of Ashley grene
Thomas Meredens wief
John Greenes wief in regard of hir heareing
Henry Benninge wief
Willm Hydeys wief behind the piller

Henry Tokefeilde wief of Chartridge
Richard Cranes wief
Henry Readinge wief
Nicholas Twitchells wief
Thoms Tokefelde wief the Wever
James Weedons wief of waterside
Robte Coles wief

Hugh Redderidges wief
Willm Winchesters wief
Henry Pratte wief
Willm Oldfelde wief of Hundridg
John Owens wief
Dickens wief the Clark
John Pratt

The wemens Seate along the Middle Alley to the crosse Alley.

The Northe syde

Willm Grovers wief
Widdow Readyng
Richard Graces wief
Robert Moretons wief
Richard Gates wief of the Corn
James Byrches wief
Richard Byrches wief

John Grovers wief of Whelpleyhill
James Benninge wief
John Gardiners wief of Whitend
Richard Weedons wief
Richard Hoggins wief
Willm Cocke wief of Bellenden
Willm Cocke wief of Botley

Widdow Chase
Thoms Byrches wief of the pond
Thoms Dudsborowes wief
James weedons wief
Edward Sylls wief
Richard Franklins wief
John Fordę wief

Willm Southen's wief
Henry Attkins wief
Thomas Princes wief
John Grovers wief of Waterside
Thomas Gates wief
Samuell Carters wief

where the Weinscott seat is

James Gardiners wief
Willm Gurneys wief
Thomas Norwoodę wief
Richard Pymbles wief
John Overstreetę wief
John Hardings wief

On the North side of all those seatę for Mr Ashfeildę Teñntę

Widdow Hawthorne
Robte Johnsons wief
George Gossams wief
Thomas Byrches wief of Hundridge
Symon Phetibones wief
Hugh Wares wief the tayler
Willm Lovettę wief
Samuell Wrightę wief
Richard Barnardę wief
Richard wiers wief
John Edwardę wief & other his teñntę

The seats from the Middle crosse Alley westward on the said North side.

The first seat is for ancient men that cannot heare well viz.

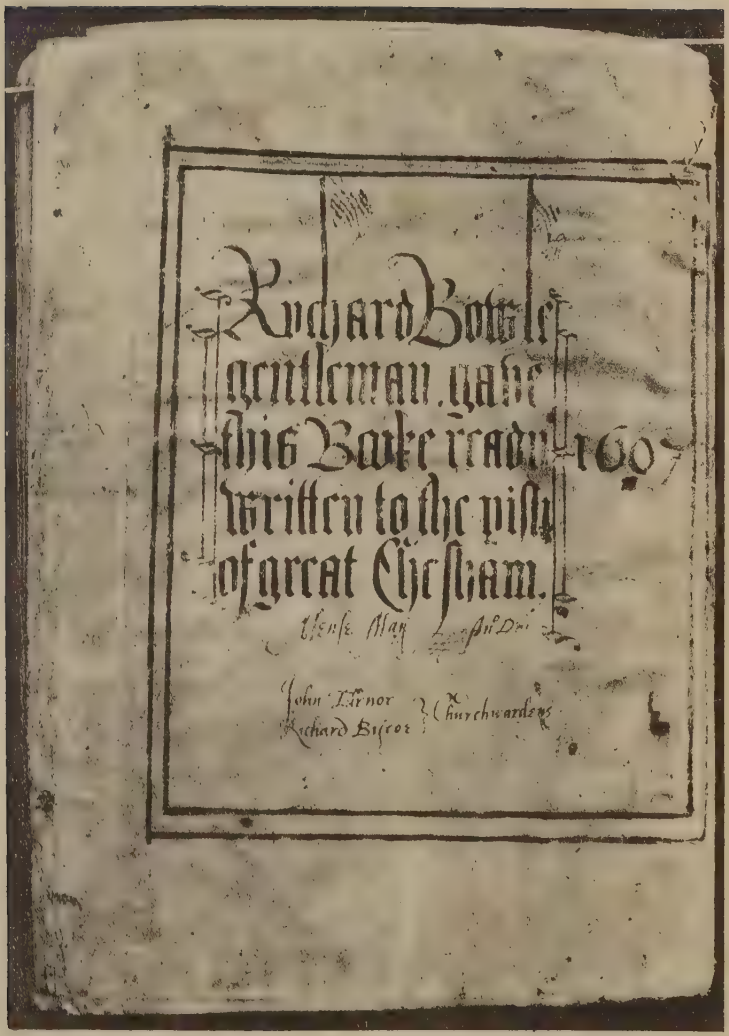
John Ford *dead*
Richard Norwood
John Plumpton
John Bampton *dead*
Raph Weedon
Wiltm Ware shoemaker

The Rest for wemen viz.

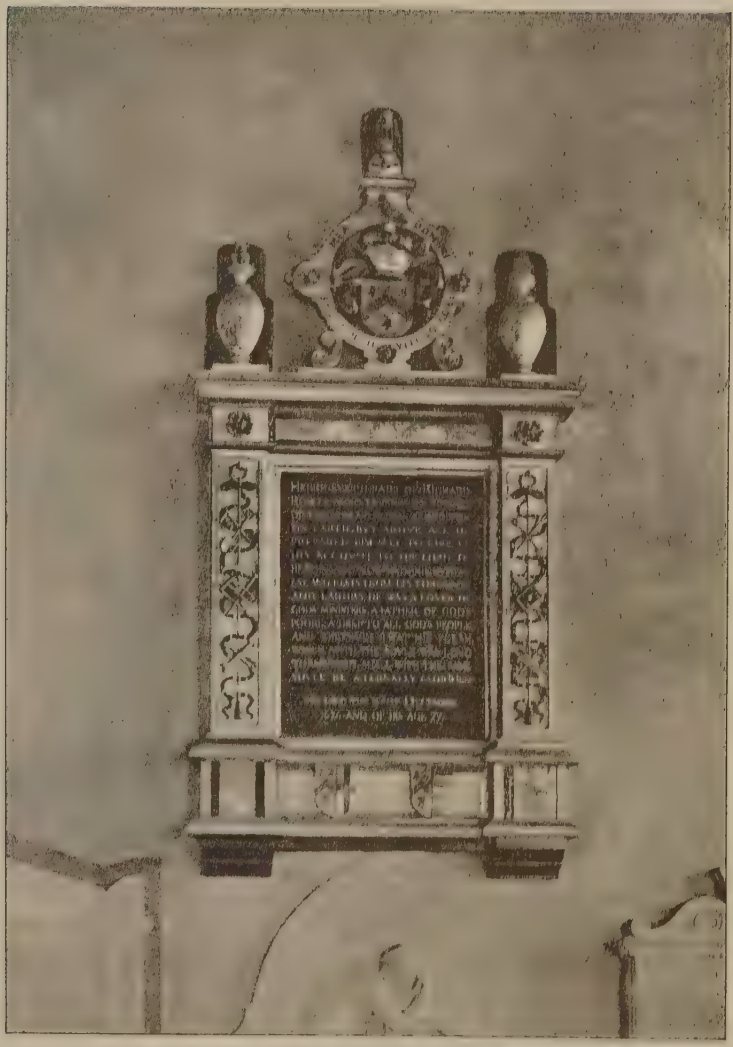
Richard Percifalls wief
James Dells wief the wheeler
Richard Norwodę wief
Raph Weedons wief
Stephen Byrches wief
Edward wetherhedę wief

Henry Byrch the plowrightę wief
WiltmOckę wief of Leighgrene
Henry Pages wief of Bellenden
Wiltm Gates wief of whelpleyhill
Henry Oldfeldę wief
Tymothey Lockę wief of Leigh grene

Lazarus Weedons wief
Nichus Cock of the Lane his wief
Thomas Cockę wief of Ashley grene
John Dells wief of Ashley greene
Thoms Hardingę wief the shoemaker
Cornelius Hills wief



RICHARD BOWLE'S BOOK: OUTSIDE OF COVER, VERSO.



MURAL MONUMENT TO RICHARD BOWLE, IN THE CHANCEL OF CHESHAM CHURCH.

Seates in the Gallery

1	Willm Cock of Botley	iiijd
	Thoms Hare	iijd
	Lazarus Weedon	iijd
	John Stanley	iijd
2	Hugh Ware wever	ijd
	James Dell of Leighhill	iijd
	Richard Davison	iijd
	John Ware shoemaker	ijd
3	Nehemias Grover	
	Humfrey Greneway	jd
	Samuell Carter	ijd
	John Grover of Waterside	ijd
4	Henry Gardiner	iijd
	Henry Page of Bellenden	ijd
	Willm Dorsett	ijd
5	Richard Woode sonn	
	John Readyng	
	Thoms Breedons sonn	
	Richard Gates sonn of the Corft	
	Richard Hardinge sonne of Slowt	
6	Raph Chase	
	Lazarus Grover	
	John Tokefeilde sonne	
	John Partridges sonne	
7	Nichus Cocke sonne	
	John Byrches sonne of waterside	
	Willm Grovers sonne	
	Robte Moretons sonne	
8	John Grovers sonne of whelpley hill	
	Thomas Dudsborowes sonne	

9	Richard Newton of botley	jd
	James Newitt of the towne	jd
10	Anthonie Ashby	jd
	Abraham Preist	ijd
	Thoms mereden	jd
	Henry Birch plowright	
11	Josias Grover	
	John Gregory	
	James Byrch Vintener	
	Willm Richardꝭ alꝭ Butler	
12	Thomas Norwood	
	John Axtell	
	Thom̃s Harding	
	John Cocke	

J. W. Garrett-Pegge.

NOTES ON SOME RECENTLY-DISCOVERED MURAL PAINTINGS AT LITTLE HAMPDEN CHURCH.

[By Charles E. Keyser, M.A., F.S.A.].

Read before the Society, January 28th, 1909.

In Lipscomb's "History and Antiquities of the County of Buckingham" we find Hampden Parva described as a small parish, among and almost surrounded by woods. The situation is remarkably healthy, as shown by the great age to which members of the yeoman family of Ginger had attained, "it having been commonly reported that the head of each of four generations had arrived at the age of upwards of ninety years. The population is computed at eighty persons, with little increase or diminution during the last forty years." This description of the parish as it was sixty years ago seems fairly appropriate at the present time, its secluded position in the bosom of the Chiltern Hills having preserved it from the march of civilisation as accelerated by the influence of the Metropolitan Railway, which has induced so large an increase in the population of Great Missenden and other places in the Misbourne Valley.

The manorial history of Little Hampden is bound up with that of Hartwell, and we find that as early as the reign of Henry III. the two parishes were united together and in the possession of the Luton family, but circ. 1685 Sir Thomas Lee, the second baronet, parted with the Manor of Little Hampden to Samuel Dodd, who was afterwards knighted. It subsequently came into the hands of the Trevor family. Other lands in the parish were acquired by the family of Pye, of Faringdon, Berks, who alienated their property to the Hills and others, and are said to have followed the fortunes of the abdicated Stuarts into exile.

As regards the ecclesiastical history, although Little Hampden was from very early times a separate parish, the Church was appendant as a Chapel to the Parish Church of Hartwell, and the Rector of this parish held

seven acres of glebe in arable land and one and a half acres of woodland in Little Hampden as its incumbent. Lipscomb quaintly remarks: "In this Chapel, or Daughter Church, as in similar cases, it is observable that the pulpit is elevated only about two or three steps above the floor, to evince, as is presumed, its inferiority to the higher dignity of its Mother Church."

In 1891 a re-arrangement was made. Little Hampden ceased to be a Chapelry to Hartwell, which was united to Stone, and was attached to the neighbouring parish of Great Hampden, a far more convenient and sensible arrangement.

The Church or Chapel (Fig. 1) is described by Lipscomb as a very mean edifice, 38 feet in length and 15 feet wide. It consists of a nave, chancel, and north porch, with a later bell turret above it. The exact external dimensions are—Nave, 25 feet 6 inches in length by 18 feet 1 inch in breadth; chancel, 17 feet 11 inches in length by 18 feet 1 inch in breadth; porch (Fig. 2), 8 feet in breadth by 8 feet 11 inches in depth. It is composed of flint and rubble, and some of the old rough-cast remains on the exterior walls of the nave. The original date of the fabric appears to be early in the 13th century, and in the Early English style of architecture, but many later additions have been made, including a severe churchwardenizing in the 18th century. There are many interesting features, which may best be noted by a perambulation of the Church, before we proceed to describe the remarkable series of mural paintings recently discovered on the walls of the nave.

Commencing our survey in the interior of the Chancel, we notice that the east window and one on the south are new in the Decorated style; there is also a new trefoil-headed lancet on the north side, and farther west a very interesting low side window (Fig. 3). This is a very narrow lancet, with broad cross transom, leaving on the lower portion a very small and narrow oblong opening. The iron hinges for the shutter still remain. On the south side of the altar is a very remarkable piscina (Fig. 4a). It has an arch with plain hoodmould, and then a wreath of large trefoiled leaves carried round the arch and down the jambs. The

LITTLE HAMPDEN CHURCH.

Fig. 1. VIEW FROM SOUTH EAST.

LITTLE HAMPDEN CHURCH.

Fig. 2. NORTH SIDE.

plain circular basin with drain still remains. Let into the south wall of the chancel is the figure (Fig. 4b) of an ecclesiastic vested in a chasuble, etc., and giving the Benediction with the right hand and holding a pastoral staff in the left. The figure is about 13 inches high, and is under a projecting canopy or ledge. Under the right arm are traces of an inscription, an N and T- I, and there may have been another inscription along the canopy. It is possibly a relic of a former church and as early as the Norman period.

Under the Communion table is preserved the old altar stone, 66 × 30½ inches, with the five crosses still clearly marked on it. The Communion table, rails, and some of the furniture seem to be of 18th century date. The chancel arch is plain pointed, with plain imposts; the upper part has been heightened and renewed in brick and stone. The nave has a two-light west window, and one of similar character on the south, all originally Early Decorated, but stuccoed over and altered in the eighteenth century. A second one on the south side, filling up the head of the former doorway, is also of this date. On the north wall of the chancel is a tablet to Martha Hill, died 1731, and there are some old ledger stones. The font is modern, with a small bowl on a baluster shaft. This cannot be the one mentioned by Lipscomb, and described as follows:—"The Font has a capacious basin, is "octagonal, supported by a pedestal resting on a "pyramidal base. On three of the pannels surround-"ing the basin are sculptured two quatrefoils and a "shield."

The present font has recently taken the place of a very poor specimen in plaster or some sort of composition, which can hardly be that noticed by Lipscomb. The chancel roof is new, the nave roof, restored, is high-pitched with tie beams and king posts. The pulpit, open seats, lectern, etc., are of oak, but do not call for any special mention. Over the east window on south side is painted in black letter—

"Willi * * * *

"Churchwarden

"1762."

This William Wright was probably responsible for the repair and insertion of the nave windows and other mischief wrought in the old Church.

Of the exterior of the fabric not very much can be said. The eastern part of the chancel was rebuilt about 1859, in the time of the Rev. William Lowndes, then rector of Hartwell with Little Hampden, it being then in a ruinous condition. The low side window on north side has a chamfered edge to the arch, jambs, and transom.

The north doorway within the Porch has plain chamfered edge to the arch and jambs, and chamfer stops. There is one votive cross on the east jamb. The interior arch is loftier than the outer. This is part of the original structure. The porch is of timber and plaster, the outer doorway being composed of a massive single baulk of timber on each side, the head of the arch being cut out of the lintel supported by them. The low turret, with plain north window and containing one bell, is also of timber and plaster, and probably of later date. On the south side of the nave is a blocked doorway, the original jambs remaining. The lower part has been filled in with brick, the upper part with a two-light window, an imitation in stucco of those to the east of it, and in the west wall. Along the north and south walls of the chancel are a series of large stone corbels.

We now come to the description of the Mural Paintings, which were brought to light in 1907. Although somewhat obscure and fragmentary, sufficient remains to enable us to interpret some at least of the subjects which were here depicted. They are to be found on all the nave walls, and, as far as one can judge, belong to at least three, and possibly to four different periods. No doubt the fact of the one series being painted over the other made it an exceedingly difficult matter to prevent running from one layer into another while removing the various coats of whitewash and plaster, but sufficient has been discovered and preserved to justify the production of this paper from notes taken on April 1st, 1908, and January 22nd of the present year. The most remarkable and noticeable point with regard to these paintings is that

Fig. 3. THE LOW-SIDE WINDOW.

the great legendary morality, St. Christopher, has been depicted no less than four times on various portions of the north and south walls. Various instances can be cited where two representations of this most popular saint have been found in the same Church—for instance, at Poughill, in Cornwall, where they still remain; but, as far as is known, there is no other example of such a persistency to have an effigy of St. Christopher always on the church walls, so that, according to the ancient superstition, the residents could have the opportunity of looking on the portrait of the saint, and thus be safe from a violent death on that day. It will be unnecessary to give the legend of St. Christopher on the present occasion, as it has been set out by the writer of this paper and many others. It is sufficient to say it was at first intended to demonstrate the lesson of pride and great strength and self-reliance being conquered by comparatively small means, and thus, in the person of the mighty and self-confident warrior, and, after his conversion, the meekest of martyrs, St. Christopher, became an object of veneration in the Middle Ages, especially among the civilian classes. It was therefore only natural that the portrait of this saint, generally of very large dimensions, should be depicted in some conspicuous situation in almost all our English Churches.

As has been stated, there are possibly four series of paintings at Little Hampden Church. The earliest are on the east wall of the nave, and are on a deep red ground. Next come a series on a paler red surface, and the latest series are depicted on white plaster. But both on north and south is an indistinct St. Christopher, which is certainly earlier than the last series, and may be distinct from those executed on the pale red surface. It was quite the ordinary custom in old times to paint one set of subjects over another, without any respect being shown for the earlier work, and several instances of this have been noted in the Buckinghamshire Churches. We will now start with the east wall, and work round the nave, as the most convenient method of describing the paintings.

On the east wall (Fig. 5) have been four Bishops, two on each side of the chancel arch, but the inner pair

were mainly destroyed when the chancel arch was raised. Only the head of the inner on south side now remains. The figures are not nimbed, and are in full episcopal vestments, with plain low mitres. The colour has unfortunately mainly perished, and the various details cannot now be made out. Each figure is under a rounded trefoiled arch on shafts with plain capitals. The Bishop on the south side is about 4 feet high, while the one on the north is about 3 feet 6 inches. Above and below are remains of a very nice scroll border in red. The general groundwork is a deep Indian red, and there is no doubt that here we have a portion of the original scheme of decoration of the early part of the 13th century. Above the chancel arch is some pale red colouring.

Turning now to the north wall, we notice the groundwork of the lower part, and the space at the upper north-east corner is pale red. On this latter portion can be made out outlines of pomegranates, or some similar ornaments. Below this are parts of two lions facing west. Only the tail and front paw of the eastern one remain, but the west one is more distinct, the head, front paw, and tail being clearly discernible. Between them and the doorway are two figures in a fair state of preservation (Fig. 6). Both are outlined in red, with tunic and cloak and deep red nimbus. St. Paul, on the east, holds a book in the left hand, and the point of a sword with the hilt upwards in his right. St. Peter, to the west, holds a book in the right hand, and two large keys held up in his left. The figures are about 3 feet high, and they date from about the middle of the 13th century. Painted over these figures, and covering a considerable portion of the north wall, has been a large picture of St. Christopher (Fig. 7). An irregular red line on each side forms a border to the picture. At the top is the head of St. Christopher. He wears a kind of orle or turban, has yellow hair and long beard outlined in red. His vestment is not clear, and the whole of the lower part is gone. It must have been nearly 10 feet high. He is facing eastwards, and on his left arm is seated the Infant Christ. He also has yellow hair outlined in red, is giving the Benediction with the right hand, and holding the orb in

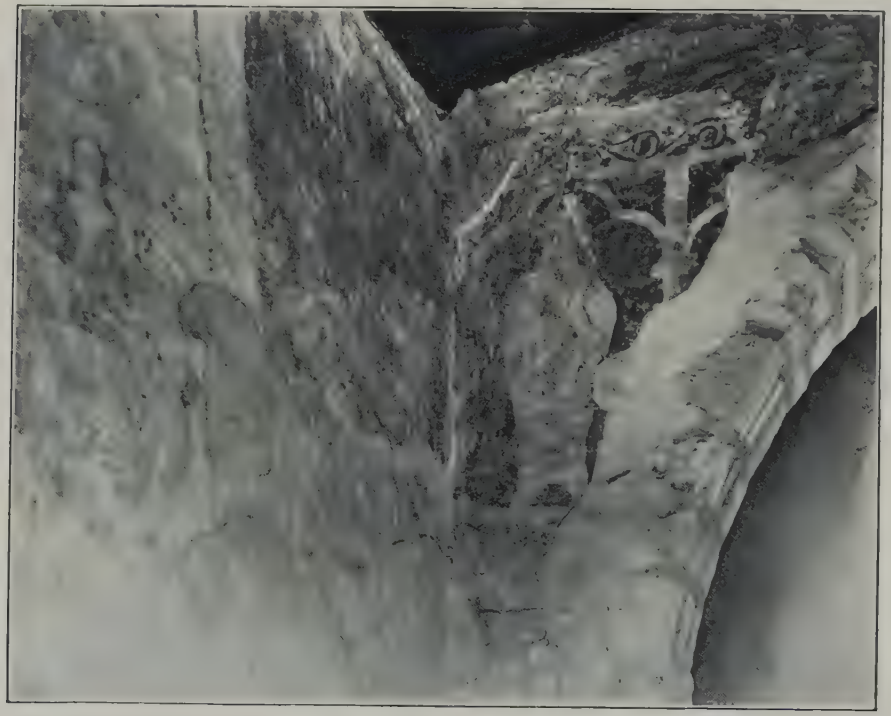


Fig. 5. NORTH EAST WALL OF NAVE.

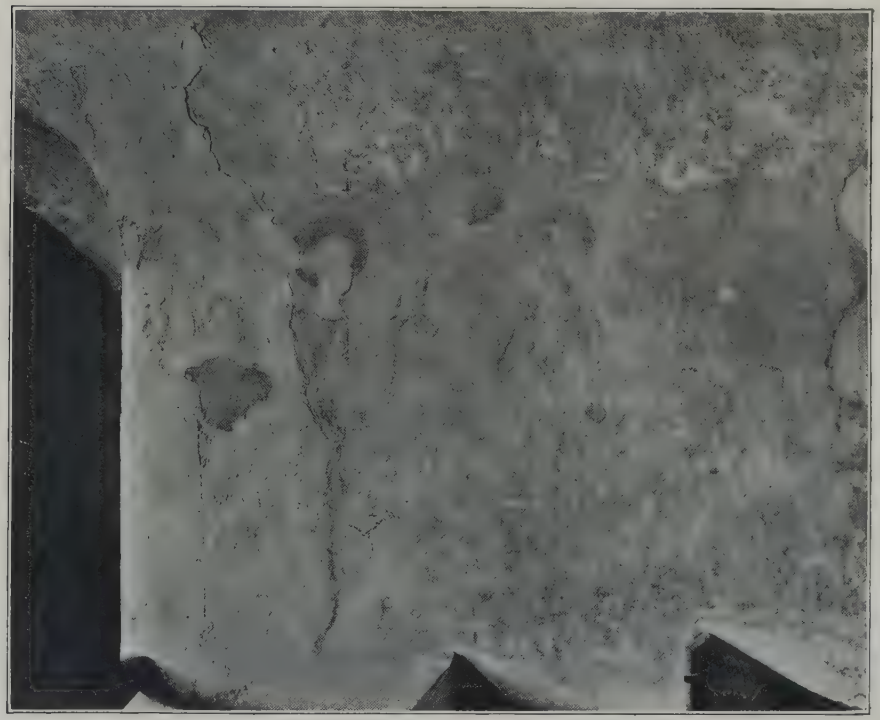


Fig 6. S.S. PETER AND PAUL.

the left. Neither He nor St. Christopher have the nimbus round the head. Below the figure of our Lord is a small figure of a lady, kneeling, and with white tunic, red hair, and long red cloak. Can this be a portrait of the donor of the picture, as we often find in similar representations? This subject belongs to the latest series, and is of 15th century date. All the wall in connection with this picture has been decorated with a diaper of small red roses.

To the west of St. Christopher is a large arm grasping a long yellow staff. This does not seem to belong to the last-mentioned subject, as it is too low and too far away from the main figure, and on a closer examination of the wall the faint outlines of another large head, bare and with yellow hair, below that with the turban, can be made out. This, no doubt, if connected with the arm and staff, was another representation of Saint Christopher, for some reason painted over to make way for the later portraiture. Over the north doorway has been another subject, but the only object discernible is the head and hands of a lady. She is sitting down, but her dress is only faintly visible. She is holding a small object in the left hand, and extends the right over it. The figure is of small size, and probably of the 15th century period.

On a lower level (Fig. 8), and to the west of the doorway, is another St. Christopher, painted on the pale red ground. He is portrayed as a tall, thin man about 7 feet high, bearded, with yellow nimbus outlined in red, red tunic and sleeves, and white cloak, with the folds round the waist and below the knees marked in red lines. The lower parts of his legs are bare, and in the water, in which are three fish. He holds a red wand or staff, with a ball and cross at the top, in his right hand. His left arm and the figure of our Lord are not now visible, but the right hand, in attitude of benediction, and the arm enclosed in a red sleeve of the Infant Christ, have been preserved. This is a very early example of a portraiture of St. Christopher, and probably dates from the latter part of the reign of Henry III. This monarch seems to have introduced the veneration for this Saint into this country, and

ordered a representation in glass to be inserted in his palace at Winchester. A very similar and equally early example was found some few years ago at Stanford Dingley Church, near Reading, but was considered grotesque, and ruthlessly destroyed. The Saint increased in popularity throughout the 14th, 15th, and early 16th centuries, and a large number of portraits of him, many of gigantic size, have been brought to light from beneath the whitewash, so bountifully applied by the custodians of our churches in the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries.

On the west wall underneath the window is an indistinct subject with the pale red groundwork. The hind-quarters of an animal, and a human figure bending over towards the south, can perhaps be made out at the north end, and some diaper work in red, and possibly the ridge of a roof, in the centre of the picture. It is hazardous to do more than suggest that here may have been a representation of the Nativity.

The painting on the south wall (Fig. 9) is very fragmentary, though enough remains to prove that here was depicted the subject of the Doom, or Great Day of Judgment, painted over another representation of St. Christopher. At the east end is some of the pale red colouring, and probably the pomegranate ornament to match that on the north side. The St. Christopher is between the two windows, and is naturally much injured by the later layer of plaster and painting. Of the Saint himself, a large nimbed head is visible, part of his garment, and a large yellow staff, which has sprouted out with leaves at the top, grasped to the west of him in his left hand. There may be some fish in the water near his feet. The Infant Christ is seated on his right shoulder, almost behind his head, and no doubt in the usual attitude of Benediction, but the arms are not visible. The date of this painting seems to be late in the 14th century. It is singular that it should have been obliterated for the sake of another subject, as it is in the usual place, facing the main entrance to the Church, as the north doorway undoubtedly was. Whatever the motive, there can be no question that in the 15th century it had to make way for the more

LITTLE HAMPDEN CHURCH.

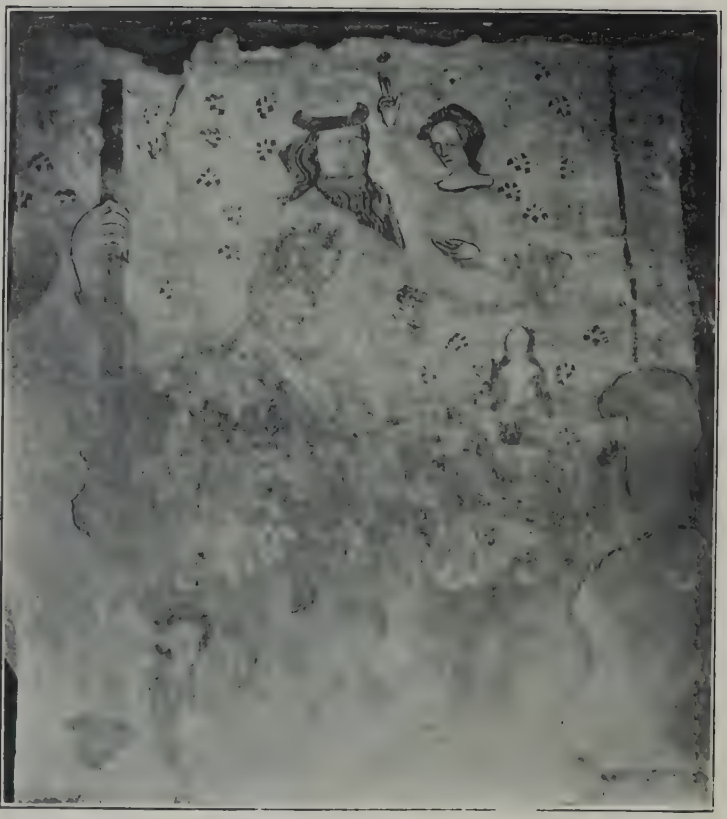


Fig. 7. NORTH WALL OF NAVE.

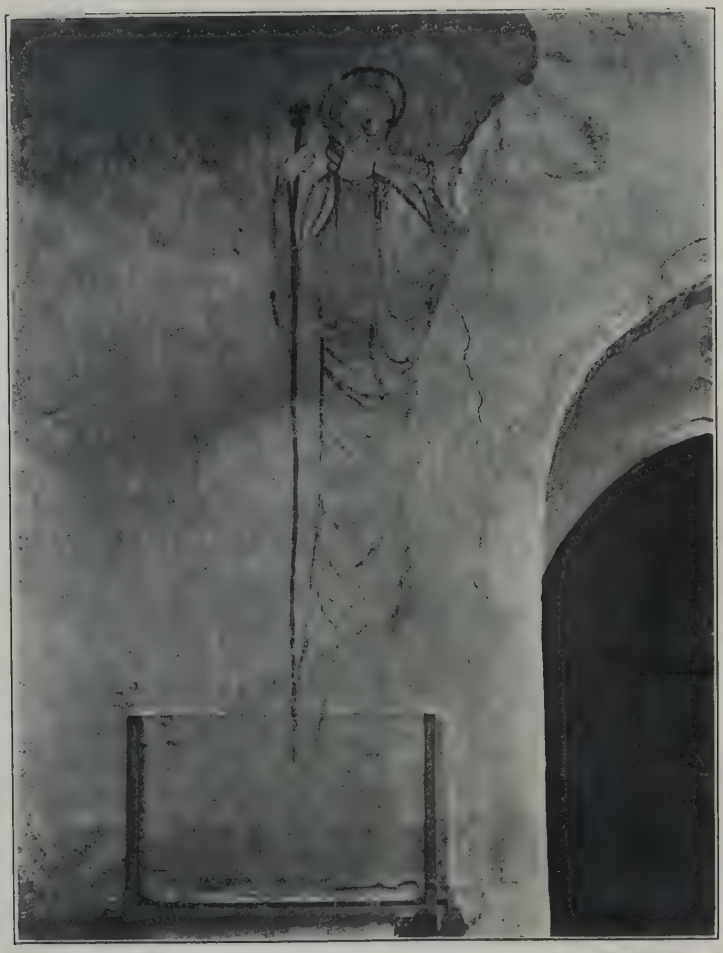


Fig. 8. THE EARLIEST ST. CHRISTOPHER.

dramatic subject of the Doom, and a new St. Christopher was painted on the opposite north wall. At this period the south doorway was in use, and may have been utilised as the principal entrance. Of the Doom picture only a few fragments remain, those portions between the windows being mixed up with the St. Christopher. At the east side are the heads of two ugly demons, and farther west a large naked bearded demon, squatting down and holding a dart in his right hand and a spear or rake in his left. Above the figure of St. Christopher is a female head, and it may be suggested that here was a figure of pride, and that the demon with dart and rake was forcing her into the jaws of hell, formerly represented below. To the west of the demon is a small figure of a female, apparently kneeling in a devotional attitude. Over the west window on the south side, formerly the doorway, is the representation of St. Michael weighing souls, usually introduced in connection with the subject of the Doom. It is not very clear, but the figure of the Archangel can be discerned in a red garment holding the balances in his left hand. These are painted yellow. On the west end of the beam is standing a demon, painted yellow, and with long tail, trying to press down the scale below, in which is another demon representing the evil deeds of the soul which is being weighed. The scale at the east end cannot be clearly seen, but close to where it was is a female figure in white dress and red cloak. This is no doubt intended for the Blessed Virgin Mary, interceding on behalf of the soul. She has apparently touched the beam with her hand or a rosary, with the result that the scale containing the good deeds has outweighed that containing the demon, and the soul is saved. The origin of the legend of the Virgin appearing to intercede on a soul's behalf is told in the 34th volume of the "Archæological Journal," by the late Mr. J. G. Waller, when describing a similar painting discovered at Slapton Church, Northamptonshire. It is by no means an uncommon subject, and there is an excellent example remaining at South Leigh, Oxfordshire. In the painting at Little Hampden the main figures are from one-third to one-half life size, and the sub-

ject is painted on a layer of white plaster of the 15th century series. There is no trace of any figure of our Lord as the Great Judge, but this must have been somewhere near the east end of the picture.

The subject of the Doom is generally found over the chancel arch, sometimes extending along the north and south walls, and it is very unusual to find it wholly represented on a side wall. It is impossible to conjecture the motive which induced those who had control of the building to paint this subject in this situation, over that of St. Christopher, which, in accordance with the general rule, was so appropriately occupying the space facing the principal entrance. Another question may arise as to who were the artists who executed these paintings. A certain amount of ability was required, and, though somewhat rude, the pictures exhibit some merit, and were effective for the educational purposes for which they were designed. Mr. Waller suggests itinerant painters travelling the country, and obtaining orders to decorate the walls of churches with various subjects. Others think that the monks were sent out to do the work. This will hardly be likely in this case, as no monastery had any property in Little Hampden. A third and more probable conjecture is that the painting may have been executed by the resident Priest, a man of culture, and with plenty of leisure time to devote to this kind of work; and it is a fact that some of the most interesting series of mural paintings have been found in very small and out of the way Churches. Whoever, then, may have been the artists at Little Hampden, the results of their several labours will, it is hoped, be deemed of sufficient interest to justify the production of this somewhat superficial description.

It only remains to remark, in conclusion, that at the neighbouring Church of Great Hampden there are traces through the whitewash on the nave walls of a very extensive series of paintings, which, we trust, may be carefully explored before long.

Fig. 2. SOUTH WALL OF NAVE.

ANGLO-SAXON BURIALS AT ELLESBOROUGH.

[By Alfred Heneage Cocks, M.A., F.S.A.]

An excavation, 30ft. long N. to S., by 8ft. wide, E. to W., almost true by compass, was made at the golf ground at Ellesborough, in October, 1908, for an additional bunker. The spot is perhaps 250 yards N. of the site of the Pit-dwellings.* In this excavation three skeletons were encountered, of which Dr. Woollerton kindly sent me word (through Mr. Liberty), and I went over on the 28th and 29th of that month.

The first body met with had been removed in the course of the digging; it lay (I was informed) in a somewhat contracted or huddled position, though precise information is wanting, about midway between the E. and W. banks of the cutting, and in a direction diagonal to the long axis, feet to E.S.E., head to W.N.W.

The grave was entirely cleared, but a slight discolouration of the chalk at bottom indicated pretty fairly the orientation, though not the length of the grave, as the slight stain extended from bank to bank. The bones, which were greatly decayed and very fragmentary, are those of an elderly person. Dr. Wm. Wright pronounces the skull to be that of a man aged about 60.

With this body was an iron knife, having the blade very slightly concave at the edge, and convex at the back, 84 mm. long, the point being imperfect; tang 52 mm.; total length 136 mm. Its position was not noted, but probably it had been suspended in a sheath from a waist belt, and most likely on the right side. The grave was between 18 and 20 inches deep.

In the east bank of the cutting, 13ft. north from the feet of the first skeleton, and a foot or so further east, the skull of a second skeleton was met with. This was recovered fairly entire, and the bones of the trunk and limbs were left undisturbed until my arrival.

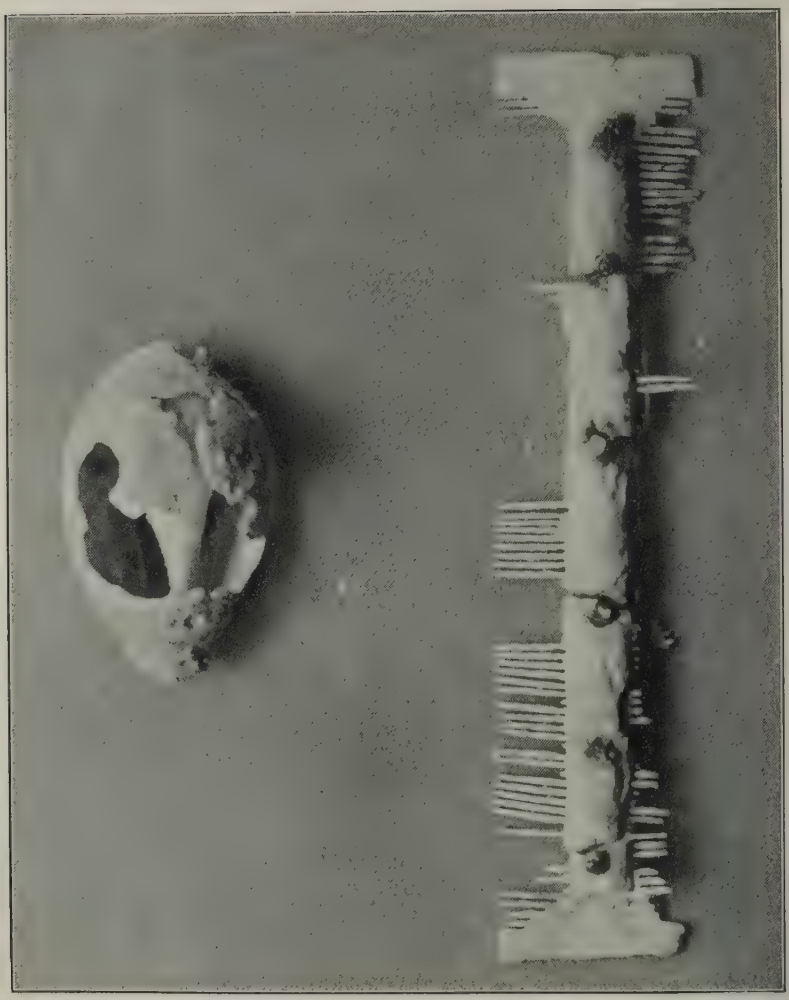
This second burial proved to be a man of middle age, hardly so much as 50; perhaps between 40 and 45 years of age. Dr. Wright agrees with this estimate. He was buried extended on his back, feet very

* Described in The Records, IX. 349.

correctly orientated; his upper arms lay by his sides, but both arms were flexed at the elbow, the right fore-arm bent back as nearly parallel to the humerus as it would go, so that the subsequent settling of the soil, after the decay of the body, had forced the elbow joint apart; the hand and fingers were spread over the right side of the throat and upper chest; the left upper arm lay at a right angle across his waist.

After the removal of the bones, a small iron buckle was found at the bottom of the grave, as if a small strap had been used to keep the upper garment of the corpse in place, and buckled behind, not far below his arm-pits. During the process of decay, however, an iron object might easily have slipped between the ribs from the front of the body to the position it ultimately occupied, and in such slipping it might have travelled somewhat nearer to the shoulders than originally placed. A small piece of iron, which may have been a portion of a knife with a rounded end, was also under the upper portion of the body. This grave was 20in. deep.

Near the limit of the cutting on the west, 13ft. 6in. north of the head of the first skeleton, and 7ft. W.N.W. of the second skull, the feet of a third body were met with, and the leg bones were uncovered to the extent of the cutting, up to just above the knees, but the bones were left so far as possible *in situ* pending my arrival, and covered by sods to protect them. On opening out the remaining portion of the legs, they proved to measure about 3ft. $\frac{1}{2}$in. to the great trochanter of the femur. Barely 2ft. 1in. further on we came to what appeared at first to be a group of at least three skulls, but on continuing the excavation this was found to be only the one skull belonging to the skeleton, flattened out by the weight of the superimposed soil, while on the lower surface the processes of the first two or three vertebræ were pressed through the foramen magnum, the great apparent disparity in the length of trunk and legs being caused by the grave having been dug several inches too short, so that the head and shoulders were bent upward. The clavicles were consequently crossed, and the arms reaching down below their natural extent, were crossed at the wrists,



A. H. C., Photo.

COMB, AND SHELL OF *CYPRÆA PANTHERINA*, FROM ANGLO-SAXON GRAVE, ELLESBOROUGH.

$\frac{2}{3}$ LINEAR.

well below the hips. Owing to the chalk here being derived rubble (though hard) and not bedded, it was not easy to define the exact outlines of the grave, which was cut through the rubble and very lightly filled in again; but it appeared to me that the body, although bent as above described, was not actually leaning against the unmoved chalk, but that a considerable thickness of some material which had perished, had probably originally intervened. The skeleton was that of a fairly tall young person, probably under 25 years old. Dr. Wright pronounces this skull also to be that of a man, and agrees with the estimate of age.

Placed by the wrists, as if held in hand, was a large double-toothed comb with central rib, formed of close-grained bone. It is made of three pieces—the principal piece is about $\frac{1}{16}$in. thick, and extends the whole length and breadth, namely $7\frac{7}{16}$in. by $1\frac{5}{8}$in.; but none of the central teeth remain perfect opposite each other. The teeth on each side are about ·6in. long, and the width of the central rib a fraction less (= over ·5in.). For a length of about ·3 of an inch at each end, the bone is not serrated, but remains as a plate. There are from 13 to 14 teeth to an inch.

To the central rib, on both surfaces, is affixed by six iron rivets, a half-round strip of bone, very slightly narrower than the original central rib, so that the beginning of each tooth shows below the half-round strip, and these half-round pieces stop abruptly about three teeth short of the unserrated ends. There are slight remains on the half-round pieces of ornamentation by cross-hatching. Among numerous Saxon combs in the British Museum there is not one quite similar.

On the right side of the waist of this skeleton, and no doubt originally hung to a belt, was a thin piece of iron with turned-back ends, and immediately below (when the wearer was standing up) was the shell of a Panther Cowry *(Cyprœa pantherina)*, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches long. The centre of its upper side is broken away, and it seems likely that the iron had been fixed into the shell to suspend it (or there may have been an intermediate link of some material now perished). As this species of Cowry is a native of the Red Sea, its occur-

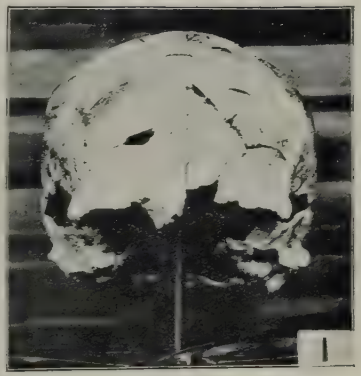
rence in a Saxon grave in Bucks is of considerable interest. I am indebted to Dr. Henry Woodward, LL.D., F.R.S., F.G.S., etc., for kindly authoritatively identifying it. Col. H. F. Ramsden, late Comptroller of Military Accounts in India (formerly Hants Regiment), has been good enough to give me a recent example, which he himself picked up at Suakin, to place with it in the County Museum, for comparison.

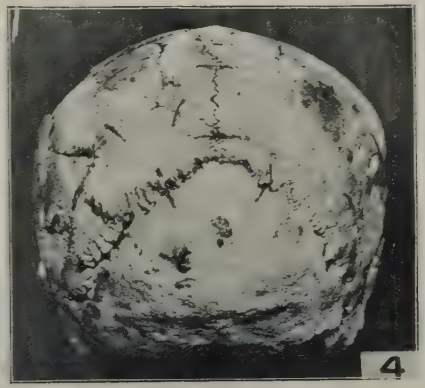
This grave was 31½in. deep.

As to the date of these burials, Mr. Reginald A. Smith, F.S.A., in the *Victoria History of Bucks*, I. 197, discussing an Anglo-Saxon interment at Ashendon, remarks:—". . . . . the custom of burying the dead in full dress was discouraged by the Christian Church, and ceased before the eighth century. . . . ." The orientation of the Ellesborough bodies (absolute in two cases, and approximate in the third), does not necessarily indicate Christianity. The arrival of Saxons in this county seems to date from A.D. 571,* when Cuthwulf, brother of Ceawlin (sons of Cynric, the West Saxon king, who had died in 560), marching north to Bedford, took Lenbury (= Leighton Buzzard), Aylesbury, Bensington (Benson), and Eynsham. Thus the West Saxons overran the whole upper valley of the Thames, and formed a junction with the Middle Saxons to the north of London. In 633 Penda raised Mercia to be one of the three leading Teutonic states, and until he was killed by Oswiu in 655, Christianity can hardly have existed—it certainly was not general—in what is now Buckinghamshire.

Our best thanks are again due to Capt. H. B. Burnaby, and the other members of the Golf Club, for their kindness in keeping the bones so far as possible undisturbed until my arrival; and also to the trustees of the Chequers Court Estate, through our member, Mr. Septimus F. Beck, for allowing everything to go to the County Museum. The estate has since passed into the possession of Mr. Arthur Lee, M.P., who is much interested at these finds, and who is carefully removing modern stucco, etc., from the ancient house, and bringing to light old features.

* *Anglo-Saxon Britain*, by Grant Allen, B.A., *(n. d.)*, pp. 51, 92, 96. The first arrival of the Saxons in England was in A.D. 450.





ANGLO-SAXON SKULL, NO. I,
FROM ELLESBOROUGH.

From Photographs by Dr. W. WRIGHT, D.Sc., F.S.A., &c.

I have had the three calvariæ restored, so far as possible, by expert hands at the Oxford University Museum, and subsequently submitted them to Dr. William Wright, D.Sc., F.S.A., etc., of the London Hospital, whose Report is appended. My own thanks, and those of the Society generally, are due to him for his kindness in undertaking it.

DESCRIPTION OF THE THREE ANGLO-SAXON CALVARIÆ FROM ELLESBOROUGH, BY DR. WILLIAM WRIGHT, M.B., D.Sc., F.S.A., &c. (THE LONDON HOSPITAL).

Skull No. 1. ♂ (Plate II.)

Max. length ...	187 mm.	Cephalic index ...	73.8
Max. breadth ...	138 ,,		
Min. Front. ...	101 ,,		

Calvaria of an ellipsoid shape, as seen from the norma verticalis (3); there is, however, a tendency to a pentagonoid shape in consequence of the protuberant and narrow occipital region. The frontal region, on the contrary, is wide, the metopic suture is open, as are also the sagittal and lambdoid, although the sagittal suture is in process of closing a little behind the bregma, and not at the obelion, as is most frequently the case. The long ellipsoid shape of the skull and the protuberance of the occipital region are well seen from the norma lateralis (2). The curve of the skull exhibits, as is usual in long skulls, a flattening in the post-parietal region. The supraciliary eminences and impressions for muscular attachment are faintly marked. The mastoid processes are small. From the norma frontalis (1) the forehead is seen to be broad, and of moderate height; from the norma occipitalis (4) the skull is seen to have the shape of a broad pentagon. The mandible is a mere fragment, and is largely edentulous.

Skull No. 2. ♂ (Plate III.)

Max. length ...	200 mm.	Cephalic index	70
Max. breadth ...	140 ,,		
Min. frontal ...	99 ,,		

Calvaria of an ellipsoid shape, as seen from the norma verticalis (7). All the sutures are in process of closing. The metopic suture is in no way evident. From the norma lateralis (6) a certain heightening of the curve between the bregma and lambda will be observed: this is due to a heaping up of bone along this part of the sagittal suture. It is significant that along the corresponding part of the suture on the inside of the cranium the groove for the superior longitudinal sinus is unusually deep. The supraciliary eminences are faint, the mastoid processes are large, while a well-developed occipital torus is present. The forehead is less vertical than that of No. 1. The minimum frontal diameter is also less in this specimen. The view from the norma frontalis (5) and norma occipitalis (8) shew clearly the heaping up of bone previously mentioned along the sagittal suture.

The superior maxilla is fragmentary, the teeth are much worn, the first right molar has had an abscess at its root which has eroded the floor of the antrum of Highmore, and opened into its cavity. The mandible is broken near the symphysis, the condyles and adjacent parts of the ascending ramus are wanting. The symphysial ridge and chin are well developed, the angle is square, the teeth are worn, but show no trace of disease.

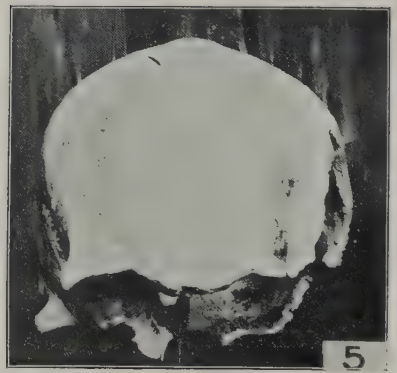
The right femur of this skeleton measures in maximum length 18½ inches, giving a stature of 5 feet 7.3 inches or thereabouts.

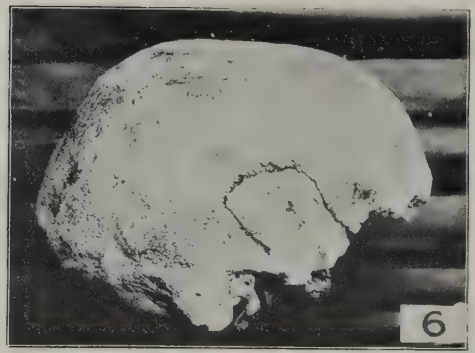
Skull No. 3. ♂

Calvaria very distorted: it is, however, that of a man, and of an ellipsoid shape. The metopic suture is open.

The alveolar portions of the superior maxilla and mandible are present. The teeth are good, and only slightly worn. The wisdom teeth had not erupted. The symphysial ridge and chin are well developed, the angles are square.

The femur measures 18¾ inches, and would therefore indicate a stature of 5 feet 8.2 inches.





ANGLO-SAXON SKULL, NO. 2,
FROM ELLESBOROUGH.

From Photographs by Dr. W. WRIGHT, D.Sc., F.S.A., &c.

A. H.C., Photo.

HOARD OF BRONZE IMPLEMENTS, FROM NEW BRADWELL.

ON A HOARD OF BRONZE IMPLEMENTS FROM NEW BRADWELL.

[By Alfred Heneage Cocks, M.A., F.S.A.]

In the course of carrying out some drainage work at New Bradwell in 1879, on a site now built over at the back of what was called the Corner Pin, a shallow hole about 1ft. 6in. deep, filled with black soil, was met with. There are a large number of similar holes in the neighbourhood, but in this particular one lay a bronze founder's hoard of 16 worn-out implements,* which fortunately came into the possession of our member, Mr. W. Whitbread, of Hanslope.

The hoard comprised one palstave, one (broken) sword, two (broken) spear-heads, and 12 socketed celts (three of them broken). Mr. Whitbread gave one of the celts to the Nottingham Museum, and another one to Sir Herewald Wake, Bart., of Courteen Hall, Northampton; but the remainder of the hoard he has kindly deposited in the County Museum, and I have to thank him for allowing me to publish an account of the collection, and for a description of the spot where it was found.

The road between Newport Pagnell and Wolverton crosses a brook which flows north to join the river Ouse. About 170 yards east of the bridge over this brook, a street called Wood Street is now built, running south from the road, and the hoard was almost in the apex of the angle eastwards between this new street and the main road; New Bradwell

* This find is briefly alluded to by Mr. G. Clinch, in the Victoria History of Bucks, I. 183, from information supplied by the present writer.

Church is a few hundred yards further east, and Wolverton Station is about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile south, and slightly west of the spot.

Considerable attention has been paid of late years, by at least a few antiquaries, towards ascertaining the approximate date of the introduction into this country of the knowledge of casting metal implements of various kinds—first of copper, and later on, by the admixture of tin—of bronze. On Feb. 20, 1908, a paper by Dr. Oscar Montelius, Hon. F.S.A., Director of the Museum of Antiquities, Stockholm, was read at a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries, by Dr. C. H. Read, in the absence of the author. Dr. Montelius is an antiquary of cosmopolitan repute, and anyone who has had the privilege of inspecting the chief treasures of the Stockholm Museum under his guidance, holds it among his pleasantest memories. The paper is published in *Archæologia*, 2nd ser., Vol. XI., 1908, and in it Dr. Montelius, as the result of his researches, divides the Bronze Age (of this country) into 5 periods, as follows:—

Period 1 (Copper Age). From the middle of the third, or from a more remote period, to the beginning of the second millenium B.C.

Period 2 (the first period of the Bronze Age, properly speaking). From the beginning of the second millenium to the seventeenth century.

Period 3. From the seventeenth to the end of the fifteenth century.

Period 4. From the end of the fifteenth to the middle of the twelfth century.

Period 5. From the middle of the twelfth to the end of the ninth century B.C.

Consequently, the Iron Age began in Great Britain and Ireland about 800 B.C. Dr. Montelius adds:—"I know very well that these dates differ considerably

from some opinions formerly expressed about the chronology of the British Bronze Age, but I hope that the results of my researches will prove to be as correct as the facts known at this moment admit."

At the time the paper was read, Dr. C. H. Read, followed in greater detail by Dr. Arthur Evans, expressed disagreement with the above conclusions. The remarks of the latter were published in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries*, 2nd ser., XXII., p. 121 (February, 1908). It is impossible, in the space available in THE RECORDS, to transcribe his reasoning *in extenso*, or even to give a satisfactory summary, and the following few sentences must suffice. Dr. Evans says (p. 122):—"The approximate chronology of various early phases of primitive European culture must largely rest on an Egyptian basis, and considerable uncertainty still attends Egyptian dates earlier than the eighteenth dynasty." He proceeds, however, to give certain items of evidence, and eventually concludes that the Copper Age in this country (and for which he suggests the name "Chalcolithic Period," from the survival of the use of stone long overlapping the primitive use of metal), begins some 500 years later than Dr. Montelius's estimate, and should be put at the beginning of the second millenium B.C. He dates "the beginning of the pure Bronze Age in this country" from the middle of the 14th century at the earliest; and without attempting so complete a detailed sub-division of the period as Dr. Montelius, places the beginning of the Iron Age at about 400 B.C.

The late Sir John Evans, in his *Bronze Implements*, 1881 (pp. 472, 473), summarizes his opinion of the chronology of the Bronze Age, and again half-a-dozen lines cannot do justice to this summary, but very briefly stated, Sir John divided the Bronze Age into three stages: 1st, characterized by flat or slightly flanged celts, and knife-daggers frequently found in barrows associated with implements of stone; 2nd, characterized by more heavy dagger-blades, flanged celts, and tanged spear-heads or daggers; 3rd, by

palstaves,* socketed celts, swords, socketed spear-heads, and the many forms of which fragments are found in the ancient founders' hoards. He assigns a minimum duration of four or five centuries to this last stage, and about half as long a time to each of the two earlier stages, or eight to ten centuries to the Bronze Period. He believes that iron must have been in use in the southern parts of Britain not later than the fourth or fifth century B.C., and that by the second or third century B.C. the employment of bronze for cutting instruments had there practically ceased; and concludes that the Bronze Period began in this country some 1,200 or 1,400 years B.C. His son's chronology, as representing the additional knowledge gained in a further period of some 27 years, will probably be the one on which most antiquaries in this country will be inclined to pin their faith.

Naturally all the above dates can only be approximate, not only for want of knowledge, but because the introduction of each new type in turn would only very gradually displace older patterns.

Looped Palstave.

Of the specimens figured in Sir John Evans's *Bronze Implements*, the New Bradwell example most nearly resembles fig. 74 (from Wallingford), but in the present case the flanges stop about half-way up the recess or groove for the handle, the stop is curved (instead of being a perfectly straight line), and the section is a little broader, that of the recess being slightly concave (instead of the reverse). Recess to stop $2\frac{1}{8}$in.; blade $2\frac{3}{4}$in. Total length $4\frac{7}{8}$in. Width of blade at edge (in

* The name was borrowed by Scandinavian antiquaries from *paalstab*, a kind of narrow spade or spud, still in use in Iceland (Yates, quoting Dr. C. J. Thomsen, of Copenhagen, *The Archæological Journal*, VII., 74, 1850, and Evans, *Bronze Implements*, p. 71.) The Swedish form (as used by Nilsson), is *Pälstaf*, and the Norse (as used by Rygh) *Paalstav*. As å in Swedish, and aa in Norse and Danish = o, the first syllable in English ought to be *pole*, whether we render the last one *staff*, *stav*, or *stave*. Herr Montelius (*Sveriges Forntid*) does not use the word, but calls the tool *Skaftcelt* (= handled celt).

straight line) 36 mm. Outside width at stop 21 mm., and in section 28 mm. The flanges only extend $1\frac{1}{8}$ in., the remaining inch of the recess is flat (both sides) and quite smooth, while the portion bounded by the flanges (both sides) is rough. The edge of the blade for about $1\frac{1}{8}$ in. up, has been ground on both surfaces, especially on the outer edges of the curve; on one side the centre has hardly been touched. The centre of the loop is placed slightly on the recess side of the stop.

The date of this palstave, according to Dr. Montelius's chronology, seems intermediate between his fig. 88, of Period III., and fig. 114, of Period IV.

SWORD.

Has been intentionally broken by the ancient owner of the hoard, into short lengths for convenience of stowage and carriage. Two pieces fit one another at the point end, and two at the butt; their lengths are $5\frac{7}{8}$, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches for the first pair, and $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches apiece for the second pair, making, when butted together, an exact length of 18 inches; but the beginning of the third piece (from the point) is almost $\frac{1}{4}$ inch narrower than the end of the second piece, and does not fit, and a fifth piece of about 3 inches in length (or between 2 and 4 inches) is evidently missing. Part, probably the greater part, of the hilt-plate is also missing; there have been two holes on each side for riveting the hilt on, but a fracture has taken place through the two holes on one side, which extends diagonally through the centre of the plate, at that point about $\frac{3}{4}$ in. wide.

The blade has seven longitudinal facets, or alternate low ridges and furrows, on either surface, and is of the ordinary willow-leaf pattern, but narrower than usual in proportion to the length, which may be the result of much sharpening. The greatest breadth of the blade—34 mm.—is at a distance of $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches from the point. The greatest width of the sword, at the wings, at the forward end of the hilt, is 46 mm. The minimum width—25 mm.—is at the basal end of the third extant portion, or $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the point without allowance for a missing portion.

Of the swords figured in Sir John Evans's *Bronze Implements* it most nearly resembles fig. 343, but is narrower, has more facets (as above-mentioned), has only 2 instead of 5 holes on each side for rivets, has no flange on the sides of the hilt-plate, and its termination was probably unlike. That figure is reproduced, numbered 122, in Dr. O. Montelius's paper in *Archæologia*, Plate XV. (opposite p. 136), where it is used as typical of his Period IV.

Spear-Heads.

There are two; each broken off some distance short of the socket. One of them, now $5\frac{9}{16}$ in. long by 36 mm. wide, has the ribbings something like fig. 381 in Evans's *Bronze Implements*. There is no indication as to the shape of the socket-end of the blade of either specimen, but so much of the blade of the present example as remains is rather narrower and straighter than fig. 381, and is in this particular more like fig. 382. The central rib is hollow to within 2in. of the point.

The other spear-head is now $5\frac{3}{8}$in. long, by about 36 mm., if the shorter side of the fractured base is continued to correspond with the longer one. The facets are two of about equal breadth, on each side of the central rib, in this respect approximating to figs. 390, 391, and 394 of Evans; the sides are again almost straight. This one is hollow to within $1\frac{3}{4}$in. of the point.

In the large size and prominence of the central rib, and in the facets, these specimens approximate to figs. 129 and 136, of Dr. Montelius's Period V. (*Arch.* Plate XVI.).

Socketed Celts.

These now number ten, including one which is merely a fragment, being only the cutting edge of one, about an inch deep; and two others from which the cutting edge to a somewhat less depth is missing.

Fig. 116, in Evans's *Bronze Implements*, represents them all in type, though all are from different moulds.

Seven (out of the nine with the socket preserved) have (like fig. 116) a lip and a raised band or bead just above it, in line with the lower end of the single loop which all the nine possess. One (No. 8), which is one of the two having the cutting edge missing, has two very inconspicuous beads above the lip, the nearer end of the loop being in contact with the bead farthest from the lip; while another one (No. 9) has a very roughly-cast edge to the socket which hardly forms an intentional lip, and has no bead above it, the loop being placed very close (a bare $\frac{1}{8}$in.) above the edge of the socket. The section of this socket is circular, though very rough and imperfect in outline; about half the remainder in varying degree have square sockets rounded off, and the other half somewhat oval sockets showing more or less indications of corners.

Only two of the celts, and the fragment, retain the curved expansions like horns at the sides of the cutting edge; in the others the cutting edge is worn down or broken off beyond these excrescences.

Dr. Montelius naturally places socketed celts in general, in his Vth Period; his fig. 168 *(tom. cit.*, p. 145) fairly represents all from New Bradwell. The only example of this class of tool which he figures in his Perod IV. is of distinct type.

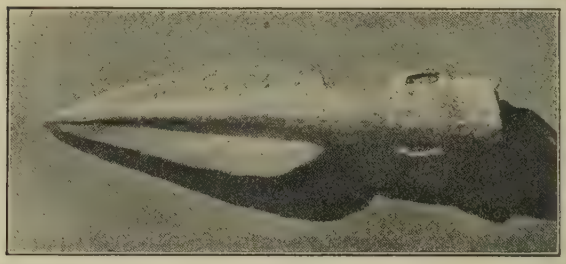
Spear-Head, from Medmenham.

A bronze spear-head in my collection was found about 2ft. below the surface in moved soil, near the so-called Danes' Dykes, close to the new house at Danesfield, in Medmenham parish; and although "one swallow does not make a spring," this goes a long way towards showing the error in the assignment of these earth-works.* The specimen is very similar to fig. 394 in Evans's *Bronze Implements*, except that my specimen has a perfectly flat blade (on either side the central rib), without the facet or chamfered edge of the figure, and is rather smaller, measuring barely

* Mr. A. H. Allcroft, however ("Earthwork of England," 1908, p. 388), influenced possibly by the name, acquiesces without alleging any reason, in their Danish origin.

$5\frac{1}{16}$in. The blade measures $3\frac{3}{16}$in., the socket $1\frac{7}{8}$in. Greatest width, $1\frac{1}{4}$in. Like the figure, it has a loop on each side, which have been flattened by hammering so as to reduce their projection as much as possible.

This specimen would be referred by Dr. Montelius to his Period IV., but except for the occurrence of loops, it much more nearly resembles his fig. 129, assigned to the Vth Period.



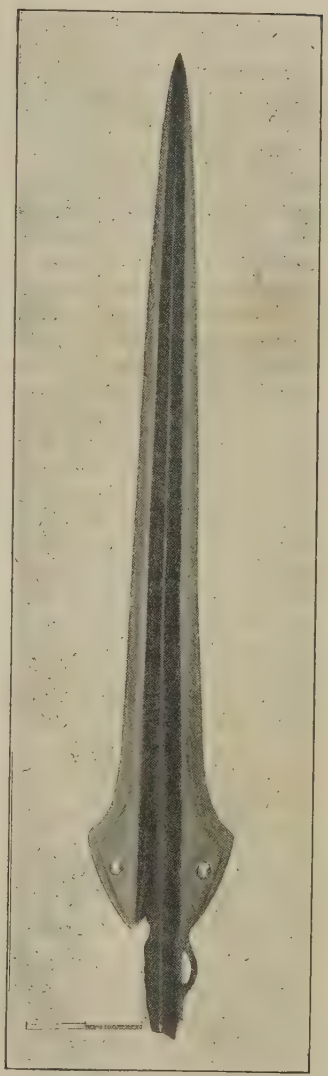
Spear-Head, from the Danes' Dykes, Medmenham. From a Photograph by A. H. C. ½ Linear.

Spear-Head, from Taplow.

This paper ought not to close without a brief notice of quite the most remarkable bronze weapon yet found in Buckinghamshire—unique as far as England is concerned, and only approached by a single Irish specimen drawn as fig. 400 by Sir John Evans. It has been fully described by Dr. C. H. Read in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries* (2nd ser.), XIX., p. 287 (1903), and subsequently by Mr. G. Clinch, in the *Victoria History of Bucks*, I. 184, but has not been mentioned in our county Records. It was dredged from the Thames near Taplow, and obtained by our member, the late R. E. Goolden, who sent it to the British Museum. The present length is $17\frac{1}{2}$in., the blade being $15\frac{3}{4}$in., but the end of the socket is broken off, so that it is impossible to ascertain

its original length. It has two points of peculiarity; it will be observed, on reference to the annexed figure, that if it were not for the socket, and (perhaps) the prominent mid-rib, it exactly resembles a leaf-shaped sword, from which its pattern is obviously derived. To this extent it is matched, though less closely, by the Irish example. In the second point it is absolutely unique, namely, in having on each face of either wing a survival of the rivets ordinarily found on swords of the period for fixing on the hilt, and these rivets are of gold, conical in form, and apparently of nearly pure metal.

The studs do not come exactly opposite one another on the two faces, and it would seem as if the holes in the bronze were in a diagonal direction. The weapon is ornamented with a herring-bone design. Below the wings have been originally two loops of triangular section, only one of which now remains. This spear-head would doubtless fall under Dr. Montelius's Vth Period.



SPEAR-HEAD, FROM THE THAMES, FROM A PHOTOGRAPH GIVEN TO A. H. C. BY R. E. GOOLDEN. NEARLY ½.

Since the above has been in type I have received from the author a copy of "Chapters in the History of Cookham Berkshire," by our member, Mr. Stephen Darby (privately printed 1909). On p. 24, Mr. Darby claims this spear-head as a Berkshire antiquity: "As it was dredged from the river just below Ray Mill, Cookham, or if not Cookham, then Maidenhead, can, I think, claim to have been its resting place."

CHAPEL OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST
(ROYAL LATIN SCHOOL),
BUCKINGHAM.

THE ROYAL LATIN SCHOOL, BUCKINGHAM.

(Chapel of St. John Baptist.)

Considerable alterations have recently been made in the management of this ancient foundation, and it has been suggested, therefore, that some account of it might be interesting to the readers of the RECORDS. As early as the first year of their publication (Vol. I., page 66) an account of the building in which the School was then (and until recently) conducted was given, under the heading of "Desecrated Churches of Bucks," by the Rev. W. Hastings Kelke, hon. secretary, and that account, supplemented by a circular appealing for funds in 1857, gives the history of the School and the buildings up to that date.

Mr. Kelke wrote: "The building, now used as the "Grammar School, was originally a Chantry Chapel, "dedicated to St. John Baptist and St. Thomas of "Acon, and founded by Matthew Stratton, who was "Archdeacon of Buckingham from about A.D. 1219 "till his death in 1268. . . . . This chapel, having "become dilapidated, was rebuilt or restored by John "Ruding, Archdeacon of Bedford, and Prebendary of "Buckingham from A.D. 1471 till his death in 1481." . . . . Browne Willis wrote of this chapel: "Over "the altar, on the boards of the ceiling, was depicted "an holy lamb bleeding, and on each side two angels "or monks, with cups to catch the blood. Underneath "the lamb was St. John Baptist's head in a charger, "and Ruding's motto, **All may God amende**; which "was remaining till 1688, when it was destroyed as "a relict of Popery by the school-boys. The rest of "the work was decorated with crescents and escallops, "as were the panes of the windows and the back of the "master's seat, being Ruding's arms, as in Bucking-"ham chancel windows." . . . . . After the chantry services were suppressed this chapel was converted

into a schoolroom, and was endowed with £10 8s. 0¼d. a year by Edw VI. from the property belonging to St. Thomas of Acon's College in London. . . . . its consecrated precincts, especially as they have been used for sepulture, should have been more respected. . . . . When the old parish church fell down in 1776 all the materials were sold; and from the general wreck about eight or nine bench-ends were purchased by the then master of the Grammar School. . . . . Two of these are of good design. . . . . These bench-ends are doubtless what Lysons mistook for "the original pews" of the ancient chapel.* The wood-cut illustration to Mr. Kelke's paper was taken from Lipscomb.

The circular of 1857, referred to above, attributed the erection of the chapel with "its Norman door-"way" to A.D. 1260;† the east window and one on the south side to Preb. Ruding; and, with regard to the master's house, it tells us it was built, attached to its north side, "on the site of the dwelling of the "chantry-priest, subsequently of the school-master, ". . . . . burnt down in 1683, by Alexander Denton "in 1690."

Mr. Cox was appointed Master in 1896, and the School became in a most flourishing condition under him, he being allowed to have a number of private boarders. When, however, the County Council Education Committee proposed to start a Secondary School at Buckingham, it was at once seen that this would annihilate the old School (the fees being at such a much lower rate), so the Charity Trustees, as managers, arranged to transfer the School to a new building to be erected out of the County Fund on the Chandos Road, Buckingham, which was accomplished on the 16th October, 1907, under the order of Scheme published by the Board of Education for the purpose.

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* Information communicated to Mr. Kelke by the Rev. H. Roundell, then Vicar of Buckingham.

† There seems to be some mistake here. A doorway of pronounced Norman style must have been erected long before 1260. If Archdeacon Stratton was indeed the founder of this chapel, a possible way of accounting for the doorway may be found in supposing it to have been brought hither from some disused, destroyed, or semi-ruinous Norman building in the neighbourhood.

W. N.

DESK ENDS, FORMERLY IN PARISH CHURCH,
BUCKINGHAM.

The former premises, which still remained the property of the Charity Trustees, had then to be dealt with in some way, and it was resolved to sell off the Master's residence (erected in 1690), which had become somewhat dilapidated, and it was purchased by Mr. C. A. Bennett, the adjoining owner, at £330.

The old Chantry Chapel is still left intact, and several schemes for utilising it as a Church Room, or Public Library, etc., are in consideration, but nothing has at present been decided upon. It is proposed to hand over the legal Title from the present School Governors to the National Trust for Preservation of Ancient Monuments. Fortunately some of the pew ends mentioned by Browne Willis, and in the circular referred to, are still preserved, and a photo-plate of same is annexed, also one of the exterior of the building as it now exists.

J. T. Harrison.

BUCKS CHURCHES

Holy Trinity, Bledlow.*

The work was commenced on the 10th of May, and is, properly speaking, not restoration, but reparation. It was entrusted to the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, Mr. William Weir acting as architect.

The repairs to the masonry were finished early in October, but there remains a certain amount of carpentry and plumbing to be completed, while the repair of the bell-frame and the re-hanging of the bells are suspended until funds admit of their being done.

The Transitional style has generally been attributed to the latter part of the 12th century. In rural districts no doubt it lingered.

The Church is a 13th century building in the Norman-Transitional style, with an Early English doorway at the south entrance. There is a richly-traceried window of the Decorated period in the south aisle, and a small Perpendicular window in the north aisle. The remaining windows are Norman-Transitional or Early English, are very beautiful, and appear to have escaped any damage in restoration. In the quatrefoils of the chancel windows some early stained glass remains. The tower appears also to be of the 13th century. It has a saddle-back roof, surmounting a moulded parapet, underneath which is a very fine corbel course. The upper windows of the tower are two-light windows enclosed in a dripstone, and the head pierced with a quatrefoil, while the lower windows have only one opening. The bells are a ring of five, four dating back to 1685, the fifth having been re-cast in 1841.

The Church is a flint building with stone dressings at the angles and doorways. It was partially restored in 1876 by the late Sir Gilbert Scott, but the work seems to have stopped at the nave. It was well done, and the fabric appears not to have been damaged in any way.

Comparatively little work has been done in the nave on this occasion, and the tower demanded attention first.

Many serious cracks extending from the base of the tower to its summit, and from the interior to the outside of the walls, were repaired by cutting out the loose portions and bonding together the solid portions of the walls. Two substantial brick ties were built into the north and south walls above the first floor level, and were taken round the east and west angles in both cases. The lower windows have been filled with leaded lights, and the upper ones with oak louvres. The woodwork of the roof was entirely renewed, and the lead has been re-cast and re-laid. The ground floor has been re-laid with new bricks, and on the first floor some new beams have been put in, others repaired, and a new oaken floor has taken the place of the old one, which was quite rotten. Outside, the rough-cast put on in 1747 has been removed and the flint work repaired and re-pointed in places on three sides, but on the north face of the tower the original limewash finish has been left undisturbed. The parapet of the tower was repaired with concrete, as was that of the roof of the Church wherever necessary, but the corbel course was left practically untouched, save for some little re-pointing and other minor repairs.

Next in importance, the chancel was stripped of rough-cast and ivy. It was in a ruinous condition, and most of the interior plaster was perished. The oak ridge plates were rotten, and had to be

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* Records ix., 365.

renewed; in some cases the core of the wall between the inner and outer surfaces had to be dug out and replaced with concrete, in some few places the foundation was missing. The chancel is now thoroughly repaired, freshly plastered on the inside, and the flint surfaces re-pointed on the outside.

Much similar work has been done in the aisles, porch, vestry, and baptistery.

Most of the mural paintings had been destroyed by damp or new plaster, but those previously visible, and some curious scroll work over the arcading of the nave, have been cleaned and rendered more distinct.

The completion of the present stage of the work includes new west doors of oak in place of the present deal ones, the removal of the superfluous exterior doors of the porch, to be replaced by iron gates, and two substantial screens to enclose the portion of the north aisle used as a vestry.

Portions of the masonry of an earlier Church (Saxon ?) were found in the walls of the tower and chancel, and include a piscina in two pieces, fragments of a font, the moulding of a window, and portions of an arch. These, with an altar rail, probably Laudian, it is proposed to affix on shelves on one of the vestry screens. An Aumbry was uncovered in the south aisle, and on the south side of the chancel the tympanum of a Norman door was disclosed.

The interior of the Church has been finished by giving two coats of limewash to the walls; this brings out much delicate ancient colouring, and improves the general effect.

Nov. 9, 1909. J. W. CRUIKSHANK, Vicar.

All Saints', High Wycombe.

On November 1st, being the patronal festival, the new peal of twelve bells was "opened" after being dedicated by the Ven. the Archdeacon of Buckingham. The following table gives the dates, inscriptions, and approximate weights of the new bells and of those that have been re-cast:—

NEW BELLS.

Treble (5 cwt.)—"Mears and Stainbank, Founders, London, 1909. In Fide Vade. W. A. S."

Tenor (32 cwt.)—"Mears and Stainbank, Founders, London, 1909. Ad Vitam. W. A. S."

These two bells have been presented by the Wycombe Abbey School.

BELLS RE-CAST.

5th (6½ cwt.)—"Re-cast by Thomas Mears of London. A.D. 1802. Re-cast 1909 by the efforts of the Church Helpers' Society. Mears and Stainbank, London."

9th (12 cwt.)—"Re-cast by Thomas Mears of London, A.D. 1802. Re-cast 1909 by the efforts of the Ringers—B. Page, F. Hayes, R. Coles, G. White, H. Butler, R. Wheeler, E. Markham, G. Twitchen, W. Phipps, P. W. Witham, F. W. Boxell, F. K. Biggs, J. W. Wilkins, J. Neighbour. Mears and Stainbank, London."

The first peal in the present tower, which was completed in 1522, consisted of five bells, to which a sixth was added in 1636. In 1711 the bells were re-cast by Richard Phelps, of the Whitechapel Foundry, and, 5 cwt. of new metal being added, eight bells replaced the former six. In 1788 two more were added, thus bringing the number up to ten. In 1802 the treble, 4th, and 8th were re-cast by Thomas Mears, of London; in 1890 the 6th, and in 1905 the

treble, were re-cast by Mears and Stainbank, of the Whitechapel Foundry. This, in brief, is the history of the bells down to the time of the recent alterations, and also shows the re-castings that have taken place since the paper on the "High Wycombe Church Bells" was written in 1890, and which appeared in the RECORDS, Vol. VI., p. 341. The old frame of 1711 has been removed and a new one constructed to carry the twelve bells on one level. The work has been excellently carried out by Messrs. Mears and Stainbank at a cost of about £800.

R. S. D.

Sculptured figures of St. Timothy and St. Stephen have been placed in the vacant niches of the south porch.

Iver.

Works of repair have been carried out, and a new spire built above the timber belfry. It is a very small church, dedicated to St. Peter, and is said—strange as it seems—to have no memorials of the departed inside or out.

Stoke Poges.

The base of a Mediæval Altar-cross is reported to have been found here, of which I hope full particulars will be available for our next volume.

W. N.

Note on Hanslope Church.

On the work carried out in 1904-5 in the south aisle, and south side of nave.

The aisle was furnished in 1811 with deal box-pews, raised at each end 2ft. above the floor level. Some of the joists supporting the floor of the pews were formed from the top rails of old oak benches of good pattern. The whole area had been raised 6in. with rubbish from the rebuilding of the spire (after its fall in 1804), the fragments including crockets and other worked stones. 45 burials were found here, and were reinterred in the churchyard, fresh soil being substituted for the old, and covered with concrete, causing a great improvement in the atmosphere of the church. There appeared to have been no paved floor in the S. aisle or transept prior to the construction of the pews in 1811 (but only in the now destroyed chapel). Along the middle of the passage in the transept the floor had been sunk by wear 6 to 9in. Nearly the whole of the surface was covered by a thin layer of what appeared to be rushes (or straw). A thick layer of ashes and fragments of charred wood was found along the wall from the chancel arch to the roodloft stairs, tending to confirm Mr. J. O. Scott's opinion that the 14th century roof had been burnt and replaced by the very poor existing one.

At the west end of the aisle a brick grave covered with timber, was found, which had never been used; it probably belonged to the family recorded on a mural tablet slightly to the east of it. Many burials appear to have taken place subsequently to the demolition of the chapel on this side, as floor tiles had been thrown in when filling-in graves. The whole area under consideration contained many bodies, some being in 2 or 3 layers, and from 4ft. 6in. deep to within less than one foot below the surface.

The stone coffins found in the aisle have been already described in THE RECORDS (ix. 302, 1907).

A. H. C. (Condensed from Mr. Whitbread's Notes).

BUCKS NOTES AND QUERIES.

The Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments is charged to make an inventory of the ancient and historic monuments connected with, or illustrative of, the contemporary culture, civilization, and conditions of life of the people of England from the earliest times to the year A.D. 1700, indicating those which they consider most worthy of preservation. Eleven commissioners have been appointed, with Lord Burghclere, whose special qualifications will perhaps appear later, as chairman. The Society of Antiquaries does not seem to have been asked to send a representative, but four of the commissioners are Fellows. The R. Archæological Inst. has nominated Sir H. Howorth: the Soc. for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, Lord Balcarres; the R. Inst. of Brit. Architects, Mr. Leonard Stokes. Oxford will be ably represented by Mr. F. J. Haverfield; and the Earl of Plymouth and Lord Dillon are good appointments. It seems reasonable to ask why Dr. Arthur Evans has no place on it, and it would certainly have been strengthened in the mediæval section with such men as Mr. St. John Hope and Prof. Lethaby.

Some gentlemen, evidently well-qualified for the work, have already been touring this county and collecting materials for a report to the Commission.

Vamping Trumpet.

Query: Is there such a thing now in this county? No doubt there *have been* several. An interesting note by Mr. Stephen Wilson on this instrument appeared in "Country Life," July 31, 1909, with an illustration of that still preserved at East Leake, Notts. They were used in the singing gallery of a village church "for the principal singer to sing the bass through, and "to give the tunes for the hymns." These trumpets varied in length and, presumably, strength, but were rarely less than 5 feet long, while this particular

example has a bell diameter of 21 inches and a length of 7 feet 6 inches—an instrument to command respectful attention. The gentleman quoted above supposed there were only four or five examples surviving in England.

Langley Marish.

Mr. H. Avery Tipping contributed an interesting article on the Kederminster Pew and Library to "Country Life," July 31, 1909. It is admirably illustrated with views of Library, Screen to Pew, Interior of Pew, Kederminster Tomb, also the colonade of 1630 which took the place of the 12th century arcade dividing the nave from the north aisle. There is also a good view of part of the older almshouses closely adjoining the church.

Radclive.

The same number of the same excellent weekly has a photo-print of the unusual church chest here. The Rector, in sending the photo, noted: "It is thought "to be of Spanish origin, and is evidently domestic. ". . . . . The material is mahogany, with strips of "some darker-coloured wood," which are studded with brass-headed nails.

The Grey Friars, Aylesbury.

In levelling a lawn at the residence of Mr. Thomas Field at Rickford's Hill, adjoining the Friarage, last winter, some large stones which had been buried were uncovered. They were not *in situ*. A wide chamfer above the worked face showed them to have been plinth-stones, and their size indicated that they had formed part of a costly and substantial building. Other stones on an equally generous scale had previously been built up to support a walk closely adjoining the house. These are jamb stones of windows of the 15th century. A little walling near the house was found *in situ*, but of indefinite character, and the brick paving adjoining, though at considerable depth, is probably later and domestic. As modern houses with their gardens now occupy the site of the monastic buildings, complete investigation is, of course, precluded.

Old Sarum.

The systematic excavation of this site is no mere local matter, but should keenly interest every English student of history and antiquity. The work has been undertaken by the Society of Antiquaries, with the co-operation of the Wilts Society, and, if funds admit of it (the Treasurer of the Society of Antiquaries, Burlington House, will gratefully accept contributions), will be continued for several years. The work is being directed by Colonel Hawley, Mr. Mill Stephenson, and Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, who tells me (Nov. 5, 1909): "We have had eleven weeks' work on the "upper or Castle site, and have uncovered the Gate-"house and a lot of wall. . . . . We have laid open "one great wall 20 feet high and 82 feet long with "chambers behind, two of which belong apparently to "a square of 40 feet internal, forming the base of a "postern tower, ; the postern itself has also been opened "out." The remains of not only the Norman Castle, but also those of the Cathedral and deserted City and of earlier Saxon vestiges, possibly Roman, and the pre-historic earthworks, will all be scientifically and exhaustively examined.

Farnham Royal.

During some excavations round a licensed house here, belonging to Messrs. Wethered, of Marlow, three water or drain pipes were found which the curator of the Brading Villa, on comparison with some there, pronounces to be—the black ware diminishing pipe a "drain pipe proper," and the smaller red ware socketed cylinders "land drains."

Eton College.

The Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings includes in its Report, 1909, the following:—Some works of repair to the stonework of the upper storey of the College Houses, round the two sides of the cloisters, have recently been carried out in consultation with the Society, under the personal supervision of the architect.

First, portions of the walls were treated with lime and baryta, so as to judge the effect and the appearance resulting from the treatment.

After the erection of a detached scaffold, the surface of the walls was brushed down, and the stone, where badly decayed, was cut away and the gaps filled in with hand-made tiles set and fixed into grooves cut into the sound stone, with mortar composed of blue lias lime and sharp Thames sand. The joints of the stone were carefully cleaned out and re-pointed with similar mortar.

After the completion of these repairs, the surface of the stone was treated with several coats of baryta water, well worked in with brushes, which hardens it and arrests decay. After the stone had thoroughly dried from the effects of the baryta treatment, as a further protection, two additional coats of lias lime and baryta mixed together were applied. This fills up the pores of the stone and prevents the penetration of the wet and gases.

Finally, the surface was brushed over with a coat of lime toned with colour, to relieve the white effect of the preceding coats. It is hoped that the lower portion of the walls enclosing the cloisters may have similar treatment.

The stone of the two piers and buttresses supporting the arches is decayed to a serious degree, and should be repaired without loss of time, before it is too late to save what still remains of the old work.

Hitcham.

News has reached me of the finding, at a considerable depth, of a large red earthenware jar resembling an amphora, but not pointed at bottom, during excavations at the old rectory house at Hitcham, which has been bought by Mr. Awdrey. It appears to have been removed by the workmen, but has now been brought back to the house. Bones are said to have been found around it. Further enquiry will be made.

W. N.

The Proceedings of the Bucks Architectural and Archaeological Society

FOR THE YEAR 1909.

Conversazione.

A Conversazione was held at the Museum, Aylesbury, in the afternoon of Jan. 28th, when there was a good attendance of members and friends. Dr. James Berry gave a short lecture on "Some Greek Temples in Sicily"; Mr. C. E. Keyser, M.A., F.S.A., on the "Mural Paintings of Little Hampden Church"; and Mrs. Berry on "The Balkan States." A ladies' committee provided tea. The Archdeacon of Buckingham opened the proceedings, and, with regard to the Museum, in which they were assembled, pointed out how much had already been done, and also how much still remained to be done. They were sadly in need of cases in order properly to show objects which the Museum already possessed, and to induce owners to give others. About £1,000 was needed, and this should be a mere bagatelle distributed over the county.

The Annual Excursion.

The district lying between Great Missenden and Chenies was this year visited (July 13), and the weather—for this rainy summer—was very favourable. The details were well arranged by Dr. W. Bradbrook. The same locality was last visited by this Society in 1888. It is not proposed to describe the churches in so much detail as those visited last year, not only because they are better known, and not visited by this Society for the first time, but also because, being in a district which house-agents describe as "a "favourite residential neighbourhood," restoration and renovation, for which ample funds have easily been raised, have diminished their interest to the ecclesiologist. "The Ecclesiastical and Archi-"tectural Topography of England—Buckinghamshire" (Parker), was published in 1849, before much had been done to these fabrics, so that the reports—by W. Caveler, Rev. A. Baker, and others—on these churches contained therein will be quoted.

GREAT MISSENDEN.

The Church of SS. Peter and Paul was described by Mr. Caveler, 60 years ago, as "a cross church with aisles and clerestory to the "nave, south porch, a tower at the west end. The tower has been "E.E., but has been much modernised, the windows in the upper "stage are Perpendicular, the piers and arches to nave are Deco-"rated with good moulded capitals; there are good Decorated "windows in various parts of the church, especially some of two "lights on the south side of the chancel. Perpendicular windows "have been inserted in the transepts and other parts; the clerestory "is Perpendicular." Openings to the rood-loft still remain. The chancel, of Edwardian date, has interesting features. Niches flank

the east window; there are triple sedilia and a piscina, and a low side window. The north wall of the chancel, which is not pierced, has an unusual feature in a wall arcade, of which the bases are about seven feet from the floor. In that part of the south aisle, known as the Abbey Pew, is a brass to Zacheus Metcalfe and Margaret his mother, who died in 1595, and the following year. Most of the old brasses have disappeared.* No less than £3,800 was spent on this church in 1899-1900. Lipscomb gives a south-east view of the church, woodcuts of the arms of the abbey (of which some vestiges of flint walls remain), and the seals of the abbey and abbot, and the brasses.†

The inventory of Church goods‡ taken under the commission of 16th May, 1552, and dated in July of that year, includes the following here:—

In primis furst a chalice of silver parcell gylt
Item a sute of westmetes of blew velfett with a cope of the same
,, a sute of westmentes of russett damaske with a cope of the same.
,, a sute of grene sylke with a cope of the same
,, ij blew copes of sylk
,, iij syngle vestmetse oone white the other gren & the other blake
,, in the steple v grete belles and j sans bell
2 marks

CHESHAM.

The Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Chesham Leicester, was thus described by Mr. Caveler:—"A cross church with clerestory and "aisles, chancel, south porch with a room over, tower with short "modern spire in the centre. The earliest part remaining is the "chancel, which has some very good two-light Decorated windows "on the north side. But the general style of the church is Perpen- "dicular, with fine three-light windows on the south side. The "north side has been much modernised. The west has a late Per- "pendicular doorway, with a fine five-light window above it. The "east window is also Perpendicular. The porch is groined, and "retains mutilated remains of the stoup. The room over is reached "by a newel staircase." Twenty years later the church underwent "restoration" under the direction of Mr. (afterwards Sir) Gilbert Scott, R.A. Mr. John Chapple acted as clerk-of-works, and wrote a careful account of the fabric and the works then carried out. To this account—that of a practical man who superintended all that was done—we refer the reader to RECORDS IV. 24.§ The Vicar, the Rev. C. E. Boultbee, gave a short address on the history of the church, of which a report is given in the *Bucks Herald*, July 17. Of the remarkable "low side windows" Mr. Chapple wrote as follows (p. 26):—"Beneath the west lights of each of the western "windows in the north and south walls of the chancel is a small "square window with saddle-bars and double stanchions. . . . . "They were closed with a shutter, and, when closed, had a bar "inserted inside, dropping into iron catches as a fastening. The

* *Bucks Herald*, July 17, 1909.

† Vol. II., 367.

‡ The Edwardian Inventories for Buckinghamshire, Alcuin Club, 1908.

§ Mr. Chapple was employed later by Sir G. Scott at St. Albans Abbey; and, later still, when the late Lord Grimthorpe was allowed a free hand over that unfortunate building, Chapple, I believe, was not only clerk-of-works, but the only architect beside his lordship.

THE BURY, CHESHAM.

"iron catches in one window remain, and, when the north window "was discovered, the decayed wooden shutter also was there, but "it crumbled at the touch. There is, however, some evidence of "glazing, for the glass groove remains in the stonework, and the "rebate for the shutter is on the inside of this." This is valuable evidence from a practical man who had no theory of his own upon the much disputed use of these openings to support. The leper theory is now discredited, because lepers were not admitted even to the churchyards, but the open grille and shutter certainly point to the intended passage of sound—such as confession and absolution, either general or exceptional, and of small articles, such as money. The glazing does not bar this theory, because either it might have been added subsequently or fitted with a casement to open. It is much to be regretted that no photograph was taken, at the time of the alterations of the north opening and its crumbling shutter, before its final complete destruction.

Mr. Chapple's paper is illustrated with a representation of a fresco over the north doorway, of which, I believe, little now remains. The subject would seem to have been the weighing of a soul, the Blessed Virgin pleading for mercy on it. For comparison, the Editor at that time of the RECORDS, the Rev. C. Lowndes, gave a drawing also from the sarcophagus of Pharaoh, father of the Pharaoh of the Exodus, showing "Osiris as judge of the dead, "having the souls of the people of nine grades of society weighed "before him. One soul, as signified by the bird in the balance, is "being weighed. . . . . Near the gate of this Hall of Judgment "Anubis, the fox-headed god, who is the protector of the dead, "stands—to see that justice is done." A memorial to Richard Woodcock on the north wall of the chancel, a former Vicar, is unusual in character. His sculptured effigy in a recess shows him as preaching, a Bible resting on a cushion in front of him, 1623. On the same wall is the tablet to Richard Bowle, 1626, of which a plate is given in this issue in illustration of Mr. Garrett Pegge's excellent transcript of "Richard Bowle's Booke," 1606-7. The tablet was renovated by the late Mr. William Lowndes. But the visitor will look in vain for the gallery, on the south side of the church, which, the Vicar tells me, was removed in the 1869 "restoration," with the other fittings mentioned in the "booke." About 1869 anything that was not gothic was condemned.

Other notes on this parish and church by the Rev. C. Lowndes are printed at p. 51, Vol. III., of RECORDS; and at p. 65 will be found the Edwardian Inventory of the goods in this church which he printed from the MS. in the Public Record Office, and which it is therefore unnecessary to reprint here.

The lead covering of the "chauncelle, the church withe ij iles "and the stepill," was estimated at seven hundred-weight.

THE BURY.

From the church the party proceeded to this house, closely adjoining, kindly thrown open to them by Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Lowndes.

In 1868 the Rev. C. Lowndes contributed (Vol. III.) to the RECORDS an account of this parish—the largest in Bucks—tracing the remarkable ownership by the de Veres of three manors here from the 12th century till 1702, when Aubrey de Vere, last Earl of Oxford, dying without issue, the earldom became extinct. The house and park of Chesham Bury, which had belonged to the Skottowes, he tells us, were bought, about 1730, by Charles Lowndes, Esq. "The "house was a fine old manorial residence situated at a distance of "about 300 yards to the north of the church, and its site may still "be traced. The date of its erection was probably about 1500. It "was taken down in the early part of the present century." Of this manor house, rather later in style than the writer supposed,

a lithograph, from an old view (dated 1770) is given in illustration of Mr. Lowndes' paper. It is called Bury Hill, and although destroyed, as above quoted, in the beginning of the 19th century, the lithographer has embellished the grounds with figures in mid-Victorian costume! It does not appear, as represented, to be 300 yards from the church. Beyond the church may be seen part of the present residence, of which, by the courtesy of Mr. and Mrs. Lowndes, we are able to reproduce, on a smaller scale, a view in water-colour taken apparently towards the end of the 18th century. Comparison of this view with the present house will show how much it has been added to and altered. Mrs. Lowndes tells me that the lead rain-water pipes bear the date 1712. The west wing was added in 1853. The drawing-room (lighted by the two ground-floor windows to the left) is a very handsome room, its coved ceiling, fine and bold door-cases, and chimney-piece, etc., showing that economy was not considered. The central window on the ground floor has been converted to the garden entrance. Some choice pieces of Old English furniture, especially a remarkable Chippendale book-case, were much admired.

In 1874, when three clergymen—C. Lowndes, H. Roundell, and W. H. Kelke—were the hon. secretaries, the excursion began at Wendover and finished at Chesham, the annual meeting being held in the drawing-room of The Bury.

CHENIES.

The Church of St. Michael, Chenies, or Isenhampstead Cheynes, has chancel, nave with south aisle, south porch, and western tower with six bells. The nave arcade and windows in chancel are in style Decorated, the rest mainly Perpendicular. It was "thoroughly "restored" in 1861 by the Duke of Bedford of that time at a cost of £1,600. Robbed of light on its north side by the Russell Mausoleum, and on other sides by too much or too dark painted glass, the interior is ill-lighted. There are some 16th century brasses: "Sir Nicholas "Smythe, late Person of Latemars, 1517; Eliz. Broughton, 1524; Anna Phelip, 1510, etc. John Broughton, whose daughter is here commemmorated, had married Anne, daughter of Sir Guy Sapcote, to whom the manor of Cheynes had passed from David Phelip according to the will of Agnes Cheyne, 1494. Anne, widow of Sir John Broughton, afterwards married Sir John Russell.

But the church itself is eclipsed by the attached Russell mausoleum, which formed the most attractive item of the excursion, and was kindly opened to the Society for their inspection. This chapel contains perhaps the most superb series of monuments to one family in England, and in an unusually well-preserved condition. On the outside of the east wall is this inscription: "Anno Dni "1556: Thys chappel ys built by Anne Countysse of Bedforde, wyfe "to John Erle of Bedford, according to ye last wyll of the said "Erle." The paper on "The Sculptured Monuments of Bucking-"hamshire," prior to the 16th century," by the Rev. W. Hastings Kelke (Records, Vol. III., p. 8) includes a short account and an illustration of the two mutilated effigies of a knight and a lady, not Russells, placed now side by side, the knight probably of the 14th, and the lady of the 15th centuries. Mr. R. S. Downs gave our party an account—at short notice—of the more important Russell monuments and the leading facts connected with the lives of those commemorated. The earlier and more important as works of art are those in the eastern end of the chapel. The earliest and on the whole the finest of these memorials is that of the foundress of the chapel, who died 1558, soon after the work was finished, and her husband, who had died 1554. Their effigies rest upon a large altar tomb of alabaster and marble. He is in plate armour with coronet, collar of SS., and sword; the countess by his side in ermined robes. The faces are evidently careful portraits. In 1522 the Earl, while

fighting at Morlaix, lost an eye which had been pierced by an arrow; the effigy has the eyelid drooping over the socket, as in life.

In "Portraiture in Recumbent Effigies" (Pollard, Exeter, 1899), Mr. Albert Hartshorne, F.S.A., who has made a life-long study of sculptured effigies, brings forward much evidence to show—what would hardly seem to admit of a doubt—that portraiture in such sculpture in England was more the rule than the exception. The later effigies became less conventional and more life-like than the earlier. The fine bronze effigy of Queen Eleanor (dated 1290) at Westminster is, as he says, a purely conventional figure. At the time of her death the queen had reached mature years, and had borne many children; but Torel's masterpiece shows a woman of about twenty-six. By the same sculptor the bronze effigy of Henry III., also in the Abbey Church, on the other hand, seems to have aimed at portraiture. Comparing the earlier effigies in England with those of the Continent, the same writer notes: "Effigies in "Italy, for example, are almost always shown as dead men, with "closed eyes, and hands crossed or placed on the breast, and often "as laid out for burial; some of the royal effigies at Fontevraud "being of this kind. One of the striking characteristics of the "armed English effigy is that, with rare exceptions, they are shown "with eyes open, as living and alert, with the hands in prayer, or "drawing or sheathing their swords," etc.

Next in date and position comes the altar tomb to Francis, "with "the big head," second earl, and his countess, also a fine work. He was privy councillor to Queen Elizabeth, and died 1585. But to go through all these memorials is impossible here. A hurried visit is no qualification for the task. The best account will be found in Lipscomb's County History, and the reader is also referred to Mr. Downs' account printed in the *Bucks Herald* (July 17). The memorial to the Lady Bridgett, Countess dowager, as a work of art is in my opinion unsurpassed in the quality of its sculpture by anything here. Her recumbent effigy is flanked on each side by a kneeling figure. This and the adjoining monument were moved hither from Watford. Some of the later memorials, though decadent in taste, are at least of masterly execution. A sumptuous monograph—of more than one volume—ought to be produced on these monuments adequately illustrating them as works of art, which could be better done now than ever before, and recounting what is most noteworthy in the lives of the departed. With the aid of the noble family whose ancestors are here perpetuated, the name of the sculptor of nearly every one of these memorials ought to be ascertained.

The Manor House.

Within a stone's throw of the church is what is left of the Tudor manor house. Leland, in his survey (temp. Hen. VIII.), wrote: "The "old house of Cheynes is so translated by my Lord Russell, that "hath this house in right of his wife, that little of it remaynith "ontranslatid, and a great deal of the house is even newly set up "and made of bricks and timber." In the time of the Lysons (1806) the house had already been abandoned by the Russells, even for occasional residence, and was occupied by "the duke's principal "tenant on this estate." What remains now is the south wing of the original house, which seems to have been built round a quadrangle. It may probably form the greater part of what Leland noted as having been "newly set up and made of bricks and "timber;" and when it was desired to reduce in size the abandoned home, this newer part, being better preserved, was allowed to remain, while the other sides of the quad, "the old house of "Cheynes," having become dilapidated, was taken down. It is said to occupy the site of a castle of the Plantagenet kings.

The series of great chimney breasts, crowned with circular and octagonal twisted chimnies, are the most striking feature of the house. The arranging these along the south side of the house with hardly a window opening between them indicates that the larger windows looked on to the quad, and that defence against intruders had not then been given up in the scheme of the great house of the period. At the top of the house we were shown a long gallery where many soldiers might have been accommodated.

AMERSHAM.

A good account of this town and its church was contributed by the Rev. W. H. Kelke, some years one of the hon. secretaries of this Society, about the year 1862 (Vol. II., 333). The paper is illustrated by a view of the exterior of the church, rather out of perspective, a reproduction of an old bird's-eye view of the older mansion of Shardeloes, a bad wood-cut of the exterior of Little Shardeloes, a reduction of a rubbing of the brass to an infant Drake, 1623, and drawings of two pierced oak "window-heads." The view of the church enables one to see to what extent its present features are modern. In the entire absence of anything in the way of string-course or cornice under the battlements—which was presumably, being decayed, chopped away to make a smooth bed for the rough-cast—the walls have a gaunt and ugly appearance. The building consists of chancel and aisle, nave with clerestory, aisles, transept, south porch, western tower, and has suffered much at the hands of its friends. A note by the Rector upon the re-opening to the church of the Raans chapel appeared in our last issue. Mr. Kelke noted: "The east window was brought from a private chapel "belonging to the Garrard family at Lamer, Herts, about a century "ago." Mr. G. Weller gave us some interesting recollections of the church prior to its restoration. The old three-decker pulpit used to be draped in black for 12 months after the decease of a rector or lord of the manor, and he showed two old views of the church, 1855. There are some interesting memorials of the dead.

A brass to Edmund Molyneux, Esq., and his wife, 1430 (Haines).

Mr. Kelke describes a brass in the north aisle: Hic jacent Thomas Carbonell Armigr & Elizabeth ux' ei'. . . . . obiit (Thomas) Ao d'ni MCCCCXXXIXo. In the same aisle, the head, inscription and shields broken off, a brass supposed by Lipscomb to be to Wm. Brudenell. Another to Hen. Brudenell and wife very similar in dress to those of the Carbonells, he dying January, 1430.

Joh's de la Penne et Eliz. uxoris eius. . . . . Eliz. obiit. . . . . Nov. MDXXI et id'm Johes Dec MDXXXVII. Quor': &c.

Also in the south aisle a brass effigy of a child kneeling, richly attired, inscribed: John Drake, sonne of Francis Drake of Esshere in the county of Surrey, Esq., by Katherin his wife, dyeing ye 2 of Aprill, in the 4 yere of his age, 1623, and some verse.

The memorials in the east end of the north chancel aisle to the Drake family of Shardeloes were not on view, as they were undergoing repair.

The late Dr. F. G. Lee, of All Saints', Lambeth, transcribed the Churchwardens' Accounts, and contributed extracts from them to the Records (Vol. VII., p. 43), including some interesting entries.

The Edwardian Inventory includes "viii coopes," but no items of much interest.

The visit to Little Missenden Church had to be abandoned, as time failed.

W. N.

Annual General Meeting.

This, after having been postponed, was held at the Museum, Nov. 5th, when the Archdeacon of Buckingham presided over a good attendance. The Hon. Secretary referred to the Bucks Militia plate, which had been placed in the custody of the Society, to the deeds relating to the Grammar School, and to a small collection of old books, chiefly theological, from Mentmore. By subscription amongst a few members of the Society a large portion of the Rutland collection of antiquities had been added to the Museum.

The Hon. Treasurer reported a total expenditure for the year ended Dec. 31st, 1908, of £453, largely for repair and alteration of the newly-acquired buildings, and receipt of £226, which included special donations of £104. During the present year the receipts to date are £272, including donations to the buildings fund £110, Curator's salary £40; while the expenses to date amount to £123. He thought that an assured income of £200 the least by which the Museum could be properly maintained and other current expenses defrayed.

The Hon. Editor gave a forecast of this year's issue of Records, for which he had received valuable papers, and mentioned the generosity of Mr. Keyser, of Aldermaston, in presenting all the illustrations of his paper on the Paintings at Little Hampden Church.

New Rules, to take the place of the existing ones, were submitted and discussed; they were accepted generally, details being left to the Committee. Officers were elected according to the list printed elsewhere, and new members.

Mr. A. Oliver gave a lecture on "Municipal Seals."

Additions to the Bucks Museum.

FROM OCT. 28, 1908, TO SEPT. 30, 1909.

Sir E. VERNEY, Bart.—Wooden Butter-scales.

Mr. STRATFOLD READ Brent Goose (*Branta bernicla*), killed at Saunderton.

BUCKS PARISH REGISTER SOCIETY—Printed transcripts of Registers of Olney, Parts II. and III.; Woughton, Part II.

Mrs. McNAIR—Skulls of two Tigers, one Boar.

Mr. S. G. PAYNE—Four Strike-a-lights; five old iron Door-catches (part of collection previously acknowledged, but not catalogued).

Mr. J. STEVENS—Old iron chain.

Lady SMYTH Egyptian Exploration Fund Memoirs, 22 Vols. or Parts

Miss STARBUCK—Bronze Spear-head. (History not recorded.)

LINCOLN ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY—Associated Architectural Society's Report.

Found in Museum Yard—Three 17th century Pipe Bowls.

BUCKS PARISH REGISTER SOCIETY—Printed transcript of Register of Stoke Poges.

Dr. BAKER—Ruddy Sheldrake (*Tadorna-casarca*), from Wotton.

Representatives of the late Mr. W. L. SUTTON—Roman Amphora found at Aston Clinton, 1871 (see RECORDS iv. 147).

Mr. J. S. WHITE—Cannon Ball, from Bierton.

Lady SMYTH Pair of Arab Stirrups from Tunis. Pair of antique silver Buttons, from Gozo. Pair of ditto, from Malta.

ANONYMOUS—"The Church Bells of Buckinghamshire," by A. H. Cocks. "The Archæological Journal," Parts 257-8-9.

ARCHITECTURAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY—The Architectural and Topographical Record, Vol. I., Parts I. and II.

1909.

Mr. W. BATES—Horse Shoe, ? Roman, from Stone?

(PURCHASED)—Pottery fragments and Ammonites, from Hartwell Brickfield.

Rev. C. W. PEARSON—Aylesbury 17th century Token, found at Aylesbury.

Found in Museum Yard—Roman Bronze Pin.

Subscribed for by the late General Sir H. SMYTH—"Victoria History of Buckinghamshire," Vol. II.

Sir E. VERNEY, Bart. Photographs of three miniature Portraits of Charles I.

Mr. STEPHEN DARBY Ten Palæolithic Implements, from ballast pit at Burnham, 1908.

PURCHASED with Proceeds of Entertainment (per Mrs. BAKER)—"British Birds," by A. G. Butler; Birds' Egg Cabinet.

Mr. T. FIELD—Fragments of Roman and Mediæval Pottery, and 17th century Clay Pipe. Found in donor's garden, Aylesbury.

Lieut.-Colonel MOCHLER-FERRYMAN—"Oxford Light Infantry Chronicle," 10 vols.

Rev. C. W. PEARSON—"English Coins and Tokens," by L. Jewitt and B. Head.

Mr. W. BRADBROOK—"Quarter Sessions, Seize Quartiers, etc.," by Messrs. Bradbrook, Lucas, and Rusken.

Lady SMYTH—"Knowledge," Vols. II.-V.

Mr. A. OLIVER—Maori War Club.

Mr. T. FIELD—Two Alabaster Panels, carved with female figures. Found when building donor's house, Rickford's Hill, Aylesbury, 1894.

Mr. A. OLIVER—Seven Roman Lamps (history not recorded); six small Egyptian pottery gods; two Buckles, and ten other small objects of bronze and lead (? 16th century); probably found during repairs to the Houses of Parliament, Westminster. Small Roman Bronze, Ox Skull with wreath on horns (history not recorded); Kaffir Necklet.

Mr. W. NIVEN—Ushabti Figure (fine example), purchased at Sotheby's sale of the Ferman collection: small green glaze Ushabti Figure.

Captain CHADWICK—Fragment of painted window glass, charged with Duncomb arms, found plastered in, in a disused window in a cottage at Fenny Stratford; a (broken) circular glass with curious design, found with last.

Mr. A. J. CLEAR—"History of the Town and Manor of Winslow," by the late Mr. A. Clear, 1894; two Photographs, old cottages, Botolph Claydon, and old Baptist Meeting House, Winslow.

Dr. BAKER—17th century Token of Gyles Childe, Aylesbury (Boyne, 2nd Edit. 10 Bucks).

Mr. TONMAN MOSLEY—Stalagmite from cave at Waterhouses, Leek, Staff.; case containing stuffed Capercaillie *(Tetrao urogallus)*, etc., from Perthshire.

Mr. E. N. N. BARTLETT—Case containing two Perch *(Perca fluviatilis)*, which weighed 2 lbs. 8 oz. and 2 lbs. 9 oz. Caught at Hartwell.

Mr. F. H. PARROTT—Two Photographs of Brill pot, described in "Victoria History, Bucks," Vol. II. 115.

Mr. L. W. CROUCH—Eggs of 37 species of birds.

Messrs. J. BERRY and J. C. BAKER—"The Edwardian Inventories for Buckinghamshire," by F. C. Eeles, 1908.

Dr. BAKER—"Works of Edmund Waller in Verse and Prose," 1729.

Mr. J. BERRY—Bacon's Survey Map, Berks, Bucks, and Oxon.

Mr. M. C. Millburn—Maori Fish-hooks; Maori Dresses of Flax.

Rev. J. C. FARMBOROUGH—"Armorial Families," by A. C. Fox-Davies, 1895; Buckinghamshire Registers, Marriages, Vols. I.-IV., Phillimore and Ragg.

(PURCHASED)—Cinerary Urn (? Period). Hartwell Brickfield.

Mr. E. HANSLOPE COX—Roll of Newspaper Cuttings.

Mr. A. J. CLEAR—Catalogue of Exhibition of Antiquities, Winslow, 1905.

Mr. G. L. DE FRAINE—Eggs of seven species of birds.

Mr. L. W. CROUCH—Eggs of Carrion Crow *(Corvus corone)*, clutch of four obtained in Bucks; of Common Snipe *(Gallinago caelestis)*, Clutch of two.

Mr. G. H. THOMSON—Fossil Wood and Belemnites. ? From Leighton Buzzard.

Dr. BAKER—Pitch-pipe. Said to have come from Little Kimble Church.

Mr. A. E. HOLLOWAY—Six Engravings of Views in Bucks.

Mr. STRATFOLD READ—Iron Javelin-head; iron head of cross-bow Bolt. ? Prince's Risborough.

Mr. THOS. THURLOW—Mediæval Jug.

ANONYMOUS—Carved Wooden Figure. Was for about the past 100 years in a shop at Chearsley.

Mr. F. H. PARROTT—Papers relating to Aylesbury Parliamentary Elections, early 19th century; Transcripts of six deeds 14th and 15th centuries relating to Bucks.

Mr. ALLEN, Gamekeeper, Halton Reservoir, Weston Turville—Mole *(Talpa europæa)*, cream-coloured variety.

Rev. B. J. CORDER—Bronze Cloak Hook (? Roman). ? From Radnage.

Mr. JULIAN JAMES, Aylesbury—Mole *(Talpa europœa)*, cream-coloured variety. ? Near Aylesbury.

Mr. COPP, Gamekeeper, Wotton—Hobby *(Falco subbuteo)*, from Wotton.

Lieut.-Colonel MOCHLER-FERRYMAN—Oxfordshire Light Infantry Chronicle, 1908

Mr. E. STANFORD, Long Acre, London—Guide to Aylesbury.

Mrs. H. A. P. COOPER—Lancashire Miners' Penny. Found in the Friarage Garden, Aylesbury.

Mr. BERRY and Dr. BAKER—Mediæval Jug. From Ashendon.

Dr. BAKER—Kingfisher *(Alcedo ispida)*.

BUCKS PARISH REGISTER SOCIETY—Printed Transcript of Parish Register of Mentmore.

Mr. W. NIVEN—Early form of revolving Meat Jack.

Rev. J. C. PIGOT—Phillimore's Marriage Registers of Bucks, Vol. I.-IV.

Mr. W. CROUCH—Poll Books of Bucks, 1713, and 1784; Aylesbury, 1804, and 1831.

Mrs. H. A. P. COOPER—Old Key. Dug up at the Friarage, Aylesbury.

Purchased by subscription through Mr. E. L. REYNOLDS, and presented to the Society—Collection of antiquities formed by the late Mr. Jas. Rutland, of Taplow, comprising about 1,000 palæolithic flint implements, 200 to 300 neolithic ditto; ancient animal bones from the Thames, and hundreds of other specimens in great variety of material and age. Not yet catalogued.

Lady SMYTH—Two Pennies of Henry III., and another small Silver Coin.

Miss BAYNES—Thirty-two Parts of "The Records of Bucks;" "Bucks Miscellany," in Parts; Gibbs's "History of Aylesbury."

Rev. T. W. MARTYN—"Home Counties Magazine," in Parts, complete 9 years, 1899-1907.

Lieut.-Colonel TIGHE—Deeds of the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries.

Mr. J. BERRY—Bartholomew's Map of Bucks, ½in.=1 mile.

Mr. J. S. CHIPPINGDALE—"Journal of Balnæology and Climatology," Vol. II., Part 1. (Account of Dorton Spa.)

Mr. W. H. PARKER—"The Magnet," Sept. 20, 1852. (Account of the death of the Duke of Wellington.)

HERR EMIL EKHOFF (Stockholm)—"Fornvännen," 1907; ditto, 1908.

Mr. W. CROUCH—Poll Book, Buckingham, 1841; ditto, Aylesbury, 1847; "Bucks Advertiser," Jan. 8, 1848; "Bucks Herald," Jan. 1, and Jan. 15, 1848.

Dr. W. BRADBROOK—Six Vanity Fair Cartoons of Bucks Celebrities.

Mr. P. C. L. THORNE—Emanuel Bowen's Map of Buckinghamshire, mounted on canvas, in original case.

Dr. BAKER—"Country Life," July 31, 1909, with account of Langley Church.

Mr. G. W. WILSON—"Chronicles of Whitchurch."

Mr. F. POLLARD—Chub *(Leuciscus cephalus)*, in case.

THE AUTHOR—"History of Wendover," by Dr. L. H. West, LL.D.

Mr. F. H. PARROTT—Trout *(Salmo fario)*.

Mr. J. C. IVATTS—Fourteen Shoes of 18th and 19th centuries.

A few of the commonest mammals, birds (and eggs), reptiles, and insects, wanted to start the Museum collection, have been sent by Messrs. ALLEN, J. C. BAKER, J. CLARK, A. H. COCKS, W. and L. W. CROUCH, FRANKLIN, E. HOLLIS, F. HUBBARD, jun., L. W. HUNT, F. POLLARD, Lady SMYTH, C. STANLEY, G. STRINGER, L. H. WEST, and the Rev. H. WOOD.

The Curator reported to the Committee in January, that, as requested by them in October, 1908, he had re-visited the excavations which had been carried on at Ivinghoe by strangers unknown to the Society, and believed to be from some part of S. America. He was surprised to find work still in progress, although the excavators had told him previously that they had found nothing, and were about to give it up. The underground gallery seen on his original visit had been filled in. He requested them to send to the Museum copies of the photographs they had taken, but was told that unfortunately all the views had been inadvertently taken on one plate! On a subsequent visit in November, he found that the gallery had been re-opened, and left in that condition. All work had then apparently ceased, as all their "plant" had been removed. As requested in October, 1908, Mr. Cocks procured from the Hon. Sec. of the Archæological Congress a copy of the resolution passed by representatives of almost every Archæological Society in the country, deprecating the prosecution of excavations in any part of the British Islands without giving notice of the intention to the Society whose sphere of action was involved; unfortunately the Hon. Sec. failed to forward this, and consequently the knowledge of whatever archæological discoveries were made, is lost to the county.

Early in February, 1909, Mr. Thomas Field, of Rickford's Hill, Aylesbury, in making an alteration in his garden there, came upon what appears to be a portion of the foundation of the Franciscan Monastery, commonly called the House of the Grey Friars. The remains consisted of a small section of brick paving, with a gully along one side, and remnants of a stone wall, besides several large stones which had apparently formed part of a plinth to the building, but were detached, and at some little distance from the paving. The loose stones indicate a building of considerable size.

Mr. Niven visited the spot before any of the stones found *in situ* had been removed, and Mr. Cocks while all but a very few still remained in position.

During the last fifteen years, while building his house and altering his garden, Mr. Field has found a considerable number of coins, etc., but of such various ages (from Roman times downwards) as to throw no light on the history of the monastery. Two alabaster panels (mentioned under the Acquisitions to the Museum) found here, were kindly presented to the Museum by Mr. Field, as well as some fragments of Roman and mediæval pottery.

At the same meeting the Curator announced the completion to date of a Catalogue of the specimens in the Museum.

The most important addition to the Museum during the last twelve months is the Collection of antiquities formed by our old member, the late Mr. James Rutland, of Taplow. Unfortunately (partly owing, no doubt, to the continued dearth of cases in which to house specimens) this has not yet been catalogued, so that it is impossible adequately to describe its contents, but it numbers probably not much, if at all, short of 2,000 specimens. Nearly 1,000 of these are palæolithic implements (from Bucks, and the adjoining parts of Berks) which alone are worth far more than Mr Rutland's executors, in consideration of its destination, generously accepted for the whole collection. It was presented to the Society by subscribers, through the efforts of Mr. E. L. Reynolds.

Of Zoological specimens, another adult male Hobby from Wotton, presented by Mr. Copp, gamekeeper, is worth special mention, and proves the value of a County Museum, where such specimens may be preserved, and recorded, to the general advantage. A Ruddy Sheldrake, also obtained at Wotton, is probably an escape, and very unlikely to be a really wild visitant to the county. A Brent Goose killed at Saunderton, presented by Mr. Stratfold Read, is also interesting in this inland county. (See *ante*, p. 275.)

A. H. C. (from Mr. Hollis's Lists).

OBITUARY.

THE LATE COLONEL E. D. LEE.

Colonel Edward Dyke Lee was born in 1842, the son of the Rev. James Fiott, who married a daughter of Sir Percyvall Hart Dyke, 5th Bart. The family assumed the name of Lee in 1850. Colonel Lee was educated at Rugby and Oxford, and in 1866 succeeded to the entailed estates of his uncle, Dr. John Lee, LL.D.

The ancient family of Lee of Hartwell, is usually understood, as stated by Lipscomb (II. 162), to have had their first settlement in this county at Morton in Dinton, probably early in the reign of Henry IV. They are a junior branch of the Lees of High Lee or Leigh in Cheshire, now represented by the Leghs of Lyme (Lord Newton). Hartwell passed to the Lees by the marriage of Sir Thomas Lee (of East Claydon and Dinton) with Eleanor, sister and heir of Sir Alexander Hampden, on the death of the latter in 1617.

In addition to the interest attaching to Hartwell House itself, is that attaching to its contents, including numerous family portraits. Its museum has lost some of its original objects of interest, but there remain a good many skeletons and other relics of Anglo-Saxons found on the estate near Stone.

Colonel Lee was Colonel of the late Bucks Militia; he succeeded Colonel Pratt in the command of the Regiment in 1884, and retired in 1896. He joined the County Architectural and Archæological Society in 1908, in connection with the examination of a "Natural Barrow" on his property at Stone, described in The Records, *ante*, p. 263 (1907), when the writer was indebted to him not only for presenting the objects found to the County Museum, but for very kind hospitality. Mrs. Lee was already a member of our Society.

Colonel Lee died October 8th, 1909. One of his sisters is married to Colonel Goodall, of Dinton Hall, one of the Society's vice-presidents.

The writer is indebted for a few of the above facts to the "Bucks Herald."

A. H. C.

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1899, July. Mr. J. T. Harrison
1902, July. Mr. E. Swinfen Harris, F.R.I.B.A.
1905, Aug. Dr. J. C. Baker, M.B., M.B.O.U.
1906, July. Mr. E. L. Reynolds
1907, Sept. Mr. E. Wilkins
1907, Sept. Mr. F. Skull
1907, Nov. Mr. W. A. Forsyth, F.R.I.B.A.
1909, Nov. Mr. James Berry, F.R.C.S.
1909, Nov. Mr. G. D. Hardinge-Tyler
1909, Nov. Mr. J. C. E. Bridge
1909, Nov. Dr. Leonard H. West, LL.D.
1909, Nov. Mr. T. Thurlow

Honorary Curators.

1892. Mr. A. H. Cocks, M.A., F.S.A., M.B.O.U., F.Z.S.
1906, Oct. Dr. J. C. Baker, M.B., M.B.O.U.

Hon. General Secretary.

1908, Oct. Mr. W. Bradbrook.

Hon. Editor of the "Records."

1907, Jan. Mr. W. Niven, F.S.A.

Hon. Treasurer.

1907, July. Mr. C. G. Watkins.

Hon. Auditors.

1891. Mr. T. Horwood. | 1909, Nov. Dr. L. H. West, LL.D.

Resident Curator of the Museum and Librarian.

Mr. E. Hollis, F.Z.S.

Delegates to the Central Council of Archæological Societies.

Mr. A. H. Cocks, F.S.A., and Mr. W. Niven, F.S.A. (appointed 25th Feb., 1909).

Bankers.

Messrs. Lloyds Bank, Aylesbury

[Members are requested kindly to notify the Hon. Sec. of omissions or errors in the foregoing List.]